NEW ZEALAND
OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK,
1914.

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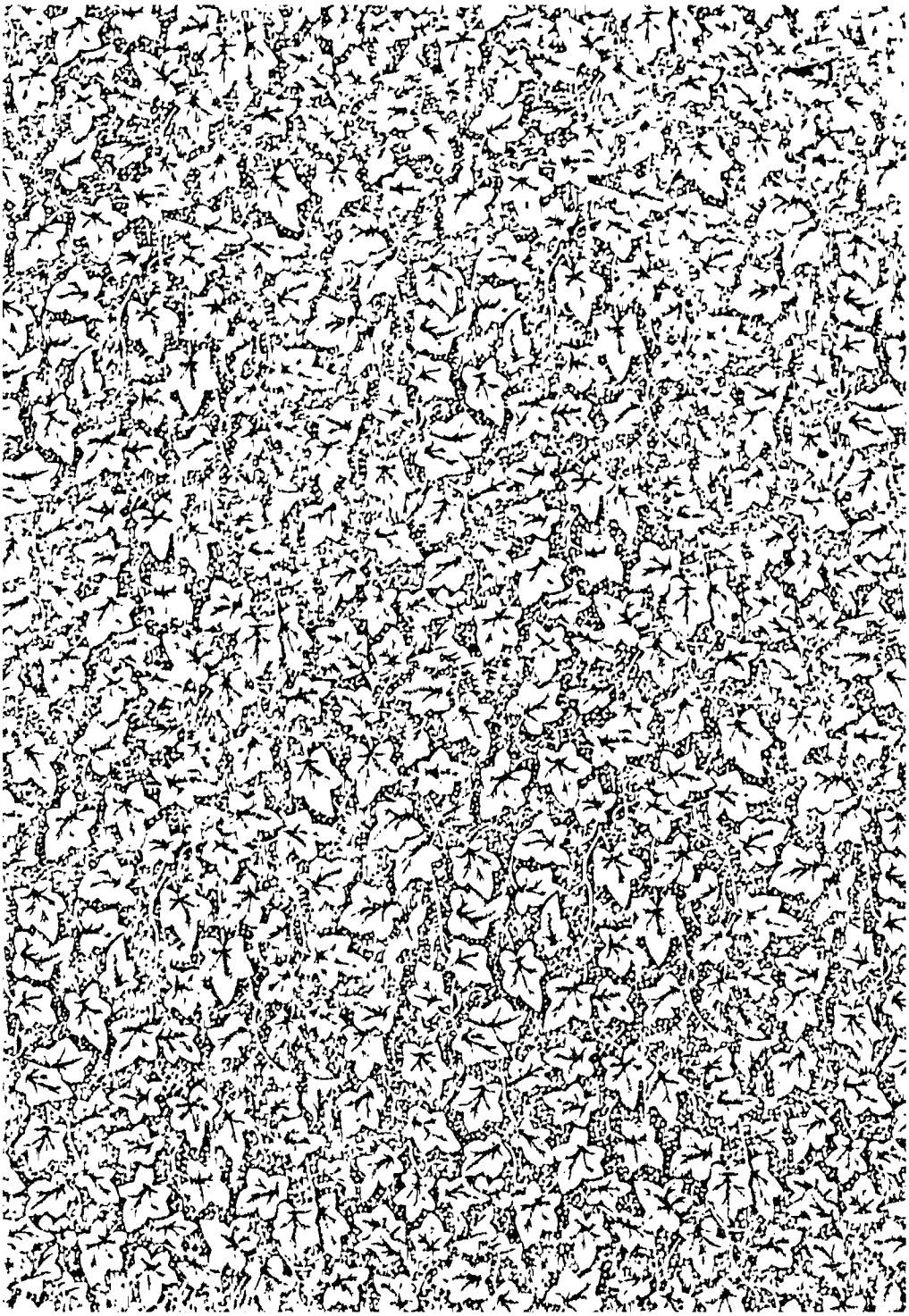

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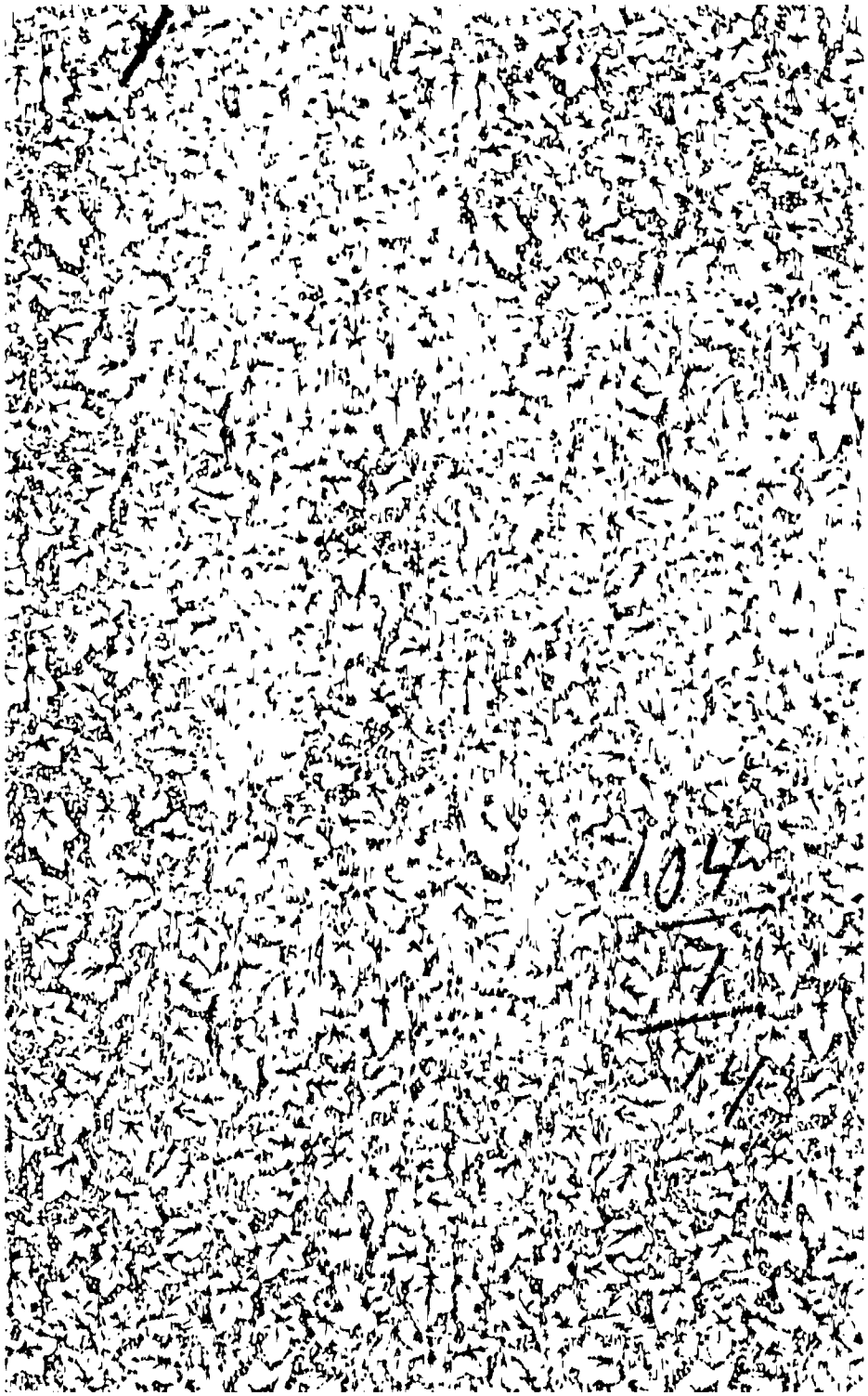

THE

NEW ZEALAND

OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK,

1914.

(TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE.)

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PREPARED UNDER THE INSTRUCTIONS OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND

BY

MALCOLM FRASER, GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

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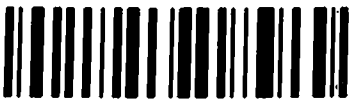
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PREFACE.

THIS, the twenty-third issue of the "New Zealand Official Year-book," contains the latest statistics available on all matters dealt with, the figures for the calendar year 1913 or the financial year 1913–14 being given in all cases except for local governing bodies, valuation of land, life insurance, and those matters for which statistics are not obtained annually.

Besides the thorough revision of the whole book a considerable amount of new matter has been added, and several articles have been rewritten either wholly or in part.

Among the new matter included may be mentioned a special article on "The Rivers of New Zealand" by Mr. R. Speight, M.Sc., F.G.S., and official tables showing mortality rates in New Zealand. Several new graphs have also been added, as well as a geological map of New Zealand.

My thanks are due to those responsible Government officers who have supplied information, and to the statistical staff for their co-operation and valuable assistance.

Owing to the mass of material dealt with, it would be too much to hope that no errors have crept in notwithstanding the care taken in revising and checking. I shall be pleased if readers detecting any will supply particulars as to their nature and position.

MALCOLM FRASER,
Government Statistician.

Wellington, 2nd November, 1914.

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THE

NEW ZEALAND

OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK,

1914.

THE

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK.

1914.

SECTION I.—HISTORIC AND OFFICIAL.

Boundaries and Area.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. The main islands, known as the North, the South, and Stewart Islands, have a coast-line 4,330 miles in length: North Island, 2,200 miles; South Island, 2,000 miles; and Stewart Island, 130 miles. Other islands included within the Dominion are the Chatham, Auckland, Campbell, Snares, Antipodes, Bounty, and Kermadec Islands. The Cook Group of islands and certain neighbouring islands were included in the Dominion by proclamation of the 10th June, 1901.

The total area of the Dominion proper (*i.e.* excluding the islands annexed in 1901) is 66,292,232 acres or 103,581 square miles. The land area of the Cook Group is about 150 square miles, and of the other islands annexed in 1901 about 130 square miles. Full information as to boundaries and area, together with descriptive matter relating to the physical features of the various portions of the Dominion, will be found in the 1913 issue of this book.

Discovery and Early Settlement.

The first authentic account of the discovery of New Zealand is that given by Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator. He left Batavia on the 14th August, 1642, in the yacht "Heemskercq," accompanied by the "Zeehaen" (or "Sea-hen") fly-boat. After having visited Mauritius, and discovered Tasmania, named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of Anthony van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, he steered eastward, and on the 13th December of the same year sighted the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand, described by him as "a high mountainous country."

Tasman, under the belief that the land he saw belonged to a great polar continent, and was part of the country discovered some years before by Schouten and Le Maire, to which the name of

Staten Land had been given, gave the same name of Staten Land to New Zealand; but within about three months afterwards Schouten's "Staten Land" was found to be merely an inconsiderable island. Upon this discovery being announced, the country that Tasman had called Staten Land received the name of "New Zealand," by which it has ever since been known. Tasman sailed along the coast to a bay, where he anchored. To this he gave the name of Murderers (since termed Massacre or Golden) Bay, on account of an unprovoked attack on a boat's crew by the Natives, and the massacre of four white men. Thence he steered along the west coast of the North Island, and gave the name of Cape Maria van Diemen to the north-western extremity thereof. After sighting the islands of the Three Kings he finally departed, not having set foot in the country.

There is no record of any visit to New Zealand after Tasman's departure until the time of Captain Cook, who, after leaving the Society Islands, sailed in search of a southern continent then believed to exist. He sighted land on the 6th October, 1769, at Young Nick's Head, and on the 8th of that month cast anchor in Poverty Bay. After having coasted round the North Island and the South and Stewart Islands—which last he mistook for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia. He visited New Zealand again in 1773, in 1774, and in 1777.

M. de Surville, a French officer in command of the vessel "Saint Jean Baptiste," while on a voyage of discovery, sighted the north-east coast of New Zealand on the 12th December, 1769, and remained for a short time. A visit was soon after paid by another French officer, M. Marion du Fresne, who arrived on the west coast of the North Island of New Zealand on the 24th March, 1772, but was, on the 12th June following, murdered at the Bay of Islands by the Natives.

Captain George Vancouver in the "Discovery," accompanied by Captain Broughton in the "Chatham," anchored in Dusky Bay, on the west coast of the South Island, on the 2nd November, 1791, and remained there until the 21st. After leaving Dusky Bay the two vessels parted company during a gale, not meeting again until their arrival at Otaheite. During the passage of the "Chatham" to this place, Captain Broughton discovered and named the Chatham Islands (on the 29th November, 1791).

On the 5th November, 1792, the "Britannia" (Captain Raven) anchored in Facile Harbour, on the west coast of the South Island. She had come from Sydney for the purpose of procuring seal-skins. A party of men was landed and accommodation for them built, and, on the 1st December the "Britannia" sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. On her return on the 27th December, 1793, the men were found to be in good health. So far as is known, this was the first instance of Europeans being left in New Zealand to their own resources.

The Spanish expedition in the vessels "Descubrierta" and "Atrevida," the former commanded by Alejandro Malaspina and the latter by José de Bustamente y Guerra, sighted the west coast of the South Island on the 25th February, 1793. A boat's crew went into Doubtful Bay, whilst the vessels remained off the entrance. Next morning they unsuccessfully attempted to enter Dusky Bay, but the weather becoming stormy they left for Sydney, after giving Spanish names to several places in and around Dusky and Doubtful Bays.

In 1793 also the "Dædalus," under the command of Lieutenant Hanson, was sent by the Government of New South Wales to New Zealand, and two chiefs were taken thence to Norfolk Island. There was after this an occasional intercourse between the islands of New Zealand and the English settlements in New South Wales.

On the 23rd May, 1820, Thaddeus Bellingshausen, in command of the two Russian ships "Wostok" and "Mirny," sailed into Cook Strait, in the course of his voyage round the world. The vessels anchored in Queen Charlotte Sound on the 28th May, and remained there till the 3rd June.

In 1814 the first missionaries arrived in New Zealand—Messrs. Hall and Kendall—who had been sent as forerunners by Mr. Marsden, chaplain to the New South Wales Government. After a short stay they returned to New South Wales, and on the 19th November of that year again embarked in company with Mr. Marsden, who preached his first sermon in New Zealand on Christmas Day, 1814. He returned to Sydney on the 23rd March, 1815, leaving Messrs. Hall, Kendall, and King, who formed the first mission station at Rangihoua, Bay of Islands, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. Six years later, in 1821, the work of evangelization was put on a more durable basis; but the first station of the Wesleyan mission, established by Mr. Leigh and his wife, at the valley of the Kaeo, Whangaroa, was not taken possession of until the 10th June, 1823.

COLONIZATION.

Almost immediately after Cook returned to England on the completion of his first voyage round the world there was published in London, on the 29th August, 1771, a pamphlet by Alexander Dalrymple, entitled "Scheme of a Voyage to convey the Conveniences of Life, Domestic Animals, Corn, Iron, &c., to New Zeland [sic], with Dr. Benjamin Franklin's Sentiments upon the Subject." The idea Dalrymple had in mind was to civilize the Maoris by furnishing them with useful commodities, taking in exchange whatever goods the Natives could supply by way of trade. Dalrymple being unsuccessful in raising money to carry out his plan the matter dropped, but he was the first to suggest the idea of opening up commerce with New Zealand, thus paving the way for its colonization.

The first attempt at colonization was made in 1825 by a company formed in London, and called the New Zealand Company. An expedition was sent out under the command of Captain Herd, who acquired tracts of land at Hokianga, at Manakau, and on the borders of the Thames. The company was prevented by adverse circumstances from forming a settlement.

In the same year two other persons, namely, Baron Charles de Thierry and Mr. William Stewart, were trying to form colonization companies in London. The former chose for his sphere the North Island and the latter Stewart Island, but neither scheme was successful.

In consequence of frequent visits of whaling-vessels to the Bay of Islands, a settlement grew up at Kororareka—now called Russell—and in 1833 Mr. Busby was appointed British Resident there. A number of Europeans gradually settled in different parts of the country, and married Native women.

In 1837 the New Zealand Association was formed, to apply to New Zealand the Wakefield system of colonization. A Royal Charter was applied for, but the terms offered by the British Government not being acceptable, the association dissolved. Some of the members of this association formed a plan for the prosecution of its leading objects by means of a joint-stock company. On the 29th August, 1838, a private copartnership was established under the name of "The New Zealand Colonization Company." By the spring of 1839 it had raised sufficient funds to purchase an extensive territory (principally surrounding Hokianga and Kaipara Harbours), and to fit out a preliminary expedition for surveying the coasts, making further purchases, and preparing for the early arrival of settlers. On the 2nd May, 1839, the New Zealand Colonization Company ceased to exist, and the New Zealand Company (the second of that name) was formed with a capital of £100,000 in 4,000 shares of £25 each, to establish settlement in New Zealand on systematic principles.

On the 22nd January, 1840, the first body of immigrants arrived in Port Nicholson, and founded the town of Wellington. About the same time—namely, on the 29th January, 1840—Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived at the Bay of Islands, empowered, with the consent of the Natives, to proclaim the sovereignty of Queen Victoria over the Islands of New Zealand, and to assume the government thereof. A compact called the Treaty of Waitangi, to which in less than six months five hundred and twelve names were affixed, was entered into, whereby all rights and powers of sovereignty were ceded to the Queen, all territorial rights being secured to the chiefs and their tribes. The seat of Government was established at Waitemata (Auckland), and a settlement formed there.

The New Zealand Company having decided to form another settlement, to which the name of "Nelson" was to be given, despatched a preliminary expedition from England in April, 1841, for the purpose of selecting a site. The spot chosen was the head of Blind Bay, where a settlement was established. About the same

time a number of pioneers arrived in Taranaki, despatched thither by the New Plymouth Company, a colonizing society which had been formed in England, and had bought 50,000 acres of land from the New Zealand Company.

The next important event in the progress of colonization was the arrival at Port Chalmers, on the 23rd March, 1848, of the first of two emigrant ships sent out by the Otago Association for the foundation of a settlement by persons belonging to or in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland.

In 1849 the "Canterbury Association for founding a Settlement in New Zealand" was incorporated. On the 16th December, 1850, the first emigrant ship despatched by the association arrived at Port Cooper, and the work of opening up the adjoining country was set about in a systematic fashion, the intention of the promoters being to establish a settlement complete in itself, and composed entirely of members of the then United Church of England and Ireland.

Early Progress.

The rich tussock plains of Canterbury yielded at once to the efforts of the settlers, and the province soon became the great pastoral and agricultural centre of the colony. Grain and wool were exported, and the volume of trade increased rapidly. The district grew prosperous, and many of the settlers became wealthy men. The foresight of the founders of the settlement provided for endowments for schools and churches, and for the construction of roads and bridges, and when the provinces were abolished in 1875 Canterbury not only handed over a well-equipped district but a large credit balance at its bankers.

Up to the early sixties Otago had made a slow but steady advance, much of the province being adapted to agriculture, to which the energies of the majority of the early settlers were devoted. In 1861, however, gold was discovered in the Lindis Valley, and this, together with further rich finds in Gabriel's Gully and various other parts of Otago, attracted people from all parts of Australasia. The province rapidly increased in wealth and prosperity, and Dunedin soon became a thriving and populous commercial centre.

Southland advanced steadily, mainly on account of its rich agricultural and pastoral lands; and in the northern and western parts of the South Island good progress was also made. Marlborough and the eastern portion of Nelson, with their good soil and attractive climate, became the homes of farming communities, while Westland and the west coast of Nelson owed their progress to rich finds of gold and coal.

For many years the North Island lagged behind the South Island. Its progress was retarded by troubles with the Maoris, and in the early days many settlers, terrified by the warlike attitude of the aboriginals, abandoned their farms and left New Zealand. The unrest caused

by the wars put a stop to settlement, and for years left the interior of the Island a *terra incognita*. After the initial conflicts with the Natives when the British flag was hoisted at the Bay of Islands, colonization proceeded quietly at Auckland, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay.

In 1861, however, a serious misunderstanding arose at Waitara over the question of land, and almost without warning active hostilities were commenced by the Natives. The Taranaki settlers were driven from their homes, and the labour of years was destroyed in a few weeks. Blood was shed, and many men were killed on both sides. Soon the whole country from Auckland to Wellington was in arms. The settlers around Wanganui, Napier, and Wellington were forced to leave their farms and take refuge in the towns, and for a time all progress was stayed. Over ten thousand troops were brought from England to quell the disturbance, and after several years of fighting the Maoris at last sued for peace. The Waikato Natives lost their land, which was confiscated and handed over to military settlers, who soon converted the district into a thriving farming centre. Slowly the settlers restored their homes and farms, and gradually the North Island became settled by an ever-growing industrious community.

The discovery of rich gold at the Thames in 1867 attracted a large number of people from Australia and other parts of New Zealand, and since the termination of the Maori wars the North Island has made immense progress, overtaking and, in later years, rapidly outstripping the South Island.

British Sovereignty.

The record of formal Government of New Zealand under the British Crown begins with the following Proclamation issued by Captain William Hobson, R.N., on the 21st May, 1840:—

Proclamation.

In the name of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Hobson, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand.

Whereas by a treaty bearing date the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, made and executed by me, William Hobson, a Captain in the Royal Navy, Consul and Lieutenant-Governor in New Zealand, vested for this purpose with full powers by Her Britannic Majesty of the one part, and the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand, and the separate and independent Chiefs of New Zealand not members of the Confederation, of the other, and further ratified and confirmed by the adherence of the principal Chiefs of this Island of New Zealand (commonly called the "Northern Island"), all rights and powers of sovereignty over the said Northern Island were ceded

to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland absolutely and without reservation:

Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty do hereby proclaim and declare to all men that from and after the date of the above-mentioned treaty the full sovereignty of the Northern Island of New Zealand vests in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Russell, Bay of Islands, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

WILLIAM HOBSON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's command.
WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND,
Colonial Secretary.

From the date of the Proclamation until the 3rd May, 1841, New Zealand remained a dependency of New South Wales, and on the latter date it was created a separate colony by Royal Charter, dated the 16th November, 1840.

CONSTITUTION.

The Government of the colony was first vested in a Governor, who was responsible only to the Crown; there was an Executive Council and a Legislative Council with advisory powers only. On the 23rd December, 1847, a Charter was signed dividing the colony into two provinces—New Ulster and New Munster—and this was proclaimed in New Zealand on the 10th March, 1848. The Province of New Ulster consisted of the whole of the North Island with the exception of that portion adjacent to Cook Strait and lying to the south of a line commencing at the centre of the mouth of the Patea River and running thence due east until it reaches the sea on the east coast. The Province of New Munster consisted of the portion of the North Island excluded from New Ulster and the whole of the South and Stewart Islands. Each province had a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, while the Governor-in-Chief for the whole colony was also Governor of each province. Provision had also been made for a House of Representatives in each province, but this portion of the Charter was suspended for five years, and before it came into operation a new Constitution was obtained.

On the 30th June, 1852, the Act granting representative institutions was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and published in New Zealand by Proclamation on the 17th January, 1853. Under it the constitution of a General Assembly for the whole colony was provided for, to consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives.

By the same Act the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster were abolished and the colony was divided into six new provinces—Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago.

Each province was to be presided over by an elective Superintendent, and to have an elective Provincial Council empowered to legislate, except on certain specified subjects. The franchise amounted practically to household suffrage. In each case the election was for four years, but a dissolution of the Provincial Council by the Governor could take place at any time, necessitating a fresh election both of the Council and of the Superintendent. The Superintendent was chosen by the whole body of the electors of the province, and each member of the Provincial Council by the electors of a district. The boundaries of the new provinces were gazetted on the 2nd April, 1853, and the boundaries of the electoral districts on the 14th May following, the first general elections for the House of Representatives and the Provincial Councils being held during 1853 and the beginning of 1854. The Provincial Governments, afterwards increased to nine, remained as integral parts of the Constitution of the colony until the 1st November, 1876, when they were abolished by an Act of the General Assembly, that body having been vested with the power of altering the Constitution Act. On the same day an Act of the General Assembly subdivided the colony (exclusive of the areas included within municipalities) into counties and established a system of local government.

The first Executive for the colony included the Governor and three gentlemen holding office as Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Colonial Treasurer—namely, Messrs. Willoughby Shortland, Francis Fisher, and George Cooper—all appointed on the 3rd May, 1841. The successors of those gentlemen (Andrew Sinclair, appointed 6th January, 1844; William Swainson, appointed 10th August, 1841; and Alexander Shepherd, appointed 9th May, 1842) continued in office until the establishment of Responsible Government on the 7th May, 1856. Only one of them, the Hon. Mr. Swainson, without ceasing to be Attorney-General, sat as a member of the first General Assembly, being Speaker of the Legislative Council. The first session of the General Assembly was opened on the 27th May, 1854, but the members of the Executive were not responsible to Parliament. During the session of that year there were associated with the permanent members of the Executive Council certain members of the House of Representatives. These latter held no portfolios. The first Ministers under a system of responsible government were appointed in the year 1856.

On addresses from both Houses of the General Assembly, His Majesty the King, by Order in Council dated 9th September, 1907, and by Proclamation issued 10th September, 1907, was graciously pleased to change the style and designation of the Colony of New Zealand to "The Dominion of New Zealand"; the change taking effect from Thursday, the 26th September, 1907.

Seat of Government.

Until the year 1865 the seat of the Government of New Zealand was at Auckland, which was proclaimed the capital of the colony

in 1842, but for at least two years during that time (1851 and 1852) the General Legislative Council for New Zealand sat in Wellington with the Legislative Council of New Munster. Several attempts were made by members of Parliament, by motions in the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, to have the seat of Government removed to some more central place; but it was not until November, 1863, that Mr. Domett (an ex-Premier) was successful in carrying resolutions in the House of Representatives that steps should be taken for appointing some place in Cook Strait as the permanent seat of Government. The resolutions adopted were: "(1.) That it has become necessary that the seat of Government in the colony should be transferred to some suitable locality in Cook Strait. (2.) That, in order to promote the accomplishment of this object, it is desirable that the selection of the particular site in Cook Strait should be left to the arbitrament of an impartial tribunal. (3.) That, with this view, a Bill should be introduced to give effect to the above resolutions." On the 25th November an address was presented to the Governor, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by the Commons of New Zealand, requesting that the Governors of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania might each be asked to appoint one Commissioner for the purpose of determining the best site in Cook Strait. Accordingly, the Hon. Joseph Docker, M.L.C., New South Wales; the Hon. Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Victoria; and R. C. Gunn, Esq., Tasmania, were appointed Commissioners.

These gentlemen having made a personal inspection of all suitable places, arrived at the unanimous decision "that Wellington, in Port Nicholson, was the site upon the shores of Cook Strait which presented the greatest advantages for the administration of the government of the colony."

The seat of Government was, therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, removed to Wellington in February, 1865.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Prior to the granting of Representative Institutions in 1853 there was no Parliament Building used exclusively for the meetings of the early Legislative Councils. In Auckland the later meetings of the Legislative Councils of New Zealand and New Ulster were held in the Courthouse, Official Bay, while in Wellington the Legislative Council of New Munster and also of New Zealand in 1851 and 1852, met in Barrett's Hotel (which then stood on a site in Lambton Quay, opposite the present Government Printing Office) in a room formerly used as a ball-room.

The first Parliament Building was erected in Auckland and completed in time for the meeting of the first General Assembly in May, 1854. On the transfer of the seat of Government to Wellington, the General Government purchased from the Wellington

Provincial Council in January, 1865, the Provincial Council Buildings in Molesworth Street. This building was erected for the Provincial Council some six or seven years previously on a more comprehensive plan than the actual requirements of the province demanded, with a view to affording the requisite accommodation for the General Assembly on the anticipated transfer of the seat of Government to Wellington. The price paid for the building was £8,200, being one-third less than the original cost. These buildings, to which considerable additions and alterations were made later, were used for meetings of the General Assembly until 11th December, 1907, on which date they were, with the exception of the library wing, destroyed by fire. Since then Old Government House, occupying an adjoining site, has been utilized as temporary quarters for Parliament, a new residence for the Governor being erected at the southern end of the city.

The foundation stone of new Parliament Buildings to replace those destroyed by fire was laid on the 23rd March, 1912. The foundations were prepared by the Public Works Department, and the contractors are now proceeding with the construction of the first portion of the buildings. A sketch of these, as they will appear when completed, was published as a frontispiece to the 1913 issue of this book, a description of the buildings being also given.

Successive Governors.

The following are the names of successive Governors of New Zealand, with dates on which they assumed and retired from office :—

1840–1853.

Captain William Hobson, R.N. (Jan., 1840, to 10 Sept., 1842), Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand under Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, from Jan., 1840, to 3 May, 1841, and Governor of New Zealand from 3 May, 1841, until date of death, 10 Sept. 1842.

Lieutenant Willoughby Shortland, Administrator from 10 Sept., 1842, to 26 Dec., 1843.

Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., Governor from 26 Dec., 1843, to 17 Nov., 1845.

Captain George Grey who became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848 (18 Nov., 1845, to 31 Dec., 1853), Governor from 18 Nov., 1845, to 1 Jan., 1848; Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster, from 1 Jan., 1848, to 7 Mar., 1853; Governor of New Zealand from 7 Mar., 1853, to 31 Dec., 1853.

Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces.

Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster, appointed Aug., 1847, and sworn in on 28 Jan., 1848, until duties of Lieutenant-Governor ceased on 7 Mar., 1853.

Major-General George Dean Pitt, Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, appointed 3 Jan., 1848, sworn in on 14 Feb., 1848, died 8 Jan., 1851.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, appointed 14 April, 1851, sworn in 26 April, 1851, until duties of Lieutenant-Governor ceased on 7 Mar., 1853.

1854–1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Administrator from 3 Jan., 1854, to 6 Sept., 1855.
Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., from 6 Sept., 1855, to 2 Oct., 1861.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Administrator from 3 Oct., 1861; Governor from 4 Dec., 1861, to 5 Feb., 1868.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., from 5 Feb., 1868, to 19 Mar., 1873.
Sir George Alfred Arney, Chief Justice, Administrator from 21 Mar. to 14 June, 1873.
Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, P.C., from 14 June, 1873, to 3 Dec., 1874.
The Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G., Administrator from 3 Dec., 1874; Governor from 9 Jan., 1875, to 21 Feb., 1879.
James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator from 21 Feb. to 27 Mar., 1879.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Administrator from 27 Mar., 1879; Governor from 17 April, 1879, to 8 Sept., 1880.
James Prendergast, Esquire; Chief Justice, Administrator from 9 Sept. to 29 Nov., 1880.
The Honourable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., from 29 Nov., 1880, to 23 June, 1882.
Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator from 24 June, 1882, to 20 Jan., 1883.
Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from 20 Jan., 1883, to 22 Mar., 1889.
Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator from 23 Mar. to 2 May, 1889.
The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., from 2 May, 1889, to 24 Feb., 1892.
Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator from 25 Feb. to 6 June, 1892.
The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., from 7 June, 1892, to 6 Feb., 1897.
Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator from 8 Feb., 1897, to 9 Aug., 1897.
The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., from 10 Aug., 1897, to 19 June, 1904.
The Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., from 20 June, 1904, to 8 June, 1910.
Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator from 8 June to 22 June, 1910.
The Right Honourable John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, K.C.M.G., Baron Islington, D.S.O., from 22 June, 1910, to 2 Dec., 1912.
Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator from 3 Dec. to 19 Dec., 1912.
The Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., from 19 Dec., 1912.

Executive Councils prior to the Establishment of Responsible Government, 1841–1856.

For New Zealand.

Prior to the establishment of responsible government there was an Executive Council for New Zealand consisting, in addition to the Governor, of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer, or the persons acting in that capacity, seniority being in the order named. The Governor, or in his absence the senior

member present, was to preside, and two members exclusive of the Governor or member presiding were to form a quorum. The Governor was commanded to in all things consult and advise with the Executive Council, and not to exercise the powers and authorities vested in him except by and with the concurrence and advice of the Executive Council, except in cases of an urgent and pressing nature which would not admit of the delay incident to the deliberation of the Council. In such cases he was, with all convenient speed, to bring the measures so adopted by him before the Executive Council for their revision and sanction. Nothing in these instructions, however, was to prevent the Governor exercising any or all of the powers and authorities vested in him, without the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council in cases not considered of sufficient importance to require their assistance or advice, or in cases which were of such a nature that in his judgment material prejudice might be sustained by consulting the Executive Council thereupon. No questions were to be brought before the Council except those proposed by the Governor, who in any case in which he saw sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the major part or the whole of the Council was further empowered to exercise the powers vested in him in opposition to such opinion.

During the year 1854 there were associated with the permanent official members of the Executive Council above referred to certain members of the House of Representatives, but without portfolios. The following are the names of the various gentlemen who were members of the Executive Council of New Zealand prior to the establishment of responsible government on the 7th May, 1856 :—

Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary, from 3 May, 1841, to 31 Dec., 1843; succeeded by Mr. Sinclair.
Francis Fisher, Attorney-General, from 3 May to 10 Aug., 1841; succeeded by Mr. Swainson.
George Cooper, Colonial Treasurer, from 3 May, 1841, to 9 May, 1842; succeeded by Mr. Shepherd.
William Swainson, Attorney-General, from 10 Aug., 1841, to 7 May, 1856.
Alexander Shepherd, Colonial Treasurer, from 9 May, 1842, to 7 May, 1856.
Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, from 6 Jan., 1844, to 7 May, 1856.
James Edward FitzGerald, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.
Henry Sewell, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.
Frederick Aloysius Weld, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.
Francis Dillon Bell, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 30 June to 11 July, 1854.
Thomas Houghton Bartley, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 14 July to 2 Aug., 1854.
Thomas Spencer Forsaith, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.
Edward Jerningham Wakefield, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.
William Thomas Locke Travers, M.H.R., without portfolio, 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.
James Macandrew, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

For the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster.

An Executive Council was established in each of the provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, for aiding with their advice the Officer Administering the Government thereof. The Executive Council consisted in each province of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the principal officer in command of the military forces within the province, being a field officer, and of such other persons not holding any public office therein as the Governor-in-Chief might see fit to summon, the number of such unofficial members, however, not to exceed the number of official members.* In the execution of the powers vested in the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the respective provinces it was not obligatory on them to consult with or to adopt the advice of the Executive Council in any case in which they should deem it inexpedient so to do. The names of those gentlemen who were members of the Executive Councils of New Ulster and New Munster are given below :—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER.

Major-General George Dean Pitt,
Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary,
William Swainson, Attorney-General,
Alexander Shepherd, Colonial Treasurer, } All appointed 1 Jan., 1848.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Bolton, appointed 21 June, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.

Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary, appointed 2 Feb., 1848.
Daniel Wakefield, Attorney-General, appointed 21 Dec., 1848.
Henry William Petre, Colonial Treasurer, appointed 28 Jan., 1848.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Anson McCleverty, appointed 28 Jan., 1848.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

For New Zealand.

Prior to the establishment of responsible government the Legislative Council of New Zealand consisted of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the three senior Justices of the Peace. The Governor was to preside at all meetings of the Council, and, in his absence, the senior member present; four members in addition to the Governor or the member presiding to form a quorum. No law or Ordinance was to be enacted by the Legislative Council which was not first proposed by the Governor, and no question was to be debated unless submitted by him for that purpose. The laws and Ordinances of the Council were to be designated "Ordinances enacted by the Governor of New Zealand with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof." No laws whatsoever were to be made to continue for less than two years except only in cases of unforeseen emergency requiring provision for temporary service, and the Governor was specially enjoined *not* to propose or

assent to Ordinances or laws dealing with certain matters, some of which were :—

Restricting public worship, although not conducted according to the Church of England.

Reducing revenue or infringing prerogative or affecting the salaries or allowances of public officers without special leave.

Issuing bills of credit, or other negotiable securities in lieu of money on the credit of the colony, or paper currency, or any coin save the legal coin of the realm.

By which persons not of European birth or descent might be subjected or liable to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent would not also be subjected.

Raising money for public or private lotteries.

Naturalizing aliens without leave.

Divorcing persons joined together in holy matrimony.

Granting money, land, or other donation or gratuity to the Governor.

The following is a list of gentlemen who were members of the Legislative Council, with dates of their appointment and the office (if any) held. The dates on which they ceased to be members are known only in the cases shown—the others probably continued until the introduction of the new Constitution :—

Name.	Office held.	Date of Appointment.	Date when ceased to be a Member.
Captain William Hobson, R.N.	Governor ..	3 May, 1841	10 Sept., 1842.
Lieutenant Willoughby Shortland	Colonial Secretary and Administrator from 10 Sep., 1842, to 26 Dec., 1843	3 May, 1841	8 Jan., 1844.
Francis Fisher ..	Attorney-General	3 May, 1841	28 Sept., 1841.
George Cooper ..	Colonial Treasurer	3 May, 1841	9 May, 1842.
William Wakefield ..	..	3 May, 1841	Sept., 1841.
William Cornwallis Symonds	..	3 May, 1841	Oct., 1841.
James Reddie Clendon ..	..	3 May, 1841	6 June, 1844.
George Butler Earp ..	..	9 Sept., 1841	6 June, 1844.
William Swainson ..	Attorney-General .	28 Sept., 1841	..
William Field Porter ..	..	27 Oct., 1841	6 June, 1844.
Alexander Shepherd ..	Colonial Treasurer	9 May, 1842	..
Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.	Governor ..	26 Dec., 1843	17 Nov., 1845.
Andrew Sinclair, M.D., R.N.	Colonial Secretary	8 Jan., 1844	..

Name.	Office held.	Date of Appointment.	Date when ceased to be a Member.
Charles Clifford ..	..	6 June, 1844	3 Mar., 1845.
William Brown ..	..	6 June, 1844	3 Mar., 1845.
" ..	..	16 July, 1847	16 Nov., 1848.
Samuel M. D. Martin, M.D.	..	6 June, 1844	3 Mar., 1845.
Frederick Whitaker ..	..	3 Mar., 1845	1 Feb., 1846.
William Donnelly ..	..	3 Mar., 1845	1 Feb., 1846.
" ..	..	30 Sept., 1846	9 Aug., 1847.
Theophilus Heale ..	..	3 Mar., 1845	1 Feb., 1846.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B. ..	Governor, Governor-in-Chief, Governor of New Ulster and Governor of New Munster	18 Nov., 1845	31 Dec., 1853.
Alfred Domett	Colonial Secretary of New Munster	30 Sept., 1846	..
Alexander Kennedy ..	..	30 Sept., 1846	16 July, 1847.
" ..	..	16 Nov., 1848	..
Frederick Ward Merriman	..	9 Aug., 1847	..
Edward John Eyre ..	Lieut.-Governor of New Munster	28 Jan., 1848	7 Mar., 1853.
Lieut.-Colonel William Anson McCleverty	Commander of the Forces	28 Jan., 1848	..
Hon. Henry William Petre	Colonial Treasurer of New Munster	28 Jan., 1848	..
Charles Waybrow Ligar ..	Surveyor-General	16 Nov., 1848	..
Robert Clapham Barstow	..	16 Nov., 1848	..
Hon. Francis Dillon Bell	..	20 Dec., 1848	..
Hon. William Hickson ..	..	20 Dec., 1848	..
Hon. Daniel Wakefield ..	Attorney-General of New Munster	21 Dec., 1848	..
Lieut.-Colonel William Hulme	..	24 July, 1849	..
Major Henry Matson ..	..	24 July, 1849	..
Sampson Kempthorne ..	..	24 July, 1849	..
Major-General George Dean Pitt	Lieut.-Governor of New Ulster	1 Aug., 1849	8 Jan., 1851.
Hon. Stephen Carkeek ..	Collector of Customs	19 May, 1851	..
Hon. William Mein Smith	..	19 May, 1851	..
Hon. Constantine Augustus Dillon	..	3 June, 1851	..
Hon. William Oldfield Cautley	..	3 June, 1851	..
Hon. George Cutfield ..	..	3 June, 1851	..

For the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster.

Under the Charter constituting the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, a Legislative Council was also established in each province, consisting of such persons as were for hat purpose appointed.

The following are the names, offices held, and dates of appointment of the members of the Provincial Legislative Councils :—

Name.	Office held.	Date of Appointment.
	(*a.*) NEW ULSTER.	
Sir George Grey, K.C.B. ..	Governor	1 Jan., 1848.
Andrew Sinclair	Colonial Secretary ..	1 Jan., 1848.
William Swainson	Attorney-General ..	1 Jan., 1848.
Alexander Shepherd	Colonial Treasurer ..	1 Jan., 1848.
Major-General George Dean Pitt	Lieutenant-Governor ..	3 Jan., 1848.
Charles Waybrow Ligar	Surveyor-General ..	16 Nov., 1848.
Alexander Kennedy	..	16 Nov., 1848.
Frederick Ward Merriman ..	..	16 Nov., 1848.
Robert Clapham Barstow ..	..	16 Nov., 1848.
Lieut.-Colonel William Hulme ..	..	24 July, 1849.
Major Henry Matson	..	24 July, 1849.
Sampson Kempthorne	..	24 July, 1849.
	(*b.*) NEW MUNSTER.	
Sir George Grey, K.C.B. ..	Governor	1 Jan., 1848.
Edward John Eyre	Lieutenant-Governor ..	28 Jan., 1848.
Henry William Petre	Colonial Treasurer ..	28 Jan., 1848.
Lieut.-Colonel William Anson McCleverty	Commander of the Forces	28 Jan., 1848.
Alfred Domett	Colonial Secretary ..	2 Feb., 1848.
William McLeod Bannatyne ..	..	20 Dec., 1848.
Francis Dillon Bell	..	20 Dec., 1848.
William Hickson	..	20 Dec., 1848.
George Hunter	..	20 Dec., 1848.
Alfred Ludlam	..	20 Dec., 1848.
George Moore	..	20 Dec., 1848.
Daniel Wakefield	Attorney-General ..	21 Dec., 1848.
David Monro	..	18 Jan., 1849.
John Damforth Greenwood ..	..	18 Jan., 1849.
Henry Seymour	..	18 Jan., 1849.
William Oldfield Cautley ..	..	5 May, 1849.

Elected Members.

In 1852 Proclamations were made altering the constitution of the Legislative Councils so as to include a certain number of elected members. New Ulster was to have eighteen members, of whom six were to be appointed and twelve elected, while New Munster was to have thirty-three members, of whom eleven were to be appointed and twenty-two elected. The elections for the Province of New Ulster were actually held, and the members, whose names are given below, were declared elected. The preliminary Proclamations were made for New Munster, but before the elections were held tidings of a new constitution were received, and the proceedings stayed.

Name.	Date gazetted.	District.
William Brown	21 September, 1852 ..	City of Auckland.
John Salmon	21 September, 1852 ..	"
Frederick Whitaker ..	21 September, 1852 ..	"
John Logan Campbell ..	21 September, 1852 ..	Suburbs of Auckland.
Patrick Dignan	21 September, 1852 ..	Pensioner Settlements.
Thomas Spencer Forsaith..	21 September, 1852 ..	Northern Division.
Allan O'Neill	21 September, 1852 ..	"
James Macky	21 September, 1852 ..	Southern Division.
William Field Porter ..	21 September, 1852 ..	"
George Clarke	21 September, 1852 ..	Bay of Islands.
Charles Brown	2 October, 1852 ..	New Plymouth.
John Tylson Wicksteed ..	2 October, 1852 ..	Taranaki.

SUCCESSIVE PARLIAMENTS.

SINCE THE PASSING OF THE CONSTITUTION ACT CONFERRING REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS UPON NEW ZEALAND, WITH THE DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF SESSIONS AND DATES OF DISSOLUTION.

Parliament.	Dates of Opening of Sessions.	Dates of Prorogation.
First (dissolved 15th September, 1855)	27 May, 1854 ..	9 August, 1854.
	31 August, 1854 ..	16 September, 1854.
	8 August, 1855 ..	15 September, 1855.
Second (dissolved 5th November, 1860)	15 April, 1856 ..	16 August, 1856.
	(No session in 1857)	
	10 April, 1858 ..	21 August, 1858.
	(No session in 1859)	
	30 July, 1860 ..	5 November, 1860.
Third (dissolved 27th January, 1866)	3 June, 1861 ..	7 September, 1861.
	7 July, 1862 ..	15 September, 1862.
	19 October, 1863 ..	14 December, 1863.
	24 November, 1864	13 December, 1864.
	26 July, 1865 ..	30 October, 1865.
Fourth (dissolved 30th December, 1870)	30 June, 1866 ..	8 October, 1866.
	9 July, 1867 ..	10 October, 1867.
	9 July, 1868 ..	20 October, 1868.
	1 June, 1869 ..	3 September, 1869.
	14 June, 1870 ..	13 September, 1870.
Fifth (dissolved 6th December, 1875)	14 August, 1871 ..	16 November, 1871.
	16 July, 1872 ..	25 October, 1872.
	15 July, 1873 ..	3 October, 1873.
	3 July, 1874 ..	31 August, 1874.
	20 July, 1875 ..	21 October, 1875.
Sixth (dissolved 15th August, 1879)	15 June, 1876 ..	31 October, 1876.
	19 July, 1877 ..	10 December, 1877.
	26 July, 1878 ..	2 November, 1878.
	11 July, 1879 ..	11 August, 1879.

SUCCESSIVE PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Parliament.	Dates of Opening of Sessions.	Dates of Prorogation.
Seventh (dissolved 8th November, 1881)	24 September, 1879	19 December, 1879.
	28 May, 1880 ..	1 September, 1880.
	9 June, 1881 ..	24 September, 1881.
Eighth (dissolved 27th June, 1884)	18 May, 1882 ..	15 September, 1882.
	14 June, 1883 ..	8 September, 1883.
	5 June, 1884 ..	24 June, 1884.
Ninth (dissolved 15th July, 1887) ..	7 August, 1884 ..	10 November, 1884.
	11 June, 1885 ..	22 September, 1885.
	13 May, 1886 ..	18 August, 1886.
	26 April, 1887 ..	10 July, 1887.
Tenth (dissolved 3rd October, 1890)	6 October, 1887 ..	23 December, 1887.
	10 May, 1888 ..	31 August, 1888.
	20 June, 1889 ..	19 September, 1889.
	19 June, 1890 ..	18 September, 1890.
Eleventh (dissolved 8th November, 1893)	23 January, 1891 ..	31 January, 1891.
	11 June, 1891 ..	25 September, 1891.
	23 June, 1892 ..	12 October, 1892.
	22 June, 1893 ..	7 October, 1893.
Twelfth (dissolved 14th November, 1896)	21 June, 1894 ..	24 October, 1894.
	20 June, 1895 ..	2 November, 1895.
	11 June, 1896 ..	19 October, 1896.
Thirteenth (dissolved 15th November, 1899)	7 April, 1897 ..	12 April, 1897.
	23 September, 1897	22 December, 1897.
	24 June, 1898 ..	5 November, 1898.
	23 June, 1899 ..	24 October, 1899.
Fourteenth (dissolved 5th November, 1902)	22 June, 1900 ..	22 October, 1900.
	1 July, 1901 ..	8 November, 1901.
	1 July, 1902 ..	4 October, 1902.
Fifteenth (dissolved 15th November, 1905)	29 June, 1903 ..	25 November, 1903.
	28 June, 1904 ..	8 November, 1904.
	27 June, 1905 ..	31 October, 1905.
Sixteenth (dissolved 29th October, 1908)	27 June, 1906 ..	3 July, 1906.
	21 August, 1906 ..	29 October, 1906.
	27 June, 1907 ..	25 November, 1907.
	29 June, 1908 ..	12 October, 1908.
Seventeenth (dissolved 20th November, 1912)	10 June, 1909 ..	17 June, 1909.
	7 October, 1909 ..	29 December, 1909.
	28 June, 1910 ..	5 December, 1910.
	27 July, 1911 ..	30 October, 1911.
Eighteenth	15 February, 1912 ..	1 March, 1912.
	27 June, 1912 ..	8 November, 1912.
	26 June, 1913 ..	15 December, 1913.
	25 June, 1914 ..	...

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1856.

Name of Ministry.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
1. Bell-Sewell	7 May, 1856	20 May, 1856.
2. Fox	20 May, 1856	2 June, 1856.
3. Stafford	2 June, 1856	12 July, 1861.
4. Fox	12 July, 1861	6 August, 1862.
5. Domett	6 August, 1862	30 October, 1863.
6. Whitaker-Fox	30 October, 1863	24 November, 1864.
7. Weld	24 November, 1864	16 October, 1865.
8. Stafford	16 October, 1865	28 June, 1869.
9. Fox	28 June, 1869	10 September, 1872.
10. Stafford	10 September, 1872	11 October, 1872.
11. Waterhouse	11 October, 1872	3 March, 1873.
12. Fox	3 March, 1873	8 April, 1873.
13. Vogel	8 April, 1873	6 July, 1875.
14. Pollen	6 July, 1875	15 February, 1876.
15. Vogel	15 February, 1876	1 September, 1876.
16. Atkinson	1 September, 1876	13 September, 1876.
17. Atkinson (reconstituted)	13 September, 1876	13 October, 1877.
18. Grey	15 October, 1877	8 October, 1879.
19. Hall	8 October, 1879	21 April, 1882.
20. Whitaker	21 April, 1882	25 September, 1883.
21. Atkinson	25 September, 1883	16 August, 1884.
22. Stout-Vogel	16 August, 1884	28 August, 1884.
23. Atkinson	28 August, 1884	3 September, 1884.
24. Stout-Vogel	3 September, 1884	8 October, 1887.
25. Atkinson	8 October, 1887	24 January, 1891.
26. Ballance	24 January, 1891	1 May, 1893.*
27. Seddon	1 May, 1893	21 June, 1906.†
28. Hall-Jones	21 June, 1906	6 August, 1906.
29. Ward	6 August, 1906	28 March, 1912.
30. Mackenzie	28 March, 1912	10 July, 1912.
31. Massey	10 July, 1912	

* Owing to the death of the Premier, the Hon. J. Ballance, on 27th April, 1893.
† Owing to the death of the Premier, Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., on 10th June, 1906.

PREMIERS OF SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.	Name of Premier.
Henry Sewell.	Harry Albert Atkinson (Ministry reconstituted).
William Fox.	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
Edward William Stafford.	Hon. John Hall.
William Fox.	Frederick Whitaker, M.L.C.
Alfred Domett.	Harry Albert Atkinson.
Frederick Whitaker.	Robert Stout.
Frederick Aloysius Weld.	Harry Albert Atkinson.
Edward William Stafford.	Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
William Fox.	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Edward William Stafford.	John Ballance.
George Marsden Waterhouse.	Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C.
Hon. William Fox.	William Hall-Jones.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.
Hon. Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	Thomas Mackenzie.
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	Right Hon. William Ferguson Massey, P.C.
Harry Albert Atkinson.	

SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT AND DATES OF RETIREMENT OR DEATH.

Name of Speaker.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement or Death.
Hon. William Swainson	16 May, 1854 ..	8 August, 1855.
Hon. Frederick Whitaker	8 August, 1855 ..	12 May, 1856.
Hon. Thomas Houghton Bartley ..	12 May, 1856 ..	1 July, 1868.
Hon. Sir John Larkins Cheese Richardson, Kt.	1 July, 1868 ..	14 June, 1879.
Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	14 June, 1879 ..	22 April, 1887.
Hon. George Marsden Waterhouse ..	22 April, 1887 ..	21 September, 1887.
Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	21 September, 1887	23 January, 1891.
Hon. Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	23 January, 1891	28 June, 1892. .
Hon. Sir Henry John Miller	8 July, 1892.	9 July, 1903.
Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G.	9 July, 1903 ...	5 January, 1904.
Hon. John Rigg (Acting)	5 January, 1904	7 July, 1904.
Hon. Sir A. J. Cadman, K.C.M.G. ..	7 July, 1904 ..	23 March, 1905
Hon. R. H. J. Reeves (Acting) ..	23 March, 1905 ..	4 July, 1905.
Hon. Sir C. C. Bowen, K.C.M.G. ..	4 July, 1905.	..

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WITH DATES OF ELECTION AND DATES OF RETIREMENT OR DEATH.

Name of Speaker.	Date of Election.	Date of Retirement or Death.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.	26 May, 1854.	..
	15 April, 1856 ..	3 June, 1861.
Sir David Monro, Kt. Bach. ..	3 June, 1861.	..
	30 June, 1866 ..	13 Sept., 1870.
Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	14 August, 1871 ..	21 October, 1875.
Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G. ..	15 June, 1876 ..	13 June, 1879.
Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach.	11 July, 1879.	..
	24 September, 1879.	..
	18 May, 1882.	..
	7 August, 1884.	..
	6 October, 1887	3 October, 1890.
Hon. Major Sir William Jukes Steward, Kt. Bach.	23 January, 1891	8 November, 1893.
Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach.	21 June, 1894.	..
	6 April, 1897.	..
	22 June, 1900 ..	5 November, 1902.
Hon. Sir Arthur Robert Guinness, Kt. Bach.	29 June, 1903.	..
	27 June, 1906.	..
	10 June, 1909.	..
	15 February, 1912.	10 June, 1913.
Hon. Frederic William Lang ..	26 June, 1913.	..

SUPREME COURT JUDGES,

PAST AND PRESENT, WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT, AND OF RESIGNATION OR DEATH.

Sir W. Martin, appointed Chief Justice, 10 Jan., 1842. Resigned, 12 June, 1857.
H. S. Chapman, appointed, 26 Dec., 1843. Held office until Mar., 1852. Reappointed, 23 Mar., 1864. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.
S. Stephen, appointed, 30 July, 1850. Appointed Acting Chief Justice, 20 Oct., 1855. Died, 13 Jan., 1858.
Daniel Wakefield, appointed, Oct., 1855. Died, Oct., 1857.
Hon. H. B. Gresson, appointed temporarily, 8 Dec., 1857. Permanently, 1 July, 1862. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.
Sir George A. Arney, appointed Chief Justice, 1 Mar., 1858. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.
A. J. Johnston, appointed, 2 Nov., 1858. Died, 1 June, 1888.
C. W. Richmond, appointed, 20 Oct., 1862. Died, 3 Aug., 1895.
J. S. Moore, appointed temporarily, 15 May, 1866. Relieved, 30 June, 1868.
C. D. R. Ward, appointed temporarily, 1 Oct., 1868. Relieved, May, 1870. Appointed temporarily, 21 Sept., 1886. Relieved, 12 Feb., 1889.
Hon. Sir James Prendergast, appointed Chief Justice, 1 April, 1875. Resigned, 25 May, 1899.
T. B. Gillies, appointed, 3 Mar., 1875. Died, 26 July, 1889.
Hon. Sir Joshua S. Williams, P.C., Kt., appointed, 3 Mar., 1875. Resigned, 31 January, 1914, on being called to the Privy Council.
Hon. J. E. Denniston, appointed, 11 Feb., 1889.
E. T. Conolly, appointed, 19 Aug., 1889. Resigned, 9 Sept., 1903.
Hon. Sir Patrick A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., appointed, 20 Dec., 1895. Died, 18 May, 1896.
Hon. W. B. Edwards, appointed, 11 July, 1896.
F. W. Pennefather, appointed temporarily, 25 April, 1898. Resigned, 24 April, 1899.
Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice, 22 June, 1899.
J. C. Martin, Acting Judge, appointed, 12 April, 1900. Resigned, 4 Dec., 1900.
Hon. Theophilus Cooper, appointed, 21 Feb., 1901.
Hon. F. R. Chapman, appointed, 11 Sept., 1903.
C. E. Button, appointed temporarily, 12 Mar., 1907. Resigned, 29 Feb., 1908.
Hon. William Alexander Sim, appointed, 16 Jan., 1911.
Hon. John Henry Hosking, K.C., appointed 11 Feb., 1914.
Hon. Thomas Walter Stringer, K.C., appointed 19 Feb., 1914.

GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

1ST JUNE, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Fifth Earl of Liverpool. Born 27th May, 1870; succeeded 1907. Educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Formerly Major in the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) and subsequently Major of its 6th Battalion. Sometime an A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Cadogan, K.G.), and Staff Captain, Dublin District. Is a J.P. for Kesteven and Lindsey Divisions of Lincolnshire, and Lieut.-Colonel 8th Battalion London Regiment (the Post Office Rifles). Served in South Africa 1901–2 (Queen's Medal with three clasps). Was State Steward and Chamberlain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (the

Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G., 1906–8. Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, 1909–12. Appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand 1912. M.V.O., 4th Class, 1900; K.C.M.G., 1912. G.C.M.G., 1914.

Seat: Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln.

Town residence: 44 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.

Residences: Government House, Wellington; Government House, Auckland.

Private Secretary: Gavin M. Hamilton, Esq.

Assistant Private Secretary: A. Cecil Day, Esq.

Military Secretary: Captain Charles Shawe (Rifle Brigade).

Aides-de-Camp: Captain T. R. Eastwood (Rifle Brigade) and Captain G. F. Hutton (Royal Welsh Fusiliers).

Extra Aide-de-Camp: Colonel J. H. Boscawen.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp: Colonel R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D.; Colonel A. H. Russell; Colonel G. F. C. Campbell, V.D.; Colonel R. Logan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1914.

The Executive Council now consists of:—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Valuation, and Scenery Preservation Departments.

Hon. J. Allen, Minister of Finance, Minister of Defence, Minister of Education, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax Department and State-guaranteed Advances Office.

Hon. W. H. Herries, Minister of Railways and Native Minister.

Hon. W. Fraser, Minister of Public Works, Roads, and Bridges, Minister of Mines, and Minister in Charge of Public Buildings and Domains.

Hon. A. L. Herdman, Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons, Crown Law (including Drafting), and Public Trust Departments.

Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C., Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Immigration, and Minister in Charge of Audit Office, Registrar-General's, High Commissioner's, Museum, Friendly Societies, and Laboratory Departments.

Hon. R. H. Rhodes, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Public Health, Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments.

Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, Minister of Customs, Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of Inspection of Machinery, Advertising, Printing and Stationery, Legislative, State Fire Insurance, Life and Accident Insurance, Electoral, National Provident Fund, and Pensions Departments.

Hon. Dr. Pomare, Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration.

Clerk of the Executive Council—James Frank Andrews, I.S.O.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council assembled for its first session at Auckland on the 24th May, 1854, and comprised fourteen members.

The Councillors had been designated a year earlier by the Governor, and their names submitted to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria for the Royal approval; and they were gazetted in New Zealand in December, 1853. Until 1868 the rule was that the appointment of members should be made by an instrument under the Royal sign manual, but the rule was not strictly observed after 1861. An Act of the Imperial Parliament in 1868 validated any appointments of Councillors that might have been made irregularly in the past, and provided that future appointments should be made by the Governor (not by the Sovereign).

Until 1891 members were appointed for life, and the Speaker was appointed by the Governor; but since that year members are appointed for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment; and the Council elects its own Speaker, who holds office for five years. A Chairman of Committees is elected every session, and holds office till the election of his successor. Speaker and Chairman are both eligible for re-election. The number of members is not limited. The Imperial Act under which the earliest appointments were made did not fix a minimum, though it provided that the first batch to be appointed should be not less than ten in number. The number actually summoned was sixteen, of whom only fourteen attended and were enrolled. The number increased irregularly for thirty years. In 1885 and 1886 it stood at fifty-three, but has not since reached that limit. The number on the roll at present (1st June, 1914) is thirty.

A Councillor must be a male person, of the full age of twenty-one years, and a British subject, either natural-born or naturalized; and he must not be in the receipt of pay out of the public purse, whether as a public servant or under a Government contract. The seat of a duly-appointed member is voided if he enters the service or places himself under the protection of any foreign Power; or if he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors; or if he is a public defaulter; or if he is convicted of any crime punishable by death

or by imprisonment with hard labour for three years or more; or if he resigns his seat; or if he absents himself without the leave of the Governor for more than one whole session.

Before the year 1892 the honorarium of Councillors was understood to be for the session, not for the year, and formed the subject of a special vote every session, the amount varying in different sessions. By the Payment of Members Act, 1892, the honorarium was made annual, not sessional, and was fixed at £150 a year. The amount was raised in 1904 to £200 a year. Besides the honorarium, members are allowed travelling-expenses actually incurred in going to and from Parliament.

Subject to certain exemptions, members not attending the Council are liable to be fined.

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND (1ST JUNE, 1914).

Speaker—Hon. Sir C. C. BOWEN, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committees—Hon. W. C. F. CARNCROSS.

Name.	Provincial District.	Date of Appointment.
Baillie, Hon. William Douglas Hall ..	Marlborough	8 March, 1861.*
Baldey, Hon. Alfred	Otago ..	18 March, 1910.
Barr, Hon. John	Canterbury ..	22 January, 1914.
Beehan, Hon. William	Auckland ..	22 June, 1910.
Bell, Hon. Francis Henry Dillon, K.C. ..	Wellington ..	10 July, 1912.
Bowen, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher, K.C.M.G.	Canterbury ..	20 January, 1891.*
Carncross, Hon. Walter Charles Frederick	Taranaki ..	18 March, 1910.
Duncan, Hon. Thomas Young	Otago ..	13 June, 1912.
Duthie, Hon. John	Wellington ..	26 June, 1913.
Earnshaw, Hon. William	Wellington ..	26 June, 1913.
George, Hon. Seymour Thorne	Auckland ..	22 June, 1910.
Hall-Jones, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Wellington ..	7 October, 1913.
Hardy, Hon. Charles Albert Creery ..	Canterbury ..	26 June, 1913.
Harris, Hon. Benjamin	Auckland ..	3 February, 1911.
Jenkinson, Hon. John Edward	Canterbury ..	1 July, 1907.
Johnston, Hon. Charles John	Wellington ..	23 January, 1891.*
Jones, Hon. George	Otago ..	13 December, 1909.
Louisson, Hon. Charles	Canterbury ..	14 January, 1908.
McLean, Hon. Sir George, Kt. Bach. ..	Otago ..	19 December, 1881.*
Miller, Hon. Sir Henry John, Kt. Bach. ..	Otago ..	8 July, 1865.*
Mills, Hon. Charles Houghton	Wellington ..	2 March, 1909.
Nikora, Hon. Wiremu Kerei	Auckland ..	26 June, 1913.
Ormond, Hon. John Davies	Hawke's Bay	20 January, 1891.*
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir George Maurice, Kt. ..	Auckland ..	25 June, 1911.
Parata, Hon. Thomas	Otago ..	13 June, 1912.
Paul, Hon. John Thomas	Otago ..	22 January, 1914.
Rigg, Hon. John	Wellington ..	1 July, 1907.
Stevens, Hon. Edward Cephas John ..	Canterbury ..	7 March, 1882.*
Thompson, Hon. Thomas	Auckland ..	18 March, 1910.
Wigram, Hon. Henry Francis	Canterbury ..	22 June, 1910.

*Life members.

House of Representatives.

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. They are now designated Members of Parliament. The number was originally fixed by the Constitution Act as not more than forty-two nor less than twenty-four, and the first Parliament called together in 1854 consisted of forty members. Legislation passed in 1858 fixed the number of European members at forty-one; in 1860, at fifty-three; in 1862, at fifty-seven; in 1865, at seventy; in 1867, at seventy-two; in 1870, at seventy-four; in 1875, at eighty-four; in 1881, at ninety-one; in 1887, at seventy; and in 1900, at seventy-six. By the Maori Representation Act, 1867, which is still in force, as embodied in the Legislature Act, 1908, four Maori members were added, three for the North Island and one for the South.

The North Island at present returns forty-two European members, and the South Island thirty-four. The elections are triennial, except in the case of a dissolution by the Governor. Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments Act, 1879.

Every registered elector, being of the male sex and free from any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Legislature Act, 1908, is eligible for membership.

All contractors to the public service of New Zealand to whom any public money above the sum of £50 is payable, directly or indirectly, in any one financial year, as well as the public servants of the Dominion, are incapable of being elected as, or of sitting or voting as, members.

The payment made to members of the House of Representatives is £25 per month, amounting to £300 per annum, subject to certain deductions for absence during session not due to sickness or other unavoidable cause. Travelling-expenses to and from Wellington are also allowed. This scale of payment came into force on the 7th November, 1901, under the provisions of an Act passed in that year.

The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new House after the members have been sworn. A Chairman of Committees is elected as soon after as is convenient. Both Speaker and Chairman of Committees hold office until a dissolution, but receive payment until the first meeting of a new Parliament.

Twenty members, inclusive of the Speaker, constitute a quorum.

Roll of Members of Parliament (1st June, 1914) in the House of Representatives.

Speaker—Hon. Frederic William Lang.

Chairman of Committees—Alexander Scott Malcolm.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date when Writs made returnable.
For European Electorates.		
Allen, Hon. James	Bruce	19 December, 1911.
Anderson, George James	Mataura	"
Atmore, Harry	Nelson	"
Bell, William Henry Dillon	Wellington Suburbs and Country Districts	"
Bollard, John	Eden	"
Bollard, Richard Francis	Raglan	"
Bradney, James Henry	Auckland West	"
Brown, John Vigor	Napier	"
Buchanan, Sir Walter Clarke, Kt.	Wairarapa	"
Buddo, Hon. David	Kaiapoi	"
Buick, David	Palmerston	"
Buxton, Thomas	Temuka	"
Campbell, Hugh McLean	Hawke's Bay	"
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Gisborne	"
Clark, Edward Henry	Chalmers	"
Coates, Joseph Gordon	Kaipara	"
Colvin, James	Buller	"
Craigie, James	Timaru	"
Davey, Thomas Henry	Christchurch East	"
Dickie, William James	Selwyn	"
Dickson, James Samuel	Parnell	"
Ell, Henry George	Christchurch South	"
Escott, James Henry	Pahiatua	"
Fisher, Hon. Francis Marion Bates	Wellington Central	"
Forbes, George William	Hurunui	"
Fraser, Hon. William	Wakatipu	"
Glover, Albert Edward	Auckland Central	"
Guthrie, David Henry	Oroua	"
Hanan, Josiah Alfred	Invercargill	"
Harris, Alexander	Waitemata	"
Herdman, Hon Alexander Lawrence	Wellington North	"
Herries, Hon. William Herbert	Tauranga	"
Hindmarsh, Alfred Humphrey	Wellington South	"
Hine, John Bird	Stratford	"
Hunter, George	Waipawa	"
Isitt, Leonard Monk	Christchurch North	"
Lang, Hon. Frederic William	Manukau	"
Lee, Ernest Page	Oamaru	"
McCallum, Richard	Wairau	"
McCombs, James	Lyttelton	26 December, 1913.
MacDonald, William Donald Stuart	Bay of Plenty	19 December, 1911.
McKenzie, Hon. Roderick	Motueka	"
Malcolm, Alexander Scott	Clutha	"
Mander, Francis	Marsden	"
Massey, Right Hon. William Ferguson, P.C.	Franklin	"
Millar, Hon. John Andrew	Dunedin West	"
Myers, Arthur Mielziner	Auckland East	"

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

Name.	Electoral District.	Date when Writs made returnable.
For European Electorates—contd.		
Newman, Alfred Kingcome ..	Wellington East ..	19 December, 1911.
Newman, Edward	Rangitikei ..	"
Nosworthy, William	Ashburton ..	"
Okey, Henry James Hobbs ..	Taranaki	"
Payne, John	Grey Lynn ..	"
Pearce, George Vater	Patea	"
Poland, Hugh	Ohinemuri ..	"
Reed, Vernon Herbert	Bay of Islands ..	"
Rhodes, Hon. Robert Heaton ..	Ellesmere ..	"
Rhodes, Thomas William ..	Thames	"
Robertson, John	Otaki	"
Russell, George Warren	Avon	"
Scott, Robert	Otago Central ..	"
Seddon, Thomas Edward Youd ..	Westland ..	"
Sidey, Thomas Kay	Dunedin South ..	"
Smith, Francis Henry	Wajtaki	"
Smith, Robert William	Waimarino ..	"
Statham, Charles Ernest ..	Dunedin Central ..	"
Sykes, George Robert	Masterton ..	"
Thomson, George Malcolm ..	Dunedin North ..	"
Thomson, John Charles	Wallace	"
Veitch, William Andrew	Wanganui ..	"
Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.	Awarua	"
Webb, Patrick Charles	Grey	2 August, 1913.
Wilford, Thomas Mason	Hutt	19 December, 1911.
Wilkinson, Charles Anderson ..	Egmont	23 September, 1912.
Wilson, Charles Kendall	Taumarunui ..	19 December, 1911.
Witty, George	Riccarton ..	"
Young, James Alexander ..	Waikato	"
For Maori Electorates.		
Te Rangihiroa	Northern Maori ..	10 January, 1912.
Pomare, Hon. Maui	Western Maori ..	"
Ngata, Hon. Apirana Turupa ..	Eastern Maori ..	"
Parata, Taare	Southern Maori ..	"

AGENTS-GENERAL AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Isaac Earl Featherston, Esq., appointed Agent-General under the Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870, by Warrant dated 5th April, 1871. Appointment to date from 25th March, 1871. (*Gazette*, 1871, page 155.)

(Note.—Sir W. Tyrone Power was appointed on 20th June, 1876, by the Crown Agents as temporary Agent-General on the death of Dr. Featherston.)

Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., appointed Agent-General under the Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870, by Warrant dated 19th September, 1876. Appointment to date from 9th September, 1876, *vice* I. E. Featherston, deceased. (*Gazette*, 1876, page 721.)

Sir Francis Dillon Bell appointed Agent-General under the Public Revenues Act, 1878, by Warrant dated 7th December, 1880, *vice* Sir Julius Vogel, resigned. (*Gazette*, 1881, page 311.)

Westby Brook Perceval, Esq., appointed Agent-General under the Public Revenues Act, 1891, by Warrant dated 25th September, 1891, *vice* Sir F. D. Bell. (*Gazette*, 1891, page 1071.)

The Hon. William Pember Reeves appointed Agent-General under the Public Revenues Act, 1891, by Warrant dated 23rd December, 1895, *vice* Sir W. B. Perceval. (*Gazette*, 1896, page 50.) Appointed High Commissioner under the High Commissioner Act, 1904, by Warrant dated 14th June, 1905. (*Gazette*, 1905, page 1509.) Reappointed High Commissioner as from 14th June, 1908. (*Gazette*, 1908, page 1921.)

The Hon. Sir William Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., appointed High Commissioner from 1st December, 1908, *vice* Hon. W. P. Reeves. Assumed office 18th January, 1909. (*Gazette*, 1909, page 27.) Appointment extended to 31st December, 1911. (*Gazette*, 1911, page 2720.) Appointment further extended to 31st March, 1912. (*Gazette*, 1912, page 45.) Appointment further extended to 31st May, 1912. (*Gazette*, 1912, page 1227.)

Charles Frederick Wray Palliser appointed High Commissioner from 1st June, 1912, for one month. Reappointed from 1st July, 1912, and again reappointed from 1st August, 1912.

The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie appointed High Commissioner from 23rd August, 1912, for a term of three years. (*Gazette*, 1912, page 2612.) Assumed office 9th October, 1912.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(DOWNING STREET, S.W., LONDON.)

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies—Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., 7th November, 1910.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary—Lord Emmott, P.C.

Permanent Under-Secretary—Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries: Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.; and Sir G. V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W. CITY OFFICE (STOCK TRANSFER OFFICE, 1 TOKENHOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C., LONDON).

Crown Agents—Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Major Maurice Alexander Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.; and William Hepworth Mercer, C.M.G.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

New Zealand—W. G. Wickham, 11 Grey Street, Wellington. Australia—G. T. Milne, Equitable Buildings, Melbourne. (Telegraphic address: "Combrit.") Canada—C. Hamilton Wickes, 3 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (Telegraphic address: "Britcom.") South Africa—Sir R. Sothern Holland, Cape Town. Telegraphic address: "Austere.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS.

A. J. Denniston, Auckland; W. T. Monkman, Dunedin.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

W. A. Beddoe, Auckland.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES RESIDING IN, OR WITH JURISDICTION OVER, NEW ZEALAND, 1ST JUNE, 1914.

Argentine Republic. — Vice-Consuls: Hon. T. Fergus, Dunedin, and Henry Hampton Rayward, Wellington.

Austria-Hungary.—Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and South Sea Islands: Dr. Ferdinand Freyesleben, Sydney. Consul: E. Langguth, Auckland.

Belgium. — Consul-General for Australasia and Fiji: F. Huylebroeck, Melbourne. Consul (with jurisdiction over New Zealand): M. Matteeuw, Sydney. Consul-General (with jurisdiction over the Provincial Districts of Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, and Wellington): Hon. Charles John Johnston, Wellington. Vice-Consul: G. F. Johnston, Wellington. Consul (with jurisdiction over the Districts of Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland): Joseph James Kinsey, Christchurch. Consuls: Alexander Manual Ferguson, Auckland; George Lyon Denniston, Dunedin.

Brazil.—Vice-Consul: A. H. Miles, Wellington.

Chile.—Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand: William Brown, Sydney. Consuls: Joseph James Craig, Auckland; J. Montgomery, Christchurch. Honorary Consuls: Albert Martin, M.D., Wellington; J. A. Roberts, Dunedin.

China.—Consul: Kwei Chih, Wellington.

Denmark.—Consul (for North Island): Hon. Francis Henry Dillon Bell, Wellington (Principal Consulate). Consul (for South Island): Henry Bylove Sorensen, Christchurch. Vice-Consuls: Paul Maximilian Hansen, Auckland; William Edward Perry, Hokitika; Odin Henry Möller, Dunedin; Michael Myers, Wellington.

France.—Consul (for New Zealand): J. Rigoreau, Auckland. Vice-Consul: Percival Clay Neill, Dunedin. Consular Agents: George Humphreys, Christchurch; James Macintosh, Wellington.

German Empire.—Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, British New Guinea, and British Islands in the southern seas situated between Tonga and the French Possessions: Richard Kiliani, Sydney. Vice-Consul-General: Johannes Klewitz, Sydney. Consuls: Carl Seegner, Auckland; Willi Fels, Dunedin; Karl Joosten, Christchurch; Eberhard Focke, Wellington.

Greece.—Vice-Consul (for New Zealand): Joseph Frank Dyer, Wellington.

Honduras. — Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand: Frederic Walsh, Sydney.

Italy.—Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji: Cavaliere Emilio Eles, Melbourne. Vice-Consul: Cavaliere G. Ferrando, Melbourne. Consular Agents: Thomas Wallace, Christchurch; Leonard Owen Howard Tripp, Wellington; John Roberts, C.M.G. (acting), Dunedin; Geraldo Perotti, Greymouth; Charles Rhodes, Auckland.

Japan.—Consul-General: S Shimizu, Sydney. Consul: Thomas Young Wellington.

Liberia.—Consul: Hon. Charles Louisson, Christchurch. Acting-Consul: Trevor Noel Holmden, Wellington.

Mexico.—Consul: John William Hall, Auckland.

Netherlands.—Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji: W. L. Bosschart, Melbourne. Vice-Consul de Carriere, attached to Consulate-General, P. E. Teppema, Melbourne. Consul (with jurisdiction over New Zealand and the Islands belonging thereto): Hon. Charles John Johnston, Wellington. Vice-Consuls: George Ritchie, Dunedin; Ambrose Millar, Auckland; Walter Goring Johnston, Wellington; G. Van der Velden, Christchurch.

Norway. — Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent Islands: O. Römcke, Melbourne. Consul: Alex. W. Newton, Wellington. Vice-Consuls: Sigurd Bentzon, Melbourne; Leslie Robert Wilson, Dunedin; Robert Millar, Auckland; Albert Peter Gundersen, Christchurch; Mathias Ericksen Wiig, Invercargill; John Hayes Enright, Westport.

Paraguay.—Consul: A. E. Kernot, Wellington.

Peru.—Consul-General (with jurisdiction over the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand): J. Maitland Paxton, Sydney. Consul: Ambrose Millar, Auckland.

Portugal.—Consul: John Duncan, Wellington. Vice-Consuls: David L. Nathan, Auckland; Arthur Donald Stuart Duncan, Wellington; Charles William Rattray, Dunedin.

Russia.—Consul-General for the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand: A. N. d'Abaza, Melbourne. Vice-Consuls: Ultan Francis McCabe, Wellington; James Paterson, Auckland.

Spain.—Consul-in-Chief (with jurisdiction over Australia and New Zealand): Senor Don Mario Pinies y Bayona, Melbourne. Vice-Consul (with jurisdiction throughout New Zealand): William Henry Dillon Bell, Wellington.

Sweden.—Consul: Arthur Edward Pearce, Wellington. Vice-Consuls: Sidney Jacob Nathan, Auckland; Albert Kave, Christchurch.

Switzerland.—Consul: Georges A. Streiff, Auckland.

United States of America.—Consul-General (for New Zealand and its dependencies): William A. Prickitt, Auckland. Vice-Consul-General: Leonard A. Bachelder, Auckland. Consular Agents: Frank Graham, Christchurch; Arthur Edward Whyte, Wellington; Frederick Orlando Bridgeman, Dunedin.

Uruguay.—Consul: Don Cesar Montero Bustamente, Wellington. Vice-Consul: William John Prouse, Wellington.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, nor is State aid given to any form of religion. Government in the early days set aside certain lands as endowments for various religious bodies, but nothing of the kind has been done for many years past.

The principal churches, with the names, &c., of the present heads or officers, and the places and times of holding the annual or periodical assemblies or meetings, are as follows:—

Church of the Province of New Zealand, commonly called the Church of England.

For church purposes, the Dominion is divided into six dioceses—viz., Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The General Synod meets every third year in each diocese in rotation. Representatives attend from each diocese, and also from the diocese of Melanesia. President, the Primate (Bishop of Dunedin). The Diocesan Synods meet once a year, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese.

The names, &c., of the Bishops of the Church of England are as follows:—

The Most Rev. Samuel Tarratt Nevill, D.D., Dunedin; consecrated 1871 Primate).

The Right Rev. Alfred Walter Averill, D.D., Auckland; consecrated 1910; translated 1914.

The Right Rev. William Walmsley Sedgwick, B.A., Waiapu; consecrated 1914.

The Right Rev. Thomas Henry Sprott, D.D., Wellington; consecrated 1911.

The Right Rev. William Charles Sadlier, B.D., Nelson; consecrated 1912.

The Right Rev. Churchill Julius, D.D., Christchurch; consecrated 1890.

The Right Rev. Cecil John Wood, D.D., Melanesia; consecrated 1912.

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

The General Assembly will meet on the third Wednesday of November, 1914, in First Church, Dunedin. Moderator, the Rev. William McAra, Kaikoura; Emeritus Clerk, Rev. David Sidey, D.D., Napier; Clerk, Rev. J. H. Mackenzie, Nelson: Treasurer, Rev. W. J. Comrie, Presbyterian Church Offices, Wellington; Theological Professors, Rev. Michael Watt, M.A., D.D., Dunedin, Rev. W. Hewitson, B.A., Dunedin, and Rev. John Dickie, M.A., Dunedin.

Roman Catholic Church.

The Diocese of Wellington, established in 1848, was in 1887 created an archdiocese and the metropolitan see. There are three suffragan dioceses—Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. A retreat is held annually in each of the four dioceses, at the end of which a synod is held, presided over by the bishop or archbishop, and at which all his clergy attend.

In January, 1899, the first Provincial Council of New Zealand was held in Wellington, under the presidency of the metropolitan, and attended by all the suffragan bishops, and a number of priests elected specially in each diocese as representatives of the whole Catholic clergy in the Dominion. The decrees of this Council were approved by Rome in April, 1900, were published on 1st January, 1901, and are now binding in every diocese in the Dominion.

The Most Rev. Francis Redwood, S.M., D.D., consecrated in 1874, is Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand, and the Most Rev. Thomas O'Shea has recently been appointed Coadjutor Archbishop. The following are the bishops:—

The Right Rev. Henry W. Cleary, D.D., Auckland; consecrated 1910.

The Right Rev. John Joseph Grimes, S.M., D.D., Christchurch; consecrated 1887.

The Right Rev. Michael Verdon, D.D., Dunedin; consecrated 1896.

Methodist Church of New Zealand.

The New Zealand branches of the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Primitive Methodist Connexion are now united under the designation of the Methodist Church of New Zealand.

The Officers of the Church for 1914 are as follows:—President of the Conference, Rev. S. J. Serpell, Masterton; Vice-President, Mr. E. Rosevear, Dunedin; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Laws, B.A., Auckland; Connexional Secretary, Rev. Samuel Lawry, Christchurch; Secretary for Foreign Missions, Rev. L. Hudson, New Brighton; Secretary for Home Missions, Rev. T. G. Brooke, Mount Eden.

The affairs of the Church are administered by ten District Synods, which meet annually. The Chairmen are appointed by the Conference.

The next Conference will be held in Christchurch, opening during the last week in February, 1915.

Baptist Union of New Zealand.

President, Rev. E. A. Kirwood, Grange Road, Mount Eden; Vice-President, Mr. C. Cathie, Wellington; Secretary, Rev. R. S. Gray, Dunedin; Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Lambourne, Ponsonby; Missionary Secretary, Rev. J. K. Archer, Invercargill; Missionary Treasurer, Mr. A. Hoby, Wellington. The Union comprises 53 churches, 46 preaching-stations, 5,763 members, and a constituency of 25,000. The denominational organ is the *New Zealand Baptist*; Editor, Mr. H. H. Driver, Dunedin. The Foreign Missionary Society, with an income last year of £2,800. has a thoroughly equipped hospital, employs a doctor, 2 missionaries, 4 zenana ladies, and 46 Native helpers. The sphere of operations is in North Tipperah, East Bengal.

Congregational Union of New Zealand.

The annual meetings are held during the month of February, at such place as may be decided on by vote of the Council. Chairman for the current year, Hon. Geo. Fowlds, Auckland; Chairman-elect, Rev. William Saunders, Dunedin; Secretary, Rev. J. H. Mackenzie, Onehunga; Assistant Secretary, Rev. E. A. Bridger, Green Lane; Treasurer, Mr. T. W. White, Auckland; Registrar, Mr. G. B. Gregory, Marton; Head Office, Auckland. In 1915 the meeting of the Council will be held at Dunedin. The Committee of the Union meets in Auckland on the second Tuesday of each month.

Hebrews.

Ministers: Rev. S. A. Goldstein and Rev. S. Katz, Auckland; Rev. H. van Staveren and Rev. C. Pitkowski, Wellington; Rev. I. Bernstein, Christchurch; Rev. A. Diamond, Dunedin. Annual meetings of the general congregations are usually held at these places during the month of Elul (about the end of August).

Church of Christ.

The next Triennial Session of the Associated Churches of Christ will be held at Dunedin New Year, 1915. President, Mr. C. Fleming McDonald, Dunedin; Vice-president, Mr. Ralfe Gebbie, Christchurch; Secretary, Mr. J. L. Stewart Wright, Dunedin. District conferences are held annually in each of the three districts—Auckland, Middle, and Southern.

Salvation Army.

The Annual Congress of the Salvation Army is held in the month of June each year.

The principal officers of the Salvation Army in New Zealand are: Territorial Commander, Commissioner W. J. Richards; Chief Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Powley; Secretary for Field Affairs, Major H. B. Colledge; Property Secretary, Brigadier J. H. Bray; National Young People's Secretary, Brigadier W. J. Hoare; Divisional Commanders, Brigadier T. E. Vince, Auckland, Brigadier A. B. Carmichael, Wellington, Staff-Captain E. Newby, Christchurch, Major J. J. Toomer, Dunedin; Principal of Training College, Wellington, Brigadier W. Gist. Among the social institutions maintained by the Salvation Army are: Rescue Homes at St. Albans, Caversham, Parnell, and South Wellington; Maternity Homes at each of the four chief centres; Boys' Homes at Island Bay and Eltham; Girls' Homes at Middlemarch and South Wellington; Prison Gate Brigade Homes at Epsom and Addington; and Inebriates' Homes at Pakatoa and Roto Roa.

HONOURS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE DOMINION.

Baronet.

Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, 1911.

Privy Councillors (P.C.).

Massey, Right Hon. William Ferguson, 1913.
Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, 1907.
Williams, Right Hon. Sir Joshua Strange, 1913.

Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

Bowen, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher, 1913.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, 1911.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C., LL.D., 1911
Hall-Jones, Hon. Sir William, 1910.
Mills, Sir James, 1909.
Perceval, Sir Westby Brook, 1894.
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, 1886.
Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, 1901.

Knights Bachelor (Kt. Bach.).

Bowen, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher, 1910.
Buchanan, Sir Walter, 1912.
Kennaway, Sir Walter, 1909.
Miller, Hon. Sir Henry John, 1901.
McLean, Hon. Sir George, 1909.
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir George Maurice, 1880.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James, 1881.
Williams, Right Hon. Sir Joshua Strange, 1911.

COMPANIONS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (C.B.).

Cradock, Major Montagu, 1900.
Davies, Colonel R. H., 1900.
Newall, Colonel Stuart, 1900.
Porter, Colonel T. W., 1902.
Robin, Colonel Alfred William, 1900.

COMPANIONS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (C.M.G.).

Bauchop, Lieut.-Colonel A., 1902.
Collins, Colonel Robert Joseph, V.D., I.S.O., 1911.
Fitchett, Frederick, M.A., LL.D., 1911.
Gudgeon, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Edward, 1890.
Jowsey, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, 1900.
Otterson, Henry, 1913.
Parr, C. J., 1914.
Richardson, Hon. Edward, 1879.
Roberts, John, 1891.
Robin, Colonel Alfred William, 1912.
Shand, John, M.A., LL.D., 1913.
Stowe, Leonard, 1912.

COMPANION, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.).

Bartlett, Major E., 1902.
Hickey, Captain D. A., 1902.
Hughes, Major J. G., 1900.
Major, Colonel C. T., 1900.
Polson, Major D., 1900.
Stevenson, Captain R., 1902.
Todd, Captain T. J. M., 1900.
Walker, Captain G. H., 1901.

COMPANION, IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (I.S.O.).

Andrews, James Frank, 1913.
Blow, Horatio John Hooper, 1911.
Collins, Colonel R. J., V.D., 1909.
Heywood, James B., 1905.
Kensington, W. C., 1909.
Robertson, Donald, 1912.
Ronayne, Thomas, 1914.
Strauchon, John, 1912.
Tregear, Edward, 1911.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

Williamson, Miss J. M. N., 1900.

VICTORIA CROSS.

Hardham, Lieut. W. J., 1901.

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.

Biddle, Benjamin, 1869.
Hill, George, 1869.
Lingard, William, 1869.
Mace, Francis Joseph, 1869.
Mair, Gilbert, 1870.
Maling, Christopher, 1869.
Northcroft, Henry William, 1910.*
Preece, George Augustus, 1869.
Roberts, John Mackintosh, 1869.
Wrigg, Harry Charles William, 1898.†

* For service rendered in 1866. † For service rendered in 1867.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA (1899–1902).

Baigent, Private Ivanhoe.
Black, Sergeant-major G. C.
Burr, Sergeant-major W. T.
Cassidy, Sergeant W.
Fletcher, Sergeant-major W. H.
Free, Private A.
Kent, Sergeant W.
Langham, Sergeant-major J.
Lockett, Sergeant-major E. B.
Pickett, Sergeant-major M.
Rouse, Farrier-Sergeant G.
Wade, Private H. B.
White, Sergeant-major H.

QUEEN'S SCARF.

(One of four knitted by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria for presentation to selected members of Colonial Contingents in South Africa.)

Coutts, Captain Henry Donald, 1900.

Persons allowed to retain the Title of "Honourable" within His Majesty's Dominions.

By despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 30th October, 1856, the Governor was apprised that the title of "Honourable" was conferred on Members of the Legislative Council and on the Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand.

By despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15th June, 1893, it was announced that the title of "Honourable," appertaining to Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in colonies possessing Responsible Government, whether confined to duration of office or continued for life, was approved by Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, for use and recognition throughout her dominions, either during office or for life, as the case might be.

By further despatch of 10th March, 1894, the Secretary of State announced that he was prepared in future to submit for the approval of the Sovereign the recommendation of the Governor of any colony having Responsible Government that the President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may, on quitting office after three years' service in their respective offices, be permitted to retain the title of "Honourable." This title is now held by Sir G. M. O'Rorke.

Besides the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the following ex-Ministers are allowed, as such, to retain the title of "Honourable": Buddo, David, 1912; Carroll, Sir James, K.C.M.G., 1912; Duncan, Thomas Y., 1906; Fergus, Thomas, 1891; Findlay, Sir John George, K.C., LL.D., K.C.M.G., 1911; Fowlds, G., 1911; Hall-Jones, Sir William, K.C.M.G., 1908; Hislop, Thomas W., 1891; McKenzie, Roderick, 1912; Mackenzie, Thomas, 1912; Millar, John Andrew, 1912; Mills, Charles H., 1906; Mitchelson, Edwin, 1891; Ngata, Apirana Turupa, 1912; Oliver, Richard, 1884; Reeves, William P., 1896; Richardson, Edward, C.M.G., 1887; Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., 1887; Thompson, Thomas, 1900; Tole, Joseph A., 1888.

By another despatch of 14th November, 1896, the Secretary of State requested to be informed if the Government of New Zealand desired that members of the Legislative Council in this Dominion should on retirement or resignation, after a continuous service in such Council of not less than ten years, be eligible for recommendation by the Governor for Royal permission to retain the title of "Honourable." Mr. William Montgomery has been allowed to retain the title as from 14th December, 1906, accordingly, on such retirement.

Judges of Supreme Court.

By despatch of 29th August, 1877, it was announced that retired Judges of the Supreme Court may be allowed the privilege of bearing the title of "Honourable" for life, within the Dominion. This title is now held by Sir James Prendergast.

By despatch of 22nd December, 1911, it was announced that the title of "Honourable" was conferred on Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

By an Act passed during the year 1912 and intituled the Public Service Act, 1912, the Public Service of New Zealand has been placed under the direct and sole control of a Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners, who are appointed in the first place for a term of seven years, are responsible only to Parliament, and can be dismissed from office only for misbehaviour or incompetence.

The Act applies to all members of the Public Service with the exception of the Controller and Auditor-General, officers of the Railway Department, members of the Police and Defence Forces, Judges and Magistrates, officers of the House, certain officers of the Legislative Departments, and persons paid only by fees or commission, as well as any officer to whom the Governor in Council declares the Act shall not apply.

The powers vested in the Commissioner are very wide. They include the inspection of offices, the appointment, promotion, transfer, and dismissal of officers, and the framing of regulations. An entrance examination and efficiency and educational tests for promotion are to be imposed by the Commissioner.

Appeal Board.

An officer dissatisfied with any decision of the Commissioner with regard to (1) grade, (2) classification of the work performed by or assigned to him, or (3) salary or promotion, has the right of appeal, notice of which must be lodged with the Commissioner within thirty days. All appeals are dealt with by a Board consisting of three members, two of these appointed by the Governor, and the third elected by the officers of that branch of the service to which the appellant belongs. The decision of the Appeal Board on all matters brought before it is final, and must be given effect to.

Classification.

The Public Service Act came into operation on 1st April, 1913, and on that date the Commissioner assumed control of the Public Service. In accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Act, a classification of all officers to whom the Act applies was immediately proceeded with. The provisional classified list for Departments other than the Post and Telegraph Department was gazetted on 20th August, 1913, and included 4,895 officers.

The Post and Telegraph Department had been working under a classification system for some years, and the list for this Department for 1913–14 was published separately on 14th October, 1913.

Civil Service Guarantee.

Officers of the Public Service (with certain exceptions specified by Statute or Regulations) are required to guarantee the fidelity of one another.

In case of defalcation by an assurer the amount of such defalcation must be made good from the salaries of insurers by a deduction in proportion to the total yearly salary to the extent of thirty-nine-fortieths of the ascertained liability, the balance being a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

A Board of five members, of whom at least three must be assurers, is appointed by the Governor for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act regarding the system.

OFFICIAL LIST.

1ST JUNE, 1914.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner—D. Robertson, I.S.O.
Assistant Commissioners—R. Triggs, A. D. Thomson.
Secretary—A. J. H. Benge, B.A.
Chief Clerk—G. F. Dixon.

PUBLIC SERVICE APPEAL BOARD.

Appointed Members—Peter Barr (Chairman), J. H. Richardson.
Elected Members—F. M. Scully (Postal), A. Mill, (Telegraph), A. Marryatt, and F. J. Mouat (other Departments under Public Service Act).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker—Hon. Sir C. C. Bowen, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committees—Hon. W. C. F. Carncross.
Clerk of Parliaments, Clerk of the Legislative Council, and Examiner of Standing Orders upon Private Bills—L. Stowe, C.M.G.
Clerk-Assistant and Acting Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—A. T. Bothamley
Second Clerk-Assistant—B. E. S. Stocker, M.A.
Interpreter—F. H. Phillips.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Hon. F. W. Lang, M.P.
Chairman of Committees—A. S. Malcolm, M.P.
Clerk of the House—H. Otterson, C.M.G.
Clerk-Assistant—A. F. Lowe.
Second Clerk-Assistant—E. W. Kane.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Major T. V. Shepherd.
Reader and Clerk of Bills and Papers—W. E. Dasent.
Record Clerk—W. Collings.
Chief *Hansard* Reporter—S. Spragg.
Hansard Supervisor—M. F. Marks.
Clerk of Writs—J. Hislop.
Deputy Clerk of Writs—G. P. Newton.
Interpreter—D. F. G. Barclay.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

Chief Librarian—C. Wilson.
Assistant Librarian—H. L. James.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Prime Minister—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.
Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council—J. F. Andrews, I.S.O.
Private Secretary—F. D. Thomson, B.A.
Assistant Private Secretary—F. W. Furby.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Minister of Finance—Hon. J. Allen.
Private Secretary—F. G. Matthews.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary, Receiver-General, Paymaster-General, and Registrar New Zealand Consols—G. F. C. Campbell.
Accountant, and Deputy Registrar New Zealand Consols—A. O. Gibbes.
Assistant Accountant and Inspector of Departmental Accounts—J. J. Esson.
Cashier—C. E. Chittey.
Head Ledger-keeper—A. J. Morgan.
Clerk in Charge Pay and Revenue Branches—H. J. Hawthorn.
Sectional Clerk—W. Wilson.
Correspondence and Record Clerk—M. S. Seddon.
Sectional Clerk—G. C. Rodda.
Ledger-keeper—R. Witheford.
Assistant Inspector Departmental Accounts—T. H. Jones.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES OFFICE.

Registrar—R. E. Hayes.
Revising Barrister—E. Y. Redward.
Actuary and Deputy Registrar—A. T. Traversi.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND BOARD.

Members—Hon. the Minister of Finance (Chairman, *ex officio*), Dr. Hay, Messrs. W. R. Morris, G. F. C. Campbell, and R. E. Hayes.
Superintendent of Fund—R. E. Hayes.
Secretary to Board—A. T. Traversi.
Board meets third Thursday in February, May, August, and November, or as business requires.

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Taxes—D. G. Clark.
Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Clerk in Charge, Income-tax—A. E. Fowler.
First Clerk, Land-tax—E. W. Watson.
Receiver of Land and Income Tax—C. V. Kreeft.

VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.
Private Secretary—F. D. Thomson, B.A.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Valuer-General—F. W. Flanagan.
Officers in Charge—A. J. McGowan, Auckland; H. L. Wiggins, Christchurch; A. Clothier, Dunedin; T. L. Oswin, Invercargill.
Chief Clerk—C. J. Lovatt.
Accountant—F. W. Barnett.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Stamp Duties—Hon. A. L. Herdman.
Private Secretary—E. N. G. Poulton.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar of Companies—P. C. Corliss.
Chief Clerk and Accountant—J. Murray.
Custodian and Issuer of Stamps—W. H. Shore.
Inspecting Valuator—G. W. Jänisch.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF STAMPS.

Auckland—W. G. Fletcher.*
Gisborne—R. S. Florance.*
Taranaki—A. V. Sturtevant.*
Hawke's Bay—F. Aspinall.*
Wanganui—G. Sampson.
Wellington—C. H. W. Dixon.*
Marlborough—F. Broughton.*
Nelson—W. Johnston.*
Westland—W. P. Morgan.*
Canterbury—P. G. Withers.*
Timaru—H. Kissel.
Otago—J. Murphy.*
Southland—W. W. de Castro.*

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs—Hon. R. H. Rhodes.
Private Secretary—W. Crow.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Secretary—W. R. Morris.
Assistant Secretaries—F. V. Waters and G. B. Dall.
Chief Clerk—J. C. Williamson.
Chief Telegraph Engineer—J. Orchiston, M.I.E.E.
Chief Electrician—T. Buckley.
Controller of Money-orders and Savings banks—J. L. H. Ledger.
Chief Accountant—H. A. R. Huggins.
Chief Inspector—D. Miller.
Inspector of Telegraph Offices—H. W. Harrington.
Inspector of Savings-banks—W. Gee.
Controller of Stores—C. B. Mann.

CHIEF POSTMASTERS.

Auckland—F. D. Holdsworth.
†Thames—P. P. White.
†Gisborne—J. J. Pickett.
†Napier—E. Northcroft.
†New Plymouth—C. H. Burton.

* Also Registrars of Building Societies, Industrial and Provident Societies, and Assistant Registrars of Companies. † Combined post and telegraph offices.

*Wanganui—G. W. Sampson.
Wellington—A. P. Dryden.
*Blenheim—C. Whelan.
*Nelson—W. T. Ward.
*Westport—A. W. Mann.
*Greymouth—D. St. George.
*Hokitika—G. A. Empson.
Christchurch—R. B. Morris.
*Timaru—H. Kissel.
*Oamaru—C. Hill.
Dunedin—W. McHutcheson.
*Invercargill—T. T. King.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

Auckland—R. M. Baird.
Wellington—E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E.
Nelson—G. T. Kemp.
Christchurch and Dunedin—W. E. Chisholm.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF POST-OFFICES.

P. Curtis (Northern District), A. T. Cavell (Central District), S. Inder (Wellington District), F. H. Dodd (West Coast District), G. F. Furby (Midland District), S. F. Haszard (Southern District).

SUPERINTENDENTS OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Auckland—F. G. Gannaway.
Wellington—C. H. M. Hawk.
Christchurch—A. J. C. Talbot.
Dunedin—B. H. Keys.

PENSIONS DEPARTMENT.

Minister—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Commissioner—G. C. Fache.
Chief Clerk—L. Crow.
Registrar at Auckland—J. H. Boyes.
Registrar at Napier—C. J. Steevens.
Registrar at Wellington—B. E. Murphy.
Registrar at Christchurch—P. A. Keddell.
Registrar at Dunedin—R. S. Stokes.
Registrar at Invercargill—A. H. Parfitt.

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Railways—Hon. W. H. Herries.
Private Secretary—L. E. Johnson.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

General Manager—E. H. Hiley.
Chief Clerk—R. W. McVilly.
Chief Accountant—H. Davidson.

STORES BRANCH.

Comptroller of Stores—H. Baxter.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

Chief Traffic Manager—H. Buxton.
Traffic Superintendents—North Island—C. A. Piper; South Island—S. F. Whitcombe.
District Managers—Whangarei, W. Sword; Auckland, W. Bowles; Ohakune, G. Brownlee; Wanganui, J. E. Armstrong; Wellington, A. Duncan; Westport, P. L. Payne; Westland, J. Bevin; Christchurch, W. J. Stringleman; Dunedin, T. W. Waite; Invercargill, T. W. Brobner.
Stationmasters in Charge—Kaihu, R. H. Nicolson; Gisborne, L. P. Pepperell; Nelson, T. S. Edwards; Picton, A. M. Arthur.

MAINTENANCE BRANCH.

Chief Engineer for Working Railways—J. Burnett, M.Inst.C.E.
Inspecting Engineer—F. W. MacLean.
Signal Engineer—H. J. Wynne, A.M. Inst.C.E.
Office Engineer—G. A. Troup.
Railway Land Officer—J. Young.
District Engineers—Auckland, D. T. McIntosh; Ohakune, J. K. Lowe; Wanganui, F. J. Jones; Wellington, F. C. Widdop; Westport and Westland, C. M. Benzoni; Christchurch, C. H. Biss; Dunedin, H. Macandrew; Invercargill, A. J. McCredie.

LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—H. H. Jackson.
Locomotive Engineers—Auckland, F. T. Murison; Wellington—Napier—New Plymouth, G. E. Richardson; Hurunui—Bluff, G. A. Pearson; Westport and Westland, E. L. W. Haskins; Relieving, S. P. Evans.

* Combined post and telegraph office.

BOARDS OF APPEAL.

North Island.

Members—Chairman, W. R. Haselden, S.M., appointed by the Governor; A. W. Hutchings, Assistant Station-master, Wellington, elected; D. Dwyer, Guard, Wanganui, elected; J. L. Churchouse, Ganger, Cross Creek, elected; D. McKenzie, Machinist, Patone, elected; A. Whisker, Engine-driver, Taumarunui, elected.

Meets irregularly when required and where most convenient.

South Island.

Members — Chairman, W. R. Haselden, S.M., appointed by the Governor; W. O. Ennis, Clerk, Dunedin, elected; P. Gaines, Guard, Christchurch, elected; G. F. Martin, Engine-driver, Invercargill, elected; J. H. Jones, Turner, Addington, elected; E. J. Dash, Ganger, Waikari, elected.

Meets irregularly when required and where most convenient.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION BOARD.

Members—Chairman, Hon. the Minister of Railways; J. L. Salmond, LL.B., Solicitor-General; F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D., Public Trustee; E. H. Hiley, General Manager, Railways: elected—R. M. Isaacs, E. P. Moir, M. Lee, W. T. Wilson, and P. Gaines.

Board meets quarterly at Wellington.

NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Native Minister—Hon. W. H. Herries.
Private Secretary—H. R. H. Balneavis.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

Under-Secretary—T. W. Fisher.
Senior Clerk—J. B. Hackworth.
Clerk to Land Purchase Board—F. O. V. Acheson.
Translator.—L. M. Grace.

NATIVE LAND COURT.

Chief Judge—Jackson Palmer.
Judges—R. N. Jones, W. E. Rawson, C. E. MacCormick, M. Gilfedder, T. W. Fisher, J. W. Browne, A. G. Holland, T. H. Wilson, J. B. Jack.
Commissioners—H. W. Bishop, W. H. Bowler, H. Carr, C. T. H. Brown.

NATIVE LAND COURT AND MAORI LAND BOARD DISTRICTS.

For places and dates of meetings of Boards see *New Zealand Gazette* of 30th April, 1914.

Tokerau District.

Headquarters—Auckland.
President—T. H. Wilson.
Registrar—

Waikato-Maniapoto District.

Headquarters—Auckland.
President—A. G. Holland.
Registrar—E. P. Earle.

Waiariki District.

Headquarters—Rotorua.
President—J. W. Browne.
Registrar—H. S. King.

Tairawhiti District.

Headquarters—Gisborne.
President—R. N. Jones.
Registrar—H. H. Carr.

Aotea District.

Headquarters—Wanganui.
President—J. B. Jack.
Registrar—A. H. Mackay.

Ikaroa District.

Headquarters—Wellington.
President—M. Gilfedder.
Registrar—L. A. Teutenberg.

South Island District.

President—M. Gilfedder.
Registrar—E. A. Welch.

MAORI COUNCILS.

Minister in Charge—Hon. Dr. Pomare.
Superintendent—J. B. Hackworth.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. A. L. Herdman.
Private Secretary—E. N. G. Poulton.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE

Under-Secretary—G. C. B. Jordan.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice—Hon. Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G., Wellington.
Judges—
Wellington—Hon. F. R. Chapman, Hon. J. H. Hosking.
Auckland—Hon. W. B. Edwards, Hon. T. Cooper.
Christchurch—Hon. J. E. Denniston, Hon. T. W. Stringer.
Dunedin—Hon. W. A. Sim.

Registrars of the Supreme Court.

Auckland—R. E. G. Thomas.
Hamilton—E. Rawson.
Gisborne—W. A. Barton.
New Plymouth—A. Crooke.
Napier—S. E. McCarthy.
Wanganui—W. Kerr.
Palmerston North—J. W. Poynton.
Masterton—L. G. Reid.
Wellington—W. A. Hawkins.
Nelson—J. S. Evans.
Blenheim—F. O'B. Loughnan.
Westport—W. Wilson.
Greymouth and Hokitika—J. G. L. Hewitt.
Christchurch—A. H. Holmes.
Timaru—V. G. Day.
Dunedin—A. Stubbs.
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer

Sheriffs

Auckland—R. E. G. Thomas.
Poverty Bay—W. A. Barton.
Taranaki—J. Terry.
Hawke's Bay—S. E. McCarthy.
Wanganui and Rangitikei—F. W. Hart.
Manawatu—C. J. Hewlett.
Wairarapa—M. Foley.
Wellington—W. A. Hawkins.
Marlborough—A. F. Bent.
Nelson—W. Heaps.
Westland—J. G. L. Hewitt.
Westland North—J. McIndoe.
Westland Central—
Canterbury—A. H. Holmes
Timaru—V. G. Day.
Otago—A. Stubbs.
Southland—J. R. Colyer.

Crown Solicitors.

Auckland—Hon. J. A. Tole.
Hamilton—H. T. Gillies.
Gisborne—F. W. Nolan.
Napier—H. A. Cornford.
New Plymouth—C. H. Weston.
Wanganui—G. Marshall.
Palmerston North—C. A. Loughnan.
Masterton—A. R. Bunny.
Wellington—H. H. Ostler.
Blenheim—C. H. Mills.
Nelson—C. Y. Fell.
Westport—A. A. Wilson.
Greymouth—M. Hannan.
Hokitika—J. Park.
Christchurch—S. G. Raymond.
Timaru—J. W. White.
Oamaru—A. G. Creagh.
Dunedin—J. F. M. Fraser.
Invercargill—W. Macalister.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

Auckland—C. C. Kettle and E. C. Cutten.
Whangarei, &c.—F. V. Frazer.
Hamilton, &c.—E. Rawson.
Russell, &c.—R. J. Acheson.
Rotorua, &c.—R. W. Dyer.
Thames, &c.—F. J. Burgess.
Gisborne, &c.—W. A. Barton and R. S. Florance.
New Plymouth, &c.—A. Crooke.
Hawera, &c.—W. G. K. Kenrick.
Napier, &c.—S. E. McCarthy.
Wanganui, &c.—W. Kerr.
Palmerston North, &c.—J. W. Poynton.
Wairarapa, &c.—L. G. Reid.
Wellington, &c.—W. G. Riddell and D. G. A. Cooper.
Blenheim, &c.—F. O'B. Loughnan.
Nelson &c.—J. S. Evans.
Westport, &c.—W. Wilson.*
Greymouth and Hokitika, &c.—J. G. L. Hewitt.*
Christchurch, &c.—H. W. Bishop.
Kaiapoi, &c.—T. A. B. Bailey.
Timaru, &c.—V. G. Day.
Oamaru, &c.—J. B. Bartholomew.*
Dunedin, &c.—H. Y. Widdowson.
Queenstown, &c.—H. A. Young.*
Naseby, &c.—E. W. Burton.*
Invercargill, &c.—T. Hutchison.*
Chatham Islands—Dr. G. H. Gibson.

* Also are Wardens of Goldfields.

Official Assignees in Bankruptcy.

Auckland—W. S. Fisher.
Wellington—A. Simpson, J.P.
Christchurch—G. A. Smyth.
Dunedin—T. D. Kendall.

Clerks of Magistrates' Courts.

Auckland—C. A. Barton.
Hamilton—H. J. Dixon.
Te Kuiti—F. W. Schramm.
Rotorua—C. V. Roberts.
Taumarunui—A. H. Cutler.
Gisborne—G. J. A. Johnstone.
Wairoa—J. L. Crowther.
Napier—J. Jordan.
Hastings—T. M. Lawlor.
Waipawa, &c.—W. Baker.
Dannevirke—H. Smith.
New Plymouth—J. Terry.
Hawera—D. W. Mason.
Stratford—W. J. Reeve.
Wanganui—F. W. Hart.
Taihape—F. Mitchell.
Marton, &c.—H. Morgan.
Feilding—C. E. Taylor.
Palmerston North—C. J. Hewlett.
Otaki—T. O'Rourke.
Wellington—R. P. Ward.
Masterton—M. Foley.
Pahiatua—D. O'Rourke.
Christchurch—W. A. D. Banks.
Lyttelton—G. N. Morris.
Kaiapoi and Rangiora—A. G. Ashby.
Timaru—T. W. Tayler.
Temuka—W. S. Jones.
Waimate—W. Y. Purchase.
Oamaru—A. A. Mair.
Port Chalmers—S. R. McDonald.
Balclutha—W. Harte.
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer.

Clerks of Magistrates' and Wardens' Courts, and Receivers of Gold Revenue and Mining Registrars.

Whangarei—F. Bird, jun.
Thames—J. C. Malfroy.
Coromandel—G. H. Sherwood.
Paeroa and Te Aroha—H. R. Bush.
Waihi—D. P. Phillips.
Tauranga—T. R. W. Philpotts.
Nelson—J. Fitzgerald.
Blenheim—A. F. Bent.
Westport—J. McIndoe.
Reefton—(Vacant).
Greymouth—E. W. Cave.
Kumara—G. H. Harris.
Hokitika—J. N. Nalder.
Ashburton—G. G. Chisholm.
Dunedin (Hindon)—B. Harper.
Naseby, &c.—J. A. Norrie.
Cromwell, &c.—J. Reid.
Queenstown and Arrowtown — A. J. Thompson.
Lawrence—J. M. Adam.
Gore—G. H. Lang.
Riverton and Orepuki—A. E. Dobbie.

Coroners.

Arrowtown, H. Graham; Carterton, J. T. M. Hornsby; Dannevirke, J. Drummond; Dunedin, C. C. Graham; Feilding, J. J. Bagnall, E. Goodbehere; Foxton, A. Fraser; Kawhia, T. D. Hamilton; Kinohaku, W. J. Shaw; Levin, W. C. Nation; Marton, J. J. McDonald; New Plymouth, J. Mackay; Ohakune, E. G. Allsworth; Onehunga, D. A. Sutherland; Opotiki, P. A. Crawford; Otahuhu, A. R. Harris; Paeroa, J. Nathan; Pahi, J. B. Ariell; Port Albert, L. P. Becroft; Queenstown, L. Hotop; Raglan, W. H. Wallis; Taihape, J. P. Aldridge; Takaka, A. Sinclair; Tapanui, W. Quin; Taumarunui, A. S. Laird; Te Awamutu, J. B. Teasdale; Te Kopuru, T. Webb; Te Kuiti, J. Boddie; Te Puke, C. Lally; Thames, W. H. Lucas; Waihi, W. M. Wallnutt; Waipawa, J. C. Taylor; Waiuku, W. J. King; Westport, G. B. Sinclair; Whangarei, J. M. Killen; Woodville, E. J. Gothard. All Stipendiary Magistrates are *ex officio* Coroners.

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Solicitor-General — J. W. Salmond K.C., LL.B.
Assistant Law Officers—H. H. Ostler, LL.B., E. Y. Redward, P. S. K. Macassey.
Law Draftsman—W. Joliffe.
Assistant Law Draftsman—J. Christie, LL.B.

PATENT OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, Fine Arts, and Dramatic Works Copyrights — J. C. Lewis.

PRISONS.

Inspector—C. E. Matthews.
Gaolers — Auckland, A. W. Ironside; Invercargill, M. Hawkins; Lyttelton, (vacant); Napier, A. Gideon; New Plymouth, H. McMurray; Wellington, J. C. Scanlon; Kaingaroa, W. Ayling; Waipa Valley, G. Anderson; Waikeria, Rev. J. L. A. Kayll.

PRISONS BOARD.

Members—Hon. Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G., Dr. Hay, J. R. Blair, F. Waldegrave, G. Fenwick, W. Reece, and G. C. B. Jordan.

Board meets once a quarter at different gaols.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Minister—Hon. A. L. Herdman.
Private Secretary—E. N. G. Poulton.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Commissioner of Police—J. Cullen.
Superintendents—J. W. Ellison, Wellington; N. Kiely, Auckland; A. J. Mitchell, Dunedin; J. Dwyer, Christchurch.
Inspectors—E. Wilson, Wanganui; J. O'Donovan, Napier; A. H. Wright, Hamilton; S. P. Norwood, Invercargill; W. J. Phair, Greymouth; J. A. McGrath, Auckland; C. W. Hendrey, Wellington.
Sub-Inspectors — A. Cruickshank, Timaru; B. Sheehan, Wellington; R. Marsack, Palmerston North; W. Fouhy, Dunedin; J. Johnston, Auckland; W. H. Mackinnon, Christchurch.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister—Hon. Dr. Pomare.
Private Secretary—A. N. Polson.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Clerk in Charge—F. G. Twiss.
Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga—H. W. Northcroft, N.Z.C.
Resident Commissioner, Niue—H. G. Cornwall.
Resident Agents—Mangaia, J. C. Cameron; Aitutaki, T. Duncan; Atiu, J. T. Large; Mauke, W. S. Cooper; Penrhyn, E. F. Hawk; Manihiki and Rakahanga, H. Williams.
Chief Medical and Health Officer—Dr. G. P. Baldwin.
Assistant Medical Officer—Dr. A. R. Maclurkin.
Registrar of Courts—H. H. G. Ralfe.
Collector of Customs—W. J. Stevenson
Clerk to Federal Council and Government Printer—S. Savage.
Fruit Inspector—G. Esam.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Mines—Hon. W. Fraser.
Private Secretary—J. H. McAlister.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

Under-Secretary—H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk—H. E. Radcliffe.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

Inspecting Engineer and Inspector of Mines—F. Reed, M.I.M.E.
District Inspectors:—Thames and Auckland Districts—B. Bennie and M. Paul; Canterbury, Otago, and Southland Districts—E. R. Green and A. Whitley; West Coast Districts—J. Newton (Westport), T. O. Bishop (Reefton).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH.

Director—P. G. Morgan, M.A.
Mining Geologist—J. Henderson, M.A. D.Sc.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

Lecturers and Instructors:—Thames—W. H. Baker, B.Sc.; Coromandel—W. B. Inglis: Waihi—A. H. V. Morgan, M.A.: Karangahake—R. B. MacDuff: Reefton—J. McPadden: Westport—H. Lovell.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS UNDER THE COAL-MINES ACT, 1908.

Members — The Director, Geological Survey; the Surveyor-General; the Inspecting Engineer of Mines; the Chief Inspector of Machinery; J. Bishop; J. C. Brown; and H. A. Gordon, F.G.S.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS UNDER THE MINING ACT, 1908.

Same official members as preceding Board, excepting the Chief Inspector of Machinery, with the following private members: H. A. Gordon, F.G.S., Auckland; T. Gilmour, Waihi; H. S. Molineaux, Barewood; and H. P. Hornibrooke, Coromandel.

The Director of Geological Survey is Chairman of both Boards, and H. E. Radcliffe is the Secretary.

Board meets once a year in Wellington.

STATE COAL-MINES.

General Manager—W. C. Gasquoine.
Accountant—L. H. Eilers.
Mine-manager, Point Elizabeth Colliery, Greymouth—J. Bishop.
Mine-manager, Seddonville Colliery, Westport—I. A. James.
Agent, Westport—A. W. Wilson.
Depot Agent, Wellington—F. J. Gunn.
Depot Agent, Christchurch — J. O. Butler.
Depot Agent, Wanganui—F. A. Nalder.
Depot Agent, Dunedin—T. Quinlivan.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Minister of Internal Affairs — Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C.
Private Secretary—J. W. Black.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

Under-Secretary—J. Hislop.
Assistant Under-Secretary—G. P. Newton.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Kelleher.
Accountant—A. R. Kennedy.
Officer in Charge of Government Buildings—W. H. Hennah.

ADVERTISING OFFICE.

Clerk in Charge—J. E. Hull.

ELECTORAL.

Minister in Charge—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

Departmental Officers.

Chief Electoral Officer—J. Hislop.
Clerk in Charge and Deputy Electoral Officer—G. G. Hodgkins.

DOMINION MUSEUM.

Director—J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc.

BOARD OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Members—The Minister of Internal Affairs (Chairman), the Director of the Dominion Museum, the President of the New Zealand Institute, Professor A. P. W. Thomas, and Messrs H. F. Von Haast, G. M. Thomson, M.P., C. A. Ewen, and P. G. Morgan.

DOMINION OBSERVATORY.

Director and Government Astronomer —C. E. Adams, M.Sc., F.R.A.S.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

President—C. Chilton, M.A., D.Sc., M.B.C.M., F.L.S.
Hon. Treasurer—C. A. Ewen.
Secretary—B. C. Aston, F.I.C.

DOMINION LABORATORY.

Dominion Analyst and Chief Inspector of Explosives — J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.
Agricultural Chemist — B. C. Aston, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Mining Chemist—W. Donovan, M.Sc.
Explosives Chemist and Inspector of Explosives—R. Girling-Butcher.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

High Commissioner—Hon. T. Mackenzie.
Secretary—C. F. W. Palliser.
Trade and Immigration Representative—T. E. Donne.
Accountant—G. F. Copus.
Produce Commissioner—H. C. Cameron.
Veterinarian—A. Crabb, M.R.C.V.S.
Chief Clerk—A. S. Row.

PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION OFFICE.

Secretary—W. M. Wright.

Public Service Superannuation Board.

Nominated by the Government—H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O., G. F. C. Campbell, F. W. Flanagan, J. H. Richardson.
Elected by Contributors in the Post and Telegraph Department—H. E. Combs, H. A. R. Huggins.

Elected by Contributors in the Police Department—Superintendent J. W. Ellison.
Elected by Contributors in other Departments—G. Allport, H. W. Bishop, J. W. Macdonald.
The Board holds its meetings in the Public Trust Building, Wellington, on the second Thursday in February, May, August, and November.

CIVIL SERVICE GUARANTEE BOARD.

Members—W. R. Morris, G. F. C. Campbell, W. B. Montgomery, G. C. B. Jordan. (One seat vacant.) Secretary, W. M. Wright.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Controller and Auditor-General—Colonel R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Deputy Controller and Auditor and Chief Clerk—P. Purvis Webb.
Audit Officer, London—T. H. Hamer.
Audit Inspectors—
Auckland—B. A. Meek, H. Wylie, C. G. Collins.
Napier—O. R. Younghusband.
New Plymouth—J. H. Fowler.
Wanganui—J. P. Rutherford.
Wellington—H. A. Lamb, J. Ward.
Nelson—J. C. A. Dudley.
Christchurch—A. W. Eames, A. L. B. Jordan.
Dunedin—C. P. Johnson, C. A. Ralston.
Invercargill—H. T. Thompson.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt Sinking Funds.

(Under New Zealand Loans Act, 1908.)

Minister of Finance—Hon. J. Allen.
Controller and Auditor-General—Colonel R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Public Trustee—Dr. Fitchett, LL.D., C.M.G.
Speaker, House of Representatives—Hon. F. W. Lang.
Secretary to Commissioners—P. Purvis Webb.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Registrar-General—F. W. Mansfield.
Government Statistician—M. Fraser.
Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk—W. W. Cook.
Chief Compiler, Statistical Branch—F. H. Machattie.
Year-book Clerk—J. W. Butcher.
Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Auckland, T. Culpan; Wellington, W. W. Cook; Christchurch, F. Evans; Dunedin, H. Maxwell.

IMMIGRATION.

Under-Secretary—J. Eman Smith.
Chief Clerk—H. D. Thomson

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Minister in Charge—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

Departmental Officers.

Government Printer, Stationery Office Manager, and Controller of Stamp Printing—J. Mackay.
Chief Clerk and Accountant—B. B. Allen.
Superintendent—W. A. G. Skinner.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Minister—Hon. R. H. Rhodes.
Private Secretary—W. Crow.

Departmental Officers.

Inspector-General—F. Hay, M.B., C.M.
Deputy Inspector-General—St. L. H. Gribben, M.D.
Assistant Inspector—Miss H. Maclean.
Chief Clerk—D. Souter.
Medical Superintendent, Auckland Mental Mospital—R. M. Beattie, M.B.
Medical Superintendent, Christchurch Mental Hospital—W. B. Gow, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Porirua Mental Hospital—G. Hassell, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Seacliff Mental Hospital—F. T. King, M.B.
Medical Superintendent, Tokanui Mental Hospital, Kihikihi—A. Crosby, M.R.C.S.
Medical Superintendent, Nelson Mental Hospital—H. E. Jeffreys, M.R.C.S.
Superintendent, Hokitika Mental Hospital—J. Downey; Medical Officer—H. Macandrew, M.B.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE AID AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Minister—Hon. R. H. Rhodes.
Private Secretary—W. Crow.

Departmental Officers

Inspector-General of Hospitals, Chief Health Officer, and Registrar of Nurses and Midwives—T. H. A. Valintine, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Chief Health Officer—J. P. Frengley, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Inspector of Hospitals and Deputy Registrar of Nurses and Midwives—Miss H. Maclean.

Chief Clerk—E. A. S. Killick.

District Health Officers—Auckland, Dr. R. H. Makgill; Napier, Dr. F. I. De Lisle; Wellington, Dr. H. E. Finch; Christchurch, Dr. H. Chesson; Dunedin (vacant).

Plumbers Board.

Chairman—Dr. J. P. Frengley.

Members—G. Hogben, M.A.; W. H. Morton, M.Inst.C.E., M.R.San.Inst.; A. Burt, jun.; and J. Clark.

Secretary—P. C. Pirani.

Board meets at irregular intervals, usually at Wellington.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Government Pathologist—R. H. Makgill, M.D., Edin., D.P.H., Camb.

Bacteriologist—J. A. Hurley.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Minister of Defence—Hon. J. Allen.

Private Secretary—F. G. Matthews.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.

General Officer Commanding N.Z. Forces—Major-General Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B., *p.s.c.*, Imperial General Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary—Lieutenant J. M. Richmond.

Chief Clerk—W. E. Butler.

Inspector of Rifle Clubs, Rifle Ranges, and Drill Halls—Colonel G. C. B. Wolfe, Reserve of Officers.

Judge Advocate-General—Colonel J. R. Reed, Reserve of Officers.

DOMINION SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Chief of General Staff and Director of Staff Duties and Military Training—Colonel E. S. Heard, Imperial General Staff.

Attached to General Staff—Major J. G. Hughes, D.S.O., N.Z. Staff Corps; Captain F. Hudson, N.Z. Staff Corps.

Director of Military Operations—Major C. M. Gibbon.

Representative at Headquarters, Imperial General Staff, War Office—Major G. S. Richardson, N.Z. Staff Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Adjutant-General—Colonel Hon. R. H. Collins, D.S.O., Imperial General Staff.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Major H. E. Pilkington, R.N.Z.A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Quartermaster-General—Colonel A. W. Robin, C.B., C.M.G. T.D., N.Z Staff Corps.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Major H. H. Browne, N.Z. Staff Corps.

Director of Equipment and Stores—Hony. Major J. O'Sullivan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE.

Director of Ordnance and Artillery—Colonel G. N. Johnston, R.G.A.

Assistant Director and Instructor in Engineer Duties—Lieutenant (temp. Captain) H. M. Edwards, Royal Engineers.

FINANCE BRANCH.

Director of Accounts—F. B. Mabin.

Accountant—H. M. Griffen.

DISTRICT COMMANDS.

Auckland.

Officer Commanding District—Colonel R. Logan, A.D.C., N.Z. Staff Corps.

General Staff Officer—Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Braithwaite, D.S.O., Imperial General Staff.

Attached to General Staff—Captain H. C. Nutsford, N.Z. Staff Corps; Lieutenant (temp. Captain) W. W. Alderman, Commonwealth Military Forces; Lieutenant (temp. Captain) T. A. Wallingford, N.Z. Staff Corps.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Captain R. S. Matthews, N.Z. Staff Corps.

Wellington.

Officer Commanding District—Colonel E. W. C. Chaytor, *p.s.c.*, N.Z. Staff Corps.
General Staff Officer — Major A. C. Temperley, Norfolk Regiment.
Attached to General Staff—Major H. R. Potter, Captain J. H. Whyte, N.Z. Staff Corps.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Captain J. T. Bosworth, N.Z. Staff Corps.

Canterbury.

Officer Commanding District—Colonel V. S. Smyth, N.Z. Staff Corps.
General Staff Officer — Major W. R. Pinwill, Imperial General Staff.
Attached to General Staff — Captain A. W. M. Onslow, 16th Lancers, and Captain A. C. B. Critchley-Salmonson, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Captain W. H. Meddings, N.Z. Staff Corps.

Otago.

Officer Commanding District—Colonel A. Bauchop, C.M.G., N.Z. Staff Corps.
General Staff Officer—Major J. D. Grant, V.C., Imperial General Staff.
Attached to General Staff — Captain S. A. Grant, N.Z. Staff Corps, and Captain A. Moore, D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General — Captain W. L. Robinson, N.Z. Staff Corps.

THE REGIMENT OF ROYAL NEW ZEALAND ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding — Major J. E. Hume, R.N.Z.A.

NOTE.—For full particulars of rank and names of Officers of Permanent Staff and Territorial Force *vide* Army List of the New Zealand Forces, published quarterly.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Minister of Customs—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

Comptroller of Customs—W. B. Montgomery.
Assistant Comptroller—G. Craig, LL.B.
Chief Clerk—T. R. Herd.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

Mangonui — Officer in Charge, J. T. Williams.
Russell—Coastwaiter, H. Stephenson.
Whangaroa—Coastwaiter, A. G. Ratcliffe.
Whangaroi—Coastwaiter, J. Munro.
Hokianga—Coastwaiter, F. A. Hardy.
Kaipara—Collector, D. Savident.
Auckland—Collector, J. P. Ridings; Sub-Collector, A. V. Penn; First Clerk, B. Anderson.
Thames—Coastwaiter, T. C. Bayldon.
Tauranga—Collector, F. J. Robertshaw.
Poverty Bay—Collector, J. Howie.
New Plymouth—Collector, J. H. Hempton.
Waitara—Coastwaiter, L. H. Sampson.
Patea—Collector, H. W. Williams.
Napier—Collector, W. F. Dickey.
Wanganui—Collector, F. J. Walker.
Wellington—Collector, E. R. Brabazon; Sub-Collector, E. T. W. Maclaurin; First Clerk, H. A. Jackman.
Wairau—Collector, C. O. Trownson.
Picton—Officer in Charge, J. W. Burgess.
Nelson—Collector, W. Devenish.
Westport—Collector, R. B. D. Eyre.
Greymouth—Collector, F. Davies.
Hokitika—Collector, G. A. Empson.
Christchurch and Lyttelton—Collector, W. J. Wratt; Sub-Collector, W. Howarth; First Clerk, S. E. Harrop.
Timaru—Collector, W. Rose.
Oamaru—Collector, C. Hill.
Dunedin and Port Chalmers—Collector, T. M. Cullen; Sub-Collector, P. Doull; First Clerk, H. W. S. Ruffell.
Invercargill and Bluff—Collector, W. J. Hawley.
Chatham Islands — Officer in Charge, H. Scott.

MARINE AND INSPECTION OF MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Marine — Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

Departmental Officers.

Secretary—G. Allport.
Chief Clerk—A. R. Stone.
Marine Engineer for the Dominion—R. W. Holmes.
Nautical Adviser and Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates—H. S. Blackburne.
Director, Meteorological Branch—D. C. Bates.
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries—L. F. Ayson.
Superintendents of Mercantile Marine and Examiners of Masters and Mates—
Auckland—C. E. W. Fleming.
Wellington—G. G. Smith.
Lyttelton—J. A. H. Marciel.
Dunedin—N. Beaumont.
Master of s.s. "Hinemoa"—J. Bollons.
Commander Training-ship "Amokura"—G. S. Hooper (R.N.R.).
Chief Inspector of Machinery, Chief Surveyor of Ships, and Chief Examiner of Marine Engineers and Stationary-engine Drivers—R. Duncan.
Inspectors of Machinery, Surveyors of Ships, and Examiners of Marine and Land Engineers and Stationary-engine Drivers,—
Auckland—S. Dalrymple, W. G. Bell, H. G. L. Noy, A. C. Reid, W. J. White.
Hamilton—J. Kydd.
Napier—W. R. Douglas.
Wanganui—C. W. R. Suisted.
Palmerston North—W. Cullen.
Wellington—A. Calvert, A. E. Macindoe, J. W. Townsend, P. J. Healy.
Nelson—N. D. Hood.
Greymouth—P. Mackenzie.
Christchurch—A. W. Bethune, J. H. Knowles.
Timaru—A. McKenzie.
Dunedin—J. Williamson, W. J. Crawford, T. A. Cooper.
Invercargill—P. Grant.

Board of Examiners of Stationary, Traction, Locomotive and Winding Engine, and Electric-tram Drivers.

Members — R. Duncan, Chief Inspector of Machinery, M.Inst., Nav. A., Chairman; F. Reed, M.I.M.E., Inspecting Engineer of Mines; R. W. Holmes, M.Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, P.W.D.; E. Parry, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., Electrical Engineer, P.W.D.: J. G. Macpherson, Secretary.

Board meets once a quarter, or when required, at Wellington.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Minister of Labour—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.
Private Secretary—F. D. Thomson, B.A.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS

Head Office.

Secretary for Labour, Registrar of Industrial Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories, and Superintendent of Workers' Dwellings—F. W. Rowley.
Chief Clerk, and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions—J. W. Collins.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories—W. H. Hagger.

Inspectors of Factories and Awards.

Auckland—W. Newton (in charge), J. Hollows.
Wellington—H. E. Moston, W. Slaughter, and W. Rapley.
Christchurch—H. B. Bower (in charge), R. T. Bailey, W. Wakelin.
Dunedin—L. D. Browett (in charge), J. Georgeson.
Whangarei—P. J. Norwood.
Hamilton—M. McCormack.
Rotorua—S. H. Sergeant.
Thames—R. Lloyd.
Waihi—T. H. Erwin.
Gisborne—W. H. Westbrooke.
Napier—A. Donald.
Hastings—R. Watters.

Dannevirke—F. R. Pearson.
New Plymouth—J. F. Arnold.
Hawera—F. W. Pettett.
Wanganui—E. W. F. Göhns.
Feilding—T. Watson.
Palmerston North—W. J. Culver.
Masterton—J. C. Yorke.
Blenheim—J. H. Morrison.
Nelson—S. Tyson.
Westport—T. Fairhall.
Greymouth—H. J. Torbit.
Ashburton—R. Frizzelle.
Timaru—J. Jackson.
Oamaru—A. E. Waite.
Gore—R. Ross.
Invercargill—G. H. Lightfoot.
And 151 Inspectors and Agents (police officers) in small towns.

INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

Auckland—H. Gresham.
Hawke's Bay—A. Donald.
Wellington—R. A. Bolland.
Nelson and Marlborough—S. Tyson.
Westland—H. J. Torbit.
North Canterbury—E. J. G. Stringer.
South Canterbury—J. Jackson.
Otago—F. Barton.
Southland—J. Brown.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES.

Auckland—Miss H. R. Morrison.
Wellington—Miss E. R. Bremner.
Christchurch—Mrs. A. Way.
Dunedin—Miss M. S. Hale.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Judge — His Honour Mr. Justice Stringer.
Employers' Member—W. Scott.
Workers' Member—J. A. McCullough.

CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

Auckland and Taranaki Industrial Districts—T. H. Giles (Auckland).
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Industrial Districts — P. Hally (Wellington).
Canterbury and Otago and Southland Industrial Districts — J. R. Triggs (Christchurch).

WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT.

Superintendent—F. W. Rowley.
Architect—W. Temple.

Workers' Dwellings Board.

Members — The Superintendent of Workers' Dwellings and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Inspectors of Factories in each of the following cities and towns: Auckland, Gisborne, New Plymouth, Napier, Wellington,* Nelson, Greymouth, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill.
Meetings irregular; sits when business is required to be transacted.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Minister of Lands—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.
Private Secretary—F. D. Thomson, B.A.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

Under-Secretary for Crown Lands—J. Mackenzie.
Assistant Under-Secretary — F. T. O'Neill.
Surveyor-General—E. H. Wilmot.
Inspectors of Surveys—J. Langmuir, J. D. Climie.
Land Drainage Engineer — J. B. Thompson.
Chief Clerk—W. R. Jourdain.
Chief Accountant—A. C. Turnbull.
Chief Draughtsman—M. C. Smith.
Chief Computer—C. E. Adams, M.Sc., F.R.A.S. (also Government Astronomer).
Director of Magnetic Observatory (Christchurch)—H. F. Skey, B.Sc.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—H. M. Skeet.
Inspecting Surveyors—W. J. Wheeler and R. P. Greville.
Chief Draughtsman—H. D. McKellar.
Chief Clerk—J. G. Bendely.
Receiver of Land Revenue—J. H. O'Donnell.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—W. H. Skinner.
Inspecting Surveyor and Local Land Officer, Gisborne—T. Brook.
Chief Draughtsman—H. Mackay.

* Deputy Chief Inspector.

Chief Clerk—J. Thomson.
Receivers of Land Revenue—Napier, H. R. Robinson; Gisborne, R. Sinel.

TARANAKI DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—G. H. Bullard.
Chief Draughtsman—H. J. Lowe.
Chief Clerk—
Receiver of Land Revenue—A. J. Rossiter.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—T. N. Brodrick.
Chief Draughtsman—W. F. Marsh.
Chief Clerk—H. M. Bannister.
Receiver of Land Revenue — T. G. Waitt.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—H. G. Price.
Chief Draughtsman—
Receiver of Land Revenue — H. L. Welch.

NELSON DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—F. A. Thompson.
Chief Draughtsman—A. D. Burns.
Receiver of Land Revenue—A. W. Duncan.

WESTLAND DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—H. D. M. Haszard.
Chief Draughtsman—A. N. Harrop.
Chief Clerk—F. T. Sandford.
Receiver of Land Revenue — F. E. Duncan.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—C. R. Pollen.
Chief Draughtsman—F. E. Greenfield.
Chief Clerk—R. Leckie.
Receiver of Land Revenue — G. W. Palmer.

OTAGO DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—R. T. Sadd.
Chief Draughtsman—D. M. Calder.
Chief Clerk—C. E. Archibald.
Receiver of Land Revenue—F. A. Cullen.

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor—G. H. M. McClure.
Chief Draughtsman—R. S. Galbraith.
Chief Clerk—A. D. McGavock.
Receiver of Land Revenue and Accountant—A. D. A. Macfarlane.

MEMBERS OF LAND BOARDS.

The respective Commissioners of Crown Lands and—

Auckland — A. R. Harris, W. Johns, J. Trounson, J. Rountree.
Hawke's Bay — R. B. Ross, A. J. Cameron, T. Hyde, G. Wright.
Taranaki—J. Heslop, J. Rattenbury, C. J. Ryan.
Wellington—J. Dawson, H. T. Ellingham, J. Georgetti, W. McLennan.
Marlborough — J. S. Storey, A. McCallum, J. Fulton, J. Boyd.
Nelson—A. Sinclair, G. Walker, E. S. Hoult, R. Patterson.
Westland—J. S. Lang, A. Cumming, B. Ward, G. Mallinson.
Canterbury — J. Sealy, J. Stevenson, R. Macaulay, T. G. Gee.
Otago — G. Livingstone, J. A. Macpherson, C. Anderson, P. Kinney.
Southland—C. Robertson, J. McLean, J. King, J. Thomson.

SCENERY PRESERVATION.

Inspector of Scenic Reserves — E. P. Turner.

Scenery Preservation Board.

Members — The Surveyor-General (Chairman), the General Manager of Tourist and Health Resorts, the Under-Secretary Native Department, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for each Land District in which are lands dealt with under the Act.
Secretary—W. R. Jourdain.
Meets when directed by Minister, at Wellington, or elsewhere.

AFFORESTATION BRANCH.

Superintending Nurseryman, North Island (Rotorua)—H. A. Goudie.
Superintending Nurseryman, South Island (Tapanui)—R. G. Robinson.

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Secretary — C. E. Adams, M. Sc., F.R.A.S.

Board meets March and September for examinations, and at other times as business requires, at Wellington.

BOARD OF LAND PURCHASE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT, 1908.

J. D. Ritchie, Chairman and Land Purchase Inspector.
J. Mackenzie, Under-Secretary for Lands.
E. H. Wilmot, Surveyor-General.
Chief Clerk—O. Mewhinney.

Also for the various Land Districts:
The respective Commissioners of Crown Lands and—
Auckland—A. R. Harris.
Taranaki—J. Heslop.
Hawke's Bay—T. Hyde.
Wellington—(Vacant).
Marlborough—(Vacant).
Nelson—P. Best.
Westland—J. S. Lang.
Canterbury—A. C. Pringle.
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Private Secretary—E. N. G. Poulton.

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Registrar-General of Land and Deeds—G. G. Bridges.
Secretary for Land and Deeds—P. C. Corliss.
Accountant—J. Murray.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Auckland—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles and Registrar of Deeds—T. Hall.
Assistant Land Registrars—R. H. Bourke and A. H. Fletcher.
Deputy Registrar of Deeds—C. R. Keeble.
Draughtsman—T. K. Thompson.
Poverty Bay—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles and Registrar of Deeds—R. S. Florance.
Assistant Land Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Deeds—J. A. Fraser.
Hawke's Bay—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles and Registrar of Deeds—F. Aspinall.
Assistant Land Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Deeds—W. Hislop.
Draughtsman—E. H. Cane.
Taranaki—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles and Registrar of Deeds—A. V. Sturtevant.
Draughtsman—J. R. Vaile.
Wellington—District Land Registrar and Registrar of Deeds—G. G. Bridges.
Examiner of Titles and Deputy Registrar of Deeds—J. J. L. Burke.
Assistant Land Registrars—J. J. L. Burke and A. P. Gorman.
Draughtsman—J. Cook.
Marlborough—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles, and Registrar of Deeds—F. W. Broughton.
Nelson—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles, and Registrar of Deeds—W. Johnston.
Draughtsman—W. S. Curtis.
Westland—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles, and Registrar of Deeds—W. P. Morgan.
Canterbury—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles, and Registrar of Deeds—W. Wyinks.
Assistant Land Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Deeds—J. A. Ambrose.
Draughtsman—W. C. Leversedge.
Otago—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles, and Registrar of Deeds—C. E. Nalder.
Assistant Land Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Deeds—P. Dalrymple.
Draughtsman—W. T. Morpeth.
Southland—District Land Registrar, Examiner of Titles, and Registrar of Deeds—W. W. de Castro.
Assistant Land Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Deeds—R. Sinclair.
Draughtsman—J. L. Dickie.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

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Private Secretary—F. D. Thomson, B.A.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE.

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Chief Clerk—W. C. Robinson.
Accountant—J. W. Bell.
Editor—C. E. Cuming.
Biologist—A. H. Cockayne.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

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Wanganui—A. C. Philpott (Acting).
Wellington—W. T. Wynyard.
Christchurch—A. E. Rowden.
Dunedin—W. Miller.
Invercargill—J. R. F. Cameron (Acting).

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Senior Veterinarian—J. G. Clayton, M.R.C.V.S.
Veterinary Officer in Charge of Laboratory, Wallacevillo—H. A. Reid, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., F.R.S.E.

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DAIRY-PRODUCE DIVISION.

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Private Secretary—W. Crow.

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Chief Clerk—W. H. Frethey.
Accountant—J. H. Barr.
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New Zealand Trade Commissioner for Australia, and New Zealand Government Agent, Melbourne—H. J. Manson.
New Zealand Government Agent—Sydney, N.S.W., W. R. Blow.
Rotorua Sanatorium and Baths—Balneologist, A. S. Wohlmann, M.D., M.R.C.S.; House Surgeon, W. G. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B.
Hanmer Springs—Resident Medical Officer, J. D. C. Duncan, M.B., Ch.B.

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Minister of Education—Hon. J. Allen.
Private Secretary—F. G. Matthews.

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Secretary for Education—Sir Edward O. Gibbes, Bart.
Assistant Inspector-General—W. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (also Secretary, Teachers' Superannuation Board)—F. K. de Castro.
Inspectors—W. E. Spencer, M.A., M.Sc. (also Editor *School Journal*), and T. H. Gill, M.A., LL.B.

NATIVE SCHOOLS BRANCH.

Inspector—W. W. Bird, M.A.
Assistant Inspector—J. Porteous, M.A.
Clerk in Charge—F. L. Severne.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION BRANCH.

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MEDICAL INSPECTION BRANCH.

Inspectors—Elizabeth Gunn, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.; Ada G. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B.; Elizabeth S. Baker, M.B., Ch.B.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

Director—T. B. Garlick.
Inspectors and Instructors — F. R. Just, S. Moore, W. A. Johnson, A. P. Roydhouse, H. E. Longworth, and Misses D. K. Heritage, K. I. Larsen, E. M. Blackburne, B. Greenwood.

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Assistant Inspector—T. A. Walker.

EDUCATION BOARDS, WITH NAMES OF SECRETARIES.

Auckland—R. Crowe.
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Wanganui—W. H. Swanger.
Wellington—G. L. Stewart.
Hawke's Bay—G. Crawshaw.
Marlborough—E. S. Hylton.
Nelson—N. R. Williams.
Grey—P. F. Daniels.
Westland—A. J. Morton, B.A.
Canterbury North—H. C. Lane.
Canterbury South—J. A. Valentine.
Otago—S. M. Park.
Southland—A. Bell, M.A.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Auckland—E. K. Mulgan, M.A.; C. W. Garrard, B.A.; W. A. Burnside, M.A.; J. T. G. Cox; G. H. Plummer, LL.B.; M. Priestley; N. T. Lambourne, M.A.; J. W. McIlraith, M.A., LL.B., Litt. D.; Norman R. McKenzie.
Taranaki—W. A. Ballantyne, B.A.; R. G. Whetter, M.A.
Wanganui — G. D. Braik, M.A.; J. Milne, M.A.; T. B. Strong, M.A., B.Sc.; D. Stewart.
Wellington — T. R. Fleming, M.A., LL.B.; F. H. Bakewell, M.A.; F. G. A. Stuckey, M.A.; A. B. Charters, M.A.
Hawke's Bay—A. Strachan, M.A.; H. T. Hill, B.A.
Marlborough—D. A. Sturrock.
Nelson—G. A. Harkness, M.A.; A. Crawford, B.A.
Grey—W. S. Austin.
Westland—A. J. Morton, B.A.
North Canterbury—W. Brock, M.A.; C. D. Hardie, B.A.; S. G. Owen, M.A.; J. B. Mayne, B.A.
South Canterbury—J. G. Gow, M.A., J. A. Valentine, B.A.
Otago—C. R. D. Richardson, B.A.; C. R. Bossence; J. R. Don, M.A., D.Sc.; J. Robertson, B.A, B.Sc.
Southland—J. Hendry, B.A.,; A. L. Wyllie, M.A.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Minister—Hon. A. L. Herdman.
Private Secretary—E. N. G. Poulton.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

HEAD OFFICE

Public Trustee—F. Fitchett, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
Deputy Public Trustee—T. S. Ronaldson.
Inspector—M. C. Barnett.
Solicitor—J. W. Macdonald.
Secretary—A. Purdie.
Accountant—W. McL. Barr.
Chief Examiner—H. Turner.

DISTRICT MANAGERS.

Auckland—E. F. Warren.
Napier—E. B. Burdekin.
Hawera—E. Barns. (Also West Coast Settlement Reserves Agent).
Wanganui—T. R. Saywell.
Masterton—T. R. Allen.
Wellington—C. Zachariah.
Nelson—J. E. Allen.
Greymouth—C. W. Cooke.
Christchurch—G. A. Smyth.
Dunedin—T. D. Kendall.
Invercargill—S. W. Smith.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE BOARD.

Members — The Minister of Finance, the Public Trustee, the Government Insurance Commissioner, the Valuer-General, the Superintendent of the State-guaranteed Advances Office, G. E. Tolhurst, Esq., W. G. Foster, Esq.

Meets every Thursday, at Wellington.

NATIVE RESERVES BOARD.

Members—The members of the Board constituted under the Public Trust Office Act, together with Mr. Hoani Tainui and Mr. Teo Tipene.

Meets irregularly at the Public Trust Office, Wellington.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher,
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Head Office.

Commissioner — J. H. Richardson, F.F.A., F.A.S., F.I.A.V., F.I.A.N.Z.
Actuary—M. Fox.
Deputy Commissioner and Secretary—W. B. Hudson.
Supervisor of New Business—G. E. Robertson.
Accountant—G. W. Barltrop.
Assistant Actuary—P. Muter, F.I.A.
Chief Medical Officer—T. Cahill, M.D.
Chief Clerk—R. C. Niven.

District Managers.

Auckland—J. Findlay.
Wellington—G. E. Robertson.
Christchurch—J. C. Prudhoe.
Dunedin—F. B. Bolt.
Invercargill—H. S. Manning.

Resident Agents.

Napier—G. A. Noble-Campbell.
Wanganui—A. E. Allison.
Nelson—G. J. Robertson.
Greymouth—R. S. Latta.
Timaru—T. P. Laurenson.

Board of Investment.

Members—The Minister of Finance, the Solicitor-General, the Surveyor-General, the Public Trustee, the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Office Superintendent, and the Government Insurance Commissioner.

Meets weekly on Wednesdays at the Government Insurance Buildings, Wellington.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Minister—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.
Private Secretary—A. Hall.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Head Office.

General Manager—C. R. C. Robieson.
Deputy General Manager — J. H. Jerram.
Accountant—C. B. Redward.

Branch Managers.

Auckland—F. H. Pope.
New Plymouth—K. B. Bain.
Palmerston North—R. H. Pavitt.
Christchurch—H. C. Rogers.
Dunedin—L. H. Osborn.

State Fire Board.

Members—The Minister in Charge, the General Manager, the Government Insurance Commissioner, and Messrs. J. W. A. Marchant and G. R. N. Wright.

Meets on third Monday of each month, at the State Fire Office, Wellington.

STATE ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

Minister—Hon. J. Allen.
Private Secretary—F. G. Matthews.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Superintendent—G. F. C. Campbell.
Deputy-Superintendent—W. Waddel.
Solicitor—J. B. Christie.
Accountant—W. N. Hinchliffe.
Inspecting Valuer—A. C. Mason.

Advances Board.

Members — The Superintendent, the Under-Secretary of Crown Lands, the Government Insurance Commissioner, the Valuer-General, and the Public Trustee.

Board meets at the State Advances Office, Government Buildings, each Monday.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. W. Fraser.
Private Secretary—J. H. McAlister.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Head Office.

Under-Secretary—H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O.
Assistant Under-Secretary — W. S. Short (solicitor)
Engineer-in-Chief — R. W. Holmes, M.I.C.E.

Chief Electrical Engineer—E. Parry, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.
Inspecting Engineer—F. W. Furkert, A.M.I.C.E.
Staff Engineer — H. Vickerman, A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc.
Architect—J. Campbell, F.R.I.B.A.
Chief Clerk—G. C. Schmidt.
Accountant—C. E. Bennett.
Land-purchase Officers—E. Bold and A. H. Kimbell.
Inspecting Officer—P. S. Waldie.
Head Storekeeper—J. C. Fulton.
Fire Inspector—W. H. Hennah.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

District Engineers—Auckland, F. Bigg-Wither; Gisborne, C. E. Armstrong; Wellington, J. D. Louch, A.M.I.C.E.; Dunedin, J. E. W. McEnnis.
Electrical Engineer—Christchurch, L. Birks, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. A.M.I.E.E.
Resident Engineers — Whangarei, J. Wood, A.M.I.C.E.; Tauranga, J. Hannah; Napier, S. J. Harding; Taumarunui, A. J. Baker; Stratford, G. T. Murray; Wanganui, R. H. Reany; Nelson, W. Widdowson; Blenheim, A. B. Wright; Greymouth, H. H. Sharp, A.M.I.C.E.; Otira, A. Dinnie; Christchurch, H. Dickson; Invercargill, J. H. Troseder; Winton, J. H. Lewis.
Resident Road Engineer—T. Burd, Tauranga.

PUBLIC WORKS TENDERS BOARD.

Members—Minister of Public Works (President), Under-Secretary for Public Works, Engineer-in-Chief of Public Works, General Manager of Railways, Chief Electrical Engineer of Public Works, and Government Architect.
Secretary to Board, W. McNamara.

SHORT SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1913.

1913, No. 3.—The Old-age Pensions Reciprocity Act, 1913.

This Act ratifies an agreement entered into, on behalf of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand respectively, with reference to the payment of old-age pensions in either of the said countries to applicants who have been resident in the other.

Clauses 2 and 3 of the said agreement are in the following terms:—

"2. Residence for any period in the Dominion by an applicant for a Commonwealth pension who has been resident in the Commonwealth for a period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of his application shall for the purpose of qualifying him for a pension be taken as equivalent to residence in the Commonwealth.

"3. Residence for any period in the Commonwealth by an applicant for a Dominion pension who has been resident in the Dominion for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of his application shall for the purpose of qualifying him for a pension be taken as equivalent to residence in the Dominion."

The agreement becomes operative in New Zealand on a date to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the *Gazette*, such date being not earlier than the date of the coming into operation of the agreement in the Commonwealth of Australia.

1913, No. 4.—The Copyright Act, 1913.

This Act enacts, with the necessary modifications, the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911 (Imperial), and thus brings the law of copyright into line with that of the United Kingdom and also with that of most of the other countries of the world. The Act also makes provision for securing reciprocity with other countries.

Instead of being for variable periods, according to the class of work (as was formerly the case), the term of copyright (except in a few cases) is now for the life of the author and fifty years after his death, subject to the right of any one to reproduce the work during the last twenty-five years of the term on payment to the owner of the copyright of a royalty calculated at the rate of 10 per centum of the price at which the work is published on such reproduction.

Hitherto registration has been required before action could be taken for infringement of copyright, but this is not now necessary, though registration may still be effected and certain remedies thus rendered more readily obtainable.

In accordance with the Act copyright subsists not merely in literary, musical, dramatic, and artistic works, as hitherto, but also in works of architecture, and in lectures, mechanical-instrument records and rolls, and cinematograph films. It secures to an author the sole right to reproduce the work in any form, whether by translation, conversion of a dramatic work into a novel or novel into a dramatic work, or, in the case of a literary, dramatic, or musical work, to make any record, roll, cinematograph film, or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

Copyright under the present Act exists in unpublished as well as in published works.

1913, No. 6.—The Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act improves materially the position of Magistrates by providing—

(1.) That every Magistrate hereafter appointed shall be a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has been employed as Clerk of a Magistrate's Court for not less than ten years and is a barrister or solicitor; and

(2.) That the principal Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in each of the four centres shall receive an annual salary of £800, and that each of the other Magistrates shall receive an annual salary of £700.

The Act also abolishes the distinction between the ordinary, special, and extended jurisdictions of Magistrates, and every Magistrate may now exercise civil jurisdiction in respect of matters referred to in section 6.

1913, No. 8.—The Irrigation and Water-supply Act, 1913.

This Act authorizes the raising of a loan, not exceeding £100,000, to be expended in the opening-up and development of land for settlement in arid country, and in constructing and maintaining irrigation and water-supply works in aid of the mining and agricultural industries.

1913, No. 9.—The Amendments Incorporation Act, 1913.

This Act provides for the incorporation of amendments in official reprints of amended Acts, and further provides that judicial notice of such reprints shall be taken by all Courts and persons acting judicially.

1913, No. 10.—The Pensions Act, 1913.

This Act repeals and re-enacts with modifications the several Acts relating to the grant of pensions in New Zealand, viz.: (1) The Old-age Pensions Act and its amendments; (2) the Widows' Pensions Act and its amendments; (3) the Military Pensions Act.

Several amendments have been made with a view to removing certain hardships and anomalies that had been disclosed in the course of administration, particularly with reference to old-age pensions. For example, the definition of "income" is limited so as to exclude the following classes of payments:—

(*a.*) Any pension payable under the Act.;

(*b.*) Any payment by way of sick-allowance or funeral benefit from any registered friendly society;

(*c.*) Any money received by way of charitable relief not exceeding £52 in any year;
(*d.*) Any money received from the Gold-miners' Relief Fund pursuant to section 16 of the Mining Amendment Act, 1910, or from the Coal-miners' Relief Fund or the Sick and Accident Fund pursuant to section 80 of the Coal-mines Act, 1908;
(*e.*) Any money received on the sale or exchange of land or property;
(*f.*) Any money received under an insurance policy on the destruction or damage by fire or otherwise of a building or other property;
(*g.*) Any capital moneys expended for the benefit of the applicant or for the benefit of his or her wife or husband or dependent children;
(*h.*) Any money or money's worth received by an applicant on the intestacy or under the will of the deceased husband or wife of the applicant; and
(*i.*) Any payment by way of gift or allowance (not exceeding £52 in any year) from any relative of the applicant.

The exemptions provided for in paragraphs (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*) above are new. The amended definition has the effect of increasing the number and amount of pensions that may be granted.

An important amendment (relating to pensions to elderly women) is made by section 7, which reduces the age at which a woman qualifies for a pension from sixty-five to sixty years, with a qualification that the amount of pension otherwise payable is diminished by £1 for each year by which the applicant's age is less than sixty-five years.

The conditions relating to continuous residence in New Zealand of applicants for old-age pensions have been somewhat relaxed by the inclusion of a provision in section 8 which, in certain cases, allows an applicant to have been absent from New Zealand for more than two years of the preceding twenty-five years if the total period of his actual residence in New Zealand is not less than twenty-five years.

A further amendment (section 10 (3) reads as follows :—

"(3.) The capital value of property on which an applicant for a pension or for the renewal of a pension permanently resides shall not be deemed to exceed the capital value of that property as appearing on the district valuation roll under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, at the date of the establishment of the applicant's original claim."

This amendment is designed to relieve those applicants for the renewal of a pension who, by an increase in the capital value of the site of their home, have formerly been debarred from obtaining such renewal although no change may have taken place in their actual income.

Section 13 confers a benefit on married applicants by providing that the separate yearly income of husband and wife respectively shall be half of the total yearly income of both of them, and also extends from £90 to £100 the possible joint total income (including pension) of husband and wife. The effect of the division of the income as aforesaid is to reduce the deductions made from the amount of pension payable, and consequently to increase the amount of pension.

Part II (relating to widows' pensions) extends the benefits to widows in respect of step-children and of children legally adopted during the lifetime of the deceased husband of the applicant. The other amendments are immaterial.

Part III provides for the grant of a pension of £36 per annum to any person who "served under the Crown in any of the Maori wars, and has been awarded a medal for active service in any such war. The only conditions to which the grant of such pension is subject are that the applicant shall have resided continuously in New Zealand for not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application, and that he has been of good behaviour during that period.

1913, No. 12.—The Land-tax and Income-tax Act, 1913.

This Act introduces a system of graduated income-tax by which the rate is increased for each additional pound of rateable income over £400. In former years the rate was increased only in respect of an increase of not less than £100 in the rateable income, and in some cases an increase of £200 or £250 was required before any increase was made in the rate of tax.

The new system results in a much more equitable distribution of the tax.

1913, No. 13.—The Land and Income Assessment Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 authorizes a deduction (by way of special exemption) from the yearly taxable income of a taxpayer of £25 in respect of each of his children who is under the age of sixteen years and is dependent upon him. A deduction cannot, however, be made from the income of both the father and mother of a child, nor in any case where the total income of the parents exceeds £425 per annum.

1913, No. 14.—The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1913.

This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise the sum of £1,750,000, to be applied as follows :—

	£
(1.) For the construction of railways	600,000
(2.) For additional rolling-stock, &c.	500,000
(3.) For the construction of roads, bridges, &c., with a view to promoting land settlement and the development of goldfields	500,000
(4.) In respect of other public works	150,000

1913, No. 15.—The New Zealand Institute of Architects Act, 1913.

This Act establishes and constitutes a body corporate to be called "the New Zealand Institute of Architects"; it also provides for the registration of persons qualified to practise as architects, and fixes a fine not exceeding £50 for any person who, not being a registered architect or a member of the Institute, describes himself as such. The Act provides for the examination of persons desirous of being registered under the Act, and also provides for the recognition (without further examination) of persons holding certificates or diplomas in architecture granted by any university, college, or other public institution in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any British possession or foreign country. The Act also permits the registration of persons who, not being the holders of such certificates or diplomas, have, in the opinion of the Registration Board, "attained great eminence in the profession of architecture."

1913, No. 16.—The Local Elections and Polls Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act makes various amendments of the Local Elections and Polls Act, 1908, principally with a view to bringing the provisions of the last-mentioned Act relating to the conduct of elections and polls into line with the corresponding provisions in the Legislature Act, 1908. In particular provision is now made for a scrutiny by the Returning Officer after the close of the poll of the several rolls used in the conduct of the poll and for an official declaration of the result of the poll. Any candidate at an election who has reason to believe that the official declaration is incorrect may apply to a Magistrate for a recount of the votes recorded.

Sections 16 to 22 (relating to offences at ballots) correspond with the provisions as to offences contained in the Legislature Act.

1913, No. 17.—The Land Transfer Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act makes various amendments of a technical nature in the Land Transfer Act, 1908.

1913, No. 19.—The Public Trust Office Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Public Trust Office Act, 1908.

Section 3 alters the constitution of the Public Trust Office Board, and provides for the appointment of two additional members (not being persons holding office in the Public Service), who shall hold office for two years and receive a salary of not more than £250 per annum.

Section 4 authorizes the Public Trustee, in the administration of any trust estate, to act in conjunction with "advisory trustees" or "an advisory trustee," who may be appointed by the testator or settlor, or by the Court, or by any person having power to appoint a new trustee. Where the Public Trustee acts in conjunction with an advisory trustee the trust property remains vested solely in the Public Trustee, who may, however, consult the advisory trustee in matters relating to the administration of the estate, and the advisory trustee may advise the Public Trustee on any such matter. In the event of a difference of opinion the matter may be referred to a Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final.

Sections 5 to 9 refer to the appointment of the Public Trustee as "custodian trustee" in certain cases. In such cases the trust property is vested in and administered by a managing trustee or managing trustees, and the sole function of the custodian trustee is "to get in and hold the trust property and invest its funds, and dispose of the assets as the managing trustees in writing direct."

Section 11 provides for the investigation and audit of the accounts of estates administered by any person other than the Public Trustee. Such investigation may be made on the application of the trustee or of a beneficiary, and shall be conducted by a solicitor of the Supreme Court or by a registered accountant.

Section 13 provides for the payment to the Public Trustee (unless otherwise ordered by the Court) of all moneys or damages received or awarded in any cause or matter on behalf of an infant or person of unsound mind. When moneys are so paid to the Public Trustee they form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office, and bear interest accordingly, and the proceeds are applied by the Public Trustee towards the maintenance and education or otherwise for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Sections 14 and 15 protect the interests of the Public Trustee as mortgagee in certain classes of mortgages of leasehold interests in Crown lands.

The remaining sections make various amendments of the principal Act, and extend the powers of the Public Trustee in the administration of trust estates.

1913, No. 20.—The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise, on the security of the public revenues of New Zealand, a sum not exceeding £50,000 for the purpose of carrying out drainage operations in the Whakatane County. Similar provisions were formerly contained in the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and those provisions are accordingly repealed by the present Act.

1913, No. 22.—The Science and Art Act, 1913.

The Act provides for the establishment of a Dominion Museum, Dominion Art Gallery, and a Dominion Scientific, Art, and Historical Library, and for the constitution of a Board of Science and Art, to be charged with the management and direction of the said institution.

1913, No. 24.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act makes several important amendments of and additions to the law relating to the administration of ordinary Crown lands and of settlement lands.

Part I deals principally with amendments of a general nature in the existing law.

Sections 28 to 31 relate to the acquisition of the fee-simple by the lessees of certain Crown lands. The fee-simple so acquired does not confer on the owner any right to any metals, minerals, precious stones, coal, or oil that may be on or under the land.

Section 39 extends from ten to twenty years the time during which lessees of certain Crown and settlement lands may pay off the unpaid purchase-money in respect of the purchase (pursuant to the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912) of the fee-simple of the lands comprised in their leases.

Part II relates to the constitution of special districts for roading purposes. The Minister of Lands is empowered to constitute such special districts, comprising Crown lands held under lease or license, and on the constitution of any such district the moneys derived from the sale, letting, or other disposal of any of the lands comprised therein (for a period not exceeding fifteen years) are to be utilized (under the supervision and direction of a committee appointed by the settlers within the district) for the purpose of affording access to lands situated within the district.

Part III relates exclusively to Crown lands held under pastoral licenses. *Inter alia* it provides for a right of renewal of pastoral runs, at a rent to be fixed by arbitration, in cases where the whole of the run is to be again let for pastoral purposes, and where a run is to be subdivided the original licensee is given the right to acquire one subdivision without competition.

Part IV confers on the owners of leases in perpetuity of settlement land the right to acquire the fee-simple of the lands comprised in their leases at any time within five years after the date of the passing of the Act. The provisions as to the computation of price and the payment of the purchase-money are similar to the corresponding provisions in the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912 (relating to the purchase of the fee-simple by lessees under renewable leases of settlement land).

Part V repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Part VI of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 (relating to the raising of money for the purpose of providing funds for opening up lands for settlement).

Part VI relates to the acquisition of private lands required for purposes of closer settlement. On the service on the owner of a notice that the said land is so required he must either—

(*a.*) Himself subdivide and offer the land for sale in suitable allotments; or

(*b.*) Agree with the Minister for the subdivision and disposal of the land pursuant to the provisions of Part III of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912.

In the event of the failure of the owner either to subdivide or to agree to the subdivision and disposal of the land referred to in the notice as aforesaid, the land may be taken compulsorily under the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908.

Part VII relates to the aggregation of land in the hands of private owners, and provides that where such aggregation is deemed to be contrary to the public interest the Governor may by Proclamation take the land so acquired, as for the purposes of a public work, compensation being assessed in manner provided by the Public Works Act. All land acquired by the Governor under these provisions is to be disposed of under the Land for Settlements Act.

1913, No. 25.—The Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act makes various amendments of an administrative nature in the principal Act.

Section 27 applies to Borough Councils the provisions of the principal Act relating to the audit of the accounts of local authorities.

Section 28 extends the authority of Borough Councils with respect to unauthorized expenditure by permitting such expenditure not exceeding 1 per centum of the general rate in any year, or not exceeding £50 (in the case of boroughs having a population not exceeding 5,000); £100 (if the population exceeds 5,000 but does not exceed 10,000); or £250 (if the population exceeds 10,000).

Section 34 authorizes the issue of Treasury bills by the High Commissioner in London in anticipation of and repayable out of loan-moneys authorized to be raised.

Section 35 provides that the annual increments to the salaries of officers of the Public Service, payable pursuant to the scheme of classification, shall be paid immediately after the commencement of the year in which they become payable (*i.e.*, after the 1st April in each year). Hitherto (except in the case of classified departments) increments have not been paid until after the passing of the Appropriation Act.

The other amendments are purely technical.

1913, No. 28.—The Hauraki Plains Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise £145,000 for drainage-works in the Hauraki Plains. The corresponding provisions in the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, are repealed.

1913, No. 30.—The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913.

This Act repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908, and such of the provisions of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, as relate to loans granted by the Superintendent to local authorities.

Parts II and IV are new, and provide respectively for—

(*a.*) Joint special loans by two or more uniting local authorities; and

(*b.*) Loans to be raised by local authorities and guaranteed by the State.

Part III (relating to loans to local bodies from the State Advances Office) empowers the Superintendent to grant loans for any of the following classes of public works, viz. :—

(*a.*) The construction of a road or street, including the channelling thereof;

(*b.*) The construction of a bridge;

(*c.*) The construction of waterworks for the supply of water;

(*d.*) The construction of drainage-works or irrigation-works; or

(*e.*) The construction of sanitary works.

Under these provisions no local authority is to receive from the Superintendent more than a total of £60,000 within any period of three years. In dealing with applications for advances preference is to be given to applications for the renewal of public works that have been destroyed by flood, tempest, or accident.

The rate of interest payable on loans granted by the Superintendent is fixed by section 68 at 4½ per centum per annum, or at ⅛ per centum more than the rate at which the money was originally raised, whichever is the greater.

Section 70 (which re-enacts the provisions of section 9 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Amendment Act, 1912) makes special provision with respect to loans raised for the purpose of constructing roads and bridges in outlying districts, and for metalling such roads for the first time. It provides for the setting-aside in each of the ten years after the passing of the Act (out of the moneys available for advances to local authorities) the sum of £250,000, to be applied for the purposes mentioned. It further provides that for the first ten years of the term of any loan granted out of the moneys so set aside the Minister of Finance shall, towards the repayment of the loan, pay to the Superintendent an amount equal to 1 per cent. of the loan, and in each of the next five years shall pay an amount equal to ½ per cent. thereof.

1913, No. 31.—The Land Drainage Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 3 of this Act provides that, unless otherwise authorized by the Minister of Internal Affairs, every rate and special rate hereafter made under the principal Act (*i.e.*, the Land Drainage Act, 1908) shall be levied on a graduated scale according to a classification to be made by the Board of the rateable property within the drainage district. The basis of classification is the benefit likely to be derived by the lands from the drainage operations in respect of which the rate is made.

1913, No. 32.—The Board of Agriculture Act, 1913.

This Act provides for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, consisting of not more than twelve members appointed by the Governor, of whom not more than four may be appointed on the recommendation of the agricultural and pastoral societies of the North Island, and an equal number on the recommendation of such societies in the South Island. The functions of the Board are to advise the Minister of Agriculture on matters relating to the development of agricultural and other rural industries in New Zealand. In particular, but without limiting the application of the term "agricultural and rural industries," the functions of the Board extend to the following matters :—

(*a.*) The aiding, improving, and developing of agriculture and all rural industries, including fruit-culture, horticulture, forestry, dairying, the breeding of stock and poultry, beekeeping, and the flax industry;

(*b.*) The prevention and control of disease in stock and poultry, the control of rabbits and noxious weeds, and the dipping of sheep;

(*c.*) The establishment of agricultural colleges and agricultural education generally; and

(*d.*) The aiding or facilitating of the carriage and distribution of produce.

1913, No. 34.—The State Advances Act, 1913.

This Act repeals the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and its amendments, and re-enacts (with amendments) so much of the same as relates to the administration of the Advances Office and its business of making advances to settlers and workers. Those provisions of the Act of 1909 that have not been re-enacted in this Act have been incorporated in other Acts to which they more properly belong. For example, some of the provisions have been incorporated in the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913; financial provisions relating to opening up lands for settlement have been included in the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913; provisions relating to the raising of loans for the acquisition and settlement of Native freehold land are re-enacted in the Native Land Amendment Act, 1913; and other provisions are re-enacted in the Mining Amendment Act, the Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act, and the Hauraki Plains Amendment Act respectively.

1913, No. 35.—The River Boards Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the River Boards Act, 1908.

Section 4 provides for the inclusion within a river district of lands which have derived or may derive benefit from river-protection and other works. Section 9 provides for the compulsory classification for rating purposes of lands situated within a river district.

Section 12 authorizes the Governor to confer on River Boards such of the powers of a Drainage Board as he may think fit.

1913, No. 36.—The Legislature Amendment Act, 1913.

The main provision of general interest in this Act is the repeal of the Second Ballot Act, 1908.

1913, No. 37.—The Government Railways Amendment Act, 1913.

In addition to various amendments of an administrative nature this Act provides for increases in the scale of salaries and wages payable to the officers of the First Division and to certain of the officers of the Second Division.

Provision is also made in section 11 for the holding of inquiries with respect to accidents on trains resulting in injury to passengers.

1913, No. 39.—The Mutual Fire Insurance Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act extends the powers of mutual fire-insurance associations by authorizing them to indemnify their members against liability to pay compensation or damages in respect of accidents to their employees.

1913, No. 40.—The Fruit-preserving Industry Act, 1913.

This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise not more than £25,000 in any year. The moneys so raised are to be available for the purpose of making advances (not exceeding in any case the sum of £3,000) for the establishment of cold stores for fruit and of fruit-canning works, and otherwise for the assistance of the fruitgrowing industry.

1913, No. 41.—The Judicature Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 provides for the appointment of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court at a salary of £1,800 per annum.

Section 4 makes better provision in respect of the superannuation allowances payable to Judges on their retirement.

Sections 5 to 10 relate to the constitution of the Court of Appeal. The said Court is to consist of two Divisions (each of five members), the members of each Division being Judges of the Supreme Court. A Judge may be a member of both Divisions at one and the same time. The Divisions are to sit separately, but the Governor in Council may authorize the two Divisions to sit together for the purpose of determining any appeal deemed to be of special difficulty or importance.

1913, No. 42.—The Stamp Duties Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 of this Act provides for payment of stamp duty on instruments of exchange at the same rate and in the same manner as if those instruments were conveyances on sale of the exchanged properties.

1913, No. 43.—The Footwear Regulation Act, 1913.

This Act prohibits the manufacture or sale within New Zealand of boots or shoes unless the soles are made wholly of leather, or unless they are legibly stamped with a description of the materials of which the soles are made.

1913, No. 44.—The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1913.

By section 2 of this Act the limit of interest-bearing deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank is increased from £600 to £1,000.

Section 8 prohibits the erection or maintenance for hire or profit by private persons of any electric line of communication by telephone except with the precedent consent of the Governor in Council.

Section 9 provides for the regulation of the use within New Zealand waters of wireless-telegraph apparatus on merchant ships not registered in New Zealand.

The remaining sections make merely administrative amendments of the principal Act.

1913, No. 45.—The Naval Defence Act, 1913.

This Act provides for the establishment in New Zealand of a Naval Force, and for that purpose authorizes the Governor to appoint officers and

issue commissions. The Naval Force is to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. The Naval Force so raised is to be subject to the Imperial Naval Discipline Acts and the King's Regulations and Admiralty instructions for the time being in force.

In time of war the Naval Force (including the ships, vessels, or boats acquired for naval defence purposes) is to be at the disposal of the Government of Great Britain.

Section 15 provides that members of the Naval Force may be required to serve for training or on any naval service either within or beyond the limits of New Zealand.

Section 17 provides for the training of members of the New Zealand Naval Force on board any ship of the King's navy, or of the navy of any part of the British dominions, or any naval establishment or school connected with any such navy.

Section 20 provides for the transfer of ships, officers, and men from the New Zealand Naval Force to the Naval Forces of any other part of the British dominions

Section 21 provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve.

The Naval Defence Act, 1908, and the Naval Subsidy Act, 1908, are repealed.

1913, No. 46.—The Distress and Replevin Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act increases from £25 to £50 the value of goods that cannot lawfully be distrained for rent, and includes the furniture of a tenant within the list of exempted articles.

1913, No. 47.—The Railways Construction and Land Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act extends to local authorities the provisions of the principal Act relating to the construction of railways by companies, and increases from £5,000 to £10,000 a mile the maximum expenditure permissible in respect of such construction

1913, No. 48.—The Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1913.

The main provision in this Act authorizes the Governor in Council to determine certain leases of education reserves or endowments in cases where the land comprised therein is required for subdivision. In any such case the lessee is entitled to compensation in the same manner as if the land had been taken for a public work under the Public Works Act, 1908.

1913, No. 49.—The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act provides for the sealing of patents after the prescribed time where, in consequence of the neglect or failure of the applicant to pay any fee, the patent has not been duly sealed. The machinery provisions are similar to those of the principal Act relating to applications for the restoration of lapsed patents.

1913, No. 50.—The Temporary Employees Act, 1913.

This Act provides for the continuance of the employment in the Public Service of certain officers who have hitherto been temporarily employed therein or in the service of either branch of the Legislature.

1913, No. 52.—The Police Offences Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 of this Act is designed to prevent unlawful intimidation. Section 3 makes punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £20, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, the offence of inciting others to the commission of offences.

1913, No. 53.—The Counties Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act amends in several particulars the provisions of the principal Act.

Section 3 provides for the alteration of the boundaries of contiguous counties.

Sections 6 to 11 provides for the preparation of the county electors' roll.

Section 23 provides that all drainage rates or special rates for drainage purposes are to be levied on a graduated scale according to a classification of the lands deriving benefit from the drainage operations.

Sections 31 and 32 authorize County Councils to erect workers' dwellings on land acquired or appropriated for the purpose, and to let or otherwise dispose of the same in manner provided in the said section.

1913, No. 54.—The Rating Amendment Act, 1913.

Sections 9 to 19 make better provision for the collection of rates payable in respect of Native lands. The other sections are amendments of the principal Act.

1913, No. 56.—The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909.

Section 12 empowers Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards to establish building funds for the purpose of providing moneys for the erection of new buildings, or for the repair, enlargement, or reinstatement of existing buildings, and to set aside in each year out of revenue such sums as the Minister approves for the purposes of such funds.

Section 16 abolishes the Marsden-Kaipara Hospital District and the Board thereof, and in lieu thereof constitutes the Whangarei Hospital District and the Kaipara Hospital District, and provides for the apportionment of the property and liabilities of the Marsden-Kaipara Hospital and Charitable Aid Board between the Whangarei and the Kaipara Boards.

Section 18 provides for the imposition of a fine not exceeding £50 on the secretary, treasurer, or other officer of a Board who fails or neglects to perform any duties required of him by the principal Act.

Section 19 extends the powers of Boards with respect to the reception and detention in hospitals of persons found to be suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

1913, No. 57.—The Water-supply Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 provides for the compulsory classification of land for the purposes of special rates levied pursuant to the principal Act, and further provides that the said rate shall be levied according to such classification.

Section 6 provides for the sale of certain Crown land situated in the County of Vincent (Otago) to any company having for its objects the irrigation of such land and its subsequent subdivision and sale for the purposes of closer settlement.

1913, No. 58.—The Native Land Amendment Act, 1913.

Sections 3 to 13 provide for the constitution of Native Land Court districts, and for the appointment of Judges, Registrars, and Commissioners of the Native Land Court to exercise jurisdiction within the districts for which they are respectively appointed.

Section 13 provides for the compilation of a register of the owners of all Native freehold land and of their respective interests.

Sections 15 to 52 relate to the constitution and functions of Maori Land Boards.

By section 23 it is provided that the Judge and the Registrar of each Native Land Court district are to constitute the Maori Land Board of the

district. The Judge is the President of the Board, and may appoint any Native or European assessor or assessors to act in respect of any matter before the Board for its determination.

Sections 44 to 62 deal with the partition among the Native owners of their several interests in land held by them in common. By section 44 the Judge of the Native Land Court is required from time to time to report to the Native Minister as to the Native lands within his district that are suitable for settlement and are not used by their Native owners, and thereupon the Minister may apply to the Native Land Court to investigate the title and to partition the said land among the several owners. In making such partition the Court is required, so far as possible, having regard to the interests of the owners, to subdivide the said land into such allotments as may be conveniently disposed of by the Native owners to an individual purchaser or an individual lease. Sections 48 to 53 make provision for the adequate roading of lands heretofore or hereafter partitioned. Section 55 permits of two or more adjoining blocks being treated as one for the purpose of partition of interests and subsequent subdivision for settlement.

Sections 64 to 68 provide for succession to the interests of a deceased owner of Native land. If application for a succession order is not made within six months after the death of a Native owner, the Judge of the Native Land Court in the district in which the land is situated may proceed to inquire as to the successors of the deceased owner, and may thereupon make such orders as he thinks fit. Section 67 provides for the disposal by sale or lease (with the consent of a majority of the owners affected) of land held by Native owners in common in cases where the relative interests are so small that, in the opinion of the Court, partition is not justifiable.

Sections 70 to 80 make provision for the limitation of the area of Native land to be beneficially held by one person.

Sections 82 to 93 relate to the alienation of Native freehold land by the owners thereof and to the confirmation by the Maori Land Board or Native Land Court of instruments of alienation. Section 90 provides for the removal into the Supreme Court of applications for confirmation in cases involving questions of difficulty. Section 92 authorizes the payment to the Public Trustee or a Maori Land Board in trust for the Natives entitled thereto of any unpaid purchase-money payable in respect of the alienation of any Native land. By section 93 provision is made, in the case of land held under lease, for the protection of the tenant's interest in improvements where application is made for the confirmation of an instrument of alienation.

Section 94 authorizes Maori Land Boards to delegate to Land Boards under the Land Act, 1908, the powers conferred on the first-mentioned Boards by Part XIV of the Native Land Act, 1909 (relating to the administration of Native land vested in Maori Land Boards for the purposes of settlement by Europeans).

Section 96 authorizes the Governor in Council to revest in the Native owners any land held in trust for those owners by a Maori Land Board, on application in that behalf being made by a majority of the Native owners beneficially entitled thereto.

Section 97 protects the lessee's interest in Native land leased pursuant to the provisions of the Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905, or of the Native Land Act, 1909.

Section 99 empowers the Court, on the application of any person interested, to order an investigation and audit of the accounts kept by the committee of management appointed by the incorporated owners of any Native land under Part XVII of the Native Land Act, 1909.

Sections 100 to 106 deal with the powers of the assembled Native owners of Native land.

Sections 107 to 119 extend the powers of the Crown with respect to the acquisition by purchase or lease of Native land. When any Native land subject to a valid lease is so acquired by the Crown by way of purchase, the lessee is entitled to receive a renewable lease under Part III of the Land Act, 1908, in lieu of the existing lease, or to acquire the fee-simple of the

land comprised in his lease subject to the terms and conditions specified in section 110 of the present Act.

Section 113 authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise £500,000 in any year for the acquisition by the Crown of Native lands. Similar provisions were formerly contained in Part VII of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and those provisions are accordingly repealed by the present Act.

Section 115 provides for the lease of Native lands to the Crown, with an option to purchase the freehold on terms to be specified in the lease. Lands so leased may, subject to the conditions expressed in section 116, be subleased in the same manner as if they were Crown lands under the Land Act.

The remaining provisions of the Act relate principally to matters of administrataion.

1913, No. 60.—The Education Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 14 of this Act provides for an increased rate of salary to be paid to teachers in public schools. The other amendments relate wholly to matters of administration.

1913, No. 61.—The Police Force Act, 1913.

This Act repeals the Police Force Act, 1908 (which was a re-enactment of the Act of 1886), and makes better provision for the establishment, maintenance, and discipline of the Police Force.

1913, No. 62.—The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act amends in several important respects the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908.

Section 6 provides for a biennial election of Mayors in lieu of an annual election, as at present. In the case of a casual vacancy within twelve months a fresh election is held; if at any other time the Council appoints a Mayor to hold office until the next general election.

Sections 13 and 14 make better provision for the constitution of new boroughs and the alteration of existing boroughs.

Section 27 authorizes Borough Councils to establish services for the conveyance of passengers and goods (otherwise than by railway or tramway).

Section 34 authorizes Borough Councils to supply electricity to persons residing beyond the limits of the borough.

Section 52 authorizes the erection and the sale or lease of workers' dwellings on land to be acquired or appropriated by a Borough Council for the purpose.

The other amendments relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 63.—The Customs Act, 1913.

This Act repeals the Customs Law Act, 1908 (which was a consolidation of the Customs Act, 1882, and its amendments), and makes more adequate provision for the collection of duties of Customs. Few material alterations of the law are made except in matters pertaining to administration. In the provisions relating to *ad valorem* duties it is provided that such duties are to be based on the fair market *cash* value of the goods in respect of which the duty is payable instead of on the *credit* value as hitherto.

1913, No. 64.—The Tramways Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 of this Act provides for the construction or reconstruction of electric tramway-cars with a central passage-way in order to minimize the risk of accidents to conductors and others using the cars.

Section 6 provides for the suspension by the Governor in Council in certain circumstances of certain of the provisions of the Tramways Act, 1908, relating to the qualifications of motormen on electric tramways.

The other sections relate wholly to matters of administration.

1913, No. 65.—The Stock Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act increases the amount of compensation payable to the owners of diseased stock, and also provides for the registration of brands, indicating a standard of merit, to be used by Stock-breeders' Associations.

1913, No. 66.—The Mining Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 3 authorizes the making of advances by the Government for the purpose of promoting irrigation-works in arid localities.

Section 4 authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise £20,000 in each financial year for the purposes of Part X of the principal Act. The corresponding provisions contained in Part V of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, are repealed.

Sections 9 and 10 relate to claims by the owners of land for compensation in respect of its auriferous or argentiferous value, or in respect of minerals or precious stones on or under such land. In no such case is compensation payable unless the claim is first established by a judgment of the Supreme Court. The other sections relate to matters affecting administration.

1913, No. 69.—The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 3 empowers the respondent in divorce proceedings to apply for an order making absolute a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of a marriage, and jurisdiction is conferred on the Court to deal with such application as if the application had been made by the petitioner.

Section 4 provides that the evidence of parties in matrimonial proceedings may be taken by affidavit only with the leave of the Court.

Section 5 repeals the provisions of the principal Act allowing appeals to the Privy Council (in lieu of to the Court of Appeal of New Zealand) from decisions on petitions for dissolution or nullity of marriage.

Section 6 provides that a husband who (while separated from his wife by mutual consent or judicial decree) habitually and without cause leaves her without reasonable maintenance shall, for the purposes of the principal Act (relating to the grounds for divorce), be deemed to have deserted her wilfully and without just cause or reasonable excuse, and to have left her so deserted.

1913, No. 70.—The Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1913.

Sections 7 and 8 permit of compensation cases being heard and determined in a Magistrates' Court instead of in the Court of Arbitration where the parties so agree.

Section 9 provides for the payment of compensation-moneys to the Public Trustee in trust for the persons entitled thereto.

Section 10 provides that the right to recover compensation or damages in respect of an accident to a worker shall survive notwithstanding the death of either party.

Section 13 gives to the employees of the Crown the same right to recover compensation or damages in respect of accidents as is possessed by the employees of private persons.

The other sections relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 72.—The Law Practitioners Amendment Act, 1913.

Section 2 extends the powers and functions of the New Zealand Law Society.

Section 3 imposes an additional annual fee of 10s. on practitioners to be paid to the New Zealand Law Society.

Section 11 incorporates the several District Law Societies, and empowers them to hold real and personal property.

Section 14 empowers the Governor by Order in Council to make regulations for the audit and inspection of the trust accounts of solicitors, and directs that such regulations shall be submitted to the Governor for approval before the 31st March, 1914.

1913, No. 73.—The Monopoly Prevention Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act extends the provisions of Part I of the Monopoly Prevention Act, 1908 (relating to the price of agricultural implements), until the 31st December, 1915.

1913, No. 74.—The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1913.

The most important amendment of the law effected by this Act is contained in section 8, which reads as follows :—

"Notwithstanding anything in the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910, provision may be made in any award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, relating to assistants employed in hotels or restaurants for a whole holiday of twenty-four hours on any day in each week in lieu of the half-holiday or whole holiday provided for in the said Act :

"Provided that in the case of any such award such provision shall, on application in that behalf, be made unless the Court, in the case of any specified hotel or restaurant, or in the case of all hotels or restaurants in any specified locality, is satisfied that such provision would not be reasonably practicable, in which case the said provision may be modified in respect of such hotels or restaurants."

The other amendments are principally of an administrative nature.

1913, No. 75.—The Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913.

This Act relates to disputes between employers and workers who are not for the time being bound by an award or industrial agreement.

It provides for conferences of parties with a view to securing an amicable settlement, or in the alternative for the investigation of disputes by Labour Dispute Committees consisting of representatives of both parties to the dispute. Before a strike may lawfully take place a secret ballot of the workers affected is taken by the Registrar of Industrial Unions, and the result of the ballot is publicly notified. On the lapse of seven days after the publication of such result the workers are free to strike whatever the result of the ballot may have been.

Similar provisions are made to apply in the case of lockouts.

Agreements entered into by employers and workers to whom the Act applies may be filed in the Court of Arbitration and enforced as if they were industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

SECTION II.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

[By D. C. BATES, Dominion Meteorologist.]

The climate of New Zealand is to be considered in relation to four main features—(1) Its position, stretching for nearly a thousand miles southward of latitude 34° S.; (2) its insular condition, situated as it is in the widest ocean of the world, from which no part of the country is distant more than seventy-five miles; (3) its physical features, mountain-chains running mostly north and south and affording different aspects; and (4) the weather-changes to which these parts of the earth are subject.

SUNSHINE.

The latitudes in which the chief cities of New Zealand lie in the Southern Hemisphere correspond with the cities in the North from which the possible amount of sunshine may be gauged. Auckland's latitude corresponds to that of Cape Passaro in the south of Sicily; Wellington to Naples; and Dunedin to Venice. The following table gives the period during which the sun is above the true horizon on the days of midsummer and midwinter :—

Possible Sunshine on the	At Auckland. Hr. min.	At Wellington. Hr. min.	At Dunedin. Hr. min.
Longest day	14 40	15 10	15 46
Shortest day	9 38	9 13	8 39

The actual hours of bright sunshine recorded in Wellington average nearly six hours per day throughout the year, and few indeed are the days when a brilliant sun does not at some time or other score a definite trace upon the recording-chart. Other districts much more protected from cloud-formation, as Nelson, in Tasman Bay; Napier, on the east coast of the North Island; and Lincoln, near Christchurch, on the east coast of the South Island, have higher records. Some of the west coast districts, on the other hand, record less bright sunshine; but Wellington, the capital city, is in the middle position, and affords a good mean both for the sunshine and the rainfall of the whole Dominion. Wellington is also in a critical position with regard to atmospheric disturbances, Cook Strait being usually the dividing-line between the cyclonic storms and westerly lows, generally partaking of the changes due to both. The actual results are as follows :—

Hours of Sunshine.

Year.	Auckland.	Gisborne.	Napier.	Mouma-haki.	Welling-ton.	Lincoln.	Nelson.
	Hr. min.	Hr. min.	Hr. min.	Hr. min.	Hr. min.	Hr. min.	Hr. min.
1907 ..	.. ..	1939 20	2610 35	1897 34	1853 53	2133 53	.. ..
1908 ..	.. ..	2259 20	2806 42	2001 40	2009 3	2185 11	.. ..
1909 ..	.. ..	1965 40	2203 20	1856 17	2223 31	2112 9	2562 58
1910 ..	1775 45	2293 4	2530 47	1869 15	2157 3	2083 42	2571 34
1911 ..	1975 30	2147 20	2406 56	1692 25	2276 37	2326 0	2506 56
1912 ..	1834 21	1750 9	2451 25	1906 55	1953 17	1782 7	§2227 15
1913 ..	1945 20	2091 35	2626 5	2214 20	1973 39	1950 25	‖2107 10
Average ..	*1882 44	†2063 47	†2519 24	†1919 46	†2063 52	†2081 55	‡2395 10

* For four years. † For seven years. ‡ For five years. § Incomplete, 13 days no record kept. ‖ Incomplete, 15 days no record kept.

These results bear comparison with some of the most favoured regions of the world, where, in order to produce the best results, sunshine and shower hold sway in turn. For instance, over the northern parts of the British

Isles the annual average of bright sunshine is 1,200 hours, or 27 per cent. of the possible; and in the south it is 1,600 hours, or 36 per cent.; while Italy has averages from 2,000 to 2,400 hours, or from 45 to 54 per cent. of the possible.

TEMPERATURE.

Latitude, insolation, proximity of the ocean, and the height of a locality are the determining factors with regard to temperature. The oceanic influences are recognized as the dominant feature with regard to both summer heat and winter cold, upon both of which they exercise a moderating effect. The west coast of the South Island especially is open to the prevailing westerly winds, and is more humid and equable than the eastern coastal districts, which at times present an almost continental type with considerable range of temperature. In the cities of Auckland and Wellington frosts on the grass are of rare occurrence, though further south and inland they are often experienced. As showing the influence of the ocean in moderating temperature, we may contrast the records of a continental city with the capital city of Wellington.

Temperatures (Degrees Fahrenheit).

Mean.	Wellington. Lat. 41°16′ S.	Mean.	Vienna. Lat. 48° 12′ N.
January, maximum ..	69·4	August, maximum ..	91·2
July, minimum	42·1	January, minimum ..	10·2
Mean annual range ..	27·3	Mean annual range ..	81·0

The meteorological seasons are regarded as later than the solar or astronomical seasons. Thus, in the Southern Hemisphere July is usually the coldest and wettest month of the year, while January is the driest and warmest. The seasons are thus roughly divided :—

Winter—June, July, August.
Spring—September, October, November.
Summer—December, January, February.
Autumn—March, April, May.

The following table gives seasonal and annual means computed from several stations in the various provinces into which the Dominion was once politically as well as naturally divided :—

Mean Temperatures in Shade (Degrees Fahrenheit).

Auckland—	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Annual.
Mean ..	56·9	65·7	59·8	51·0	58·4
Maximum ..	65·2	75·2	68·3	58·5	66·8
Minimum ..	48·6	56·3	51·3	43·6	49·9
Hawke's Bay—					
Mean ..	57·3	65·6	59·0	50·0	58·0
Maximum ..	66·5	74·8	67·3	58·1	66·7
Minimum ..	48·3	56·5	50·7	42·0	49·4
Taranaki—					
Mean ..	55·0	62·4	58·0	49·9	56·3
Maximum ..	63·0	71·0	66·0	57·3	64·3
Minimum ..	47·1	53·7	50·0	42·4	48·3
Wellington—					
Mean ..	54·1	62·1	56·4	47·9	55·1
Maximum ..	61·7	71·0	64·8	55·4	63·3
Minimum ..	46·2	53·3	48·2	40·5	47·0

Nelson and Marlborough—	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Annual.
Mean ..	55·6	63·5	57·6	48·7	56·3
Maximum ..	63·7	72·2	65·6	55·9	64·3
Minimum ..	47·5	55·0	49·8	41·5	48·4
Westland—					
Mean ..	49·7	58·1	51·4	41·2	50·1
Maximum ..	57·5	66·2	59·1	48·6	57·8
Minimum ..	42·0	49·9	43·7	33·7	42·3
Canterbury—					
Mean ..	52·5	60·8	53·2	43·1	52·4
Maximum ..	61·9	70·9	62·3	51·2	61·6
Minimum ..	43·1	50·9	44·3	35·1	43·3
Otago—					
Mean ..	50·4	57·9	51·0	41·5	50·2
Maximum ..	59·5	67·5	59·1	48·1	58·5
Minimum ..	41·5	48·2	43·0	35·0	41·9

Mean temperatures of definite places are usually employed in climatic comparisons, and the following annual means, as well as the means of the extreme months of the summer and winter, afford the reader useful data. The Australian temperatures are from the Official Year-book of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the others are chiefly from Hofraths, Dr. J. von Hann's great work upon the climatology of the world.

Mean Temperatures.

NEW ZEALAND.

	Auckland.	Gisborne.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Hokitika.
January ..	66·7	67·1	62·4	61·7	60·9
July ..	51·8	49·5	47·5	42·4	44·8
Annual ..	59·3	58·3	55·2	52·6	53·4

BRITISH ISLES.

	Greenwich.	Liverpool.	York.	Dublin.	Edinburgh.
January ..	38·5	39·4	37·8	41·7	39·0
July ..	62·6	59·7	59·7	59·7	58·5
Annual ..	49·6	48·7	47·7	49·6	47·7

EUROPE.

	Vienna.	Berlin.	Paris.	Rome.	Naples.
January ..	28·9	32·7	36·5	44·1	46·8
July ..	67·3	64 6	65·5	76·5	75·6
Annual ..	48·6	47·3	50·5	59·7	60·4

CANADA.

	Halifax.	Montreal.	Toronto.	Vancouver.
January	42·0	12·3	22·4	37·9
July	64·2	68·9	67·6	59·9
Annual	43·2	42·0	44·2	48·7

UNITED STATES.

	New York City.	Washington, D.C.	St. Louis.	Los Angelos.
January	30·2	31·1	30·9	53·0
July	73·5	76 8	79·1	67·4
Annual	51·6	54·3	55·7	60·2

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Santiago.	Buenos Ayres.	Monte Video.
January	.. 67·4	73·5	71·7
July	.. 45·8	50·1	50·7
Annual	.. 56·3	61·8	61·3

INDIA.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Colombo.
January	65·1	74·5	75·4	79·0
May	85·6	84·4	88·7	82·0
Annual	77·9	79·3	81·9	80·2

SOUTH AFRICA.

	Simonstown.	Grahamstown.	Kimberley.	Durban.
January	70·7	68·0	75·0	75·7
July	56·8	53·2	48·7	64·0
Annual	63·6	61·3	63·3	70·3

AUSTRALIA.

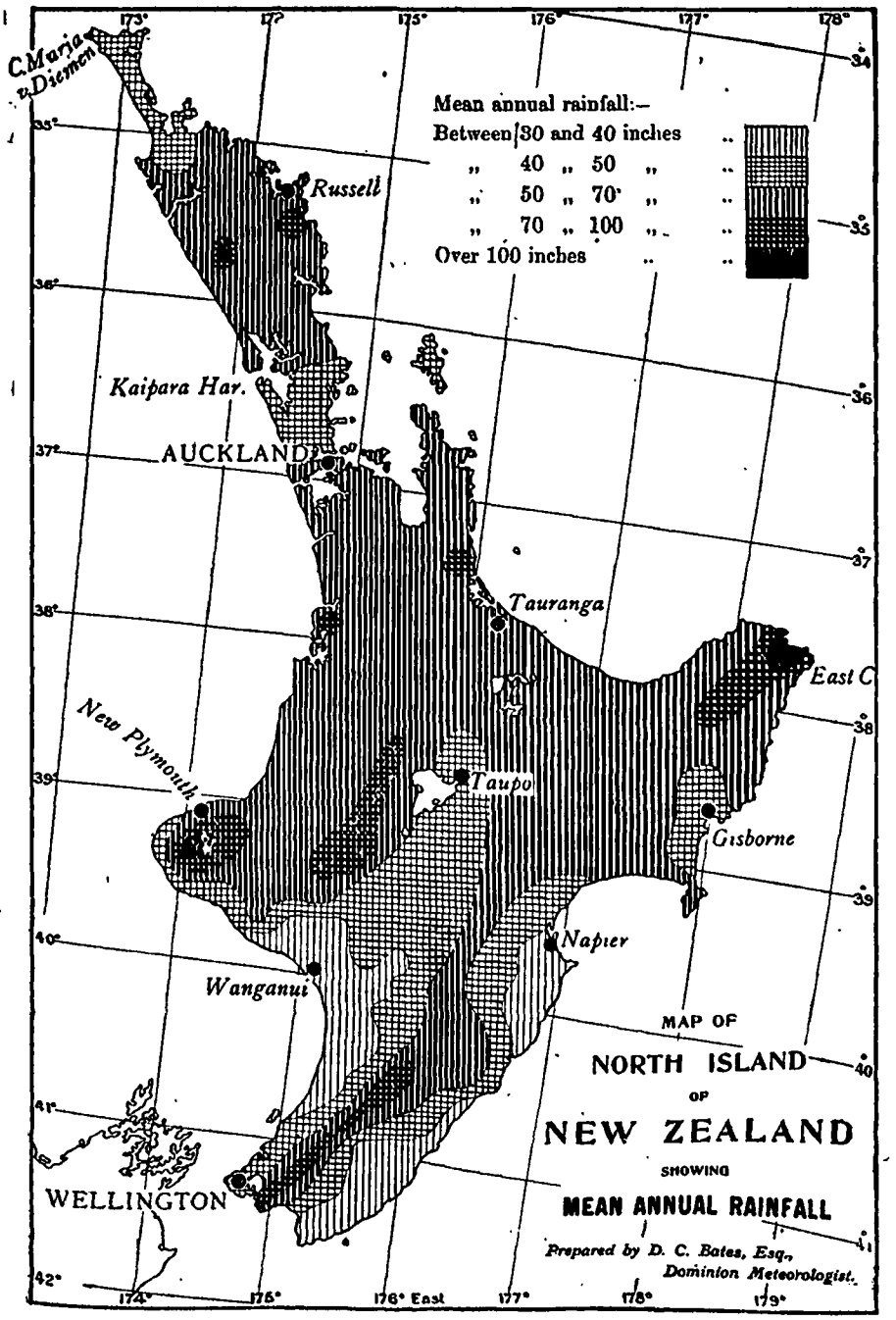
	Sydney	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Perth.	Adelaide.	Hobart.
January	71·6	67·5	77·2	73·5	74·2	62·0
July	52·3	48·5	58·0	54·9	51·5	45·8
Annual	63·0	58·3	68·8	64·0	62·9	54·4

RAINFALL.

The rainfall map of New Zealand presents striking conformation to its physical configuration, and records gathered throughout the country during a period of more than sixty years present a certain regularity which brings out the dominating influence of the mountain ranges over the rainfall. The lofty Southern Alps, rising to heights of from ten to twelve thousand feet on the western side of the South Island, lie broadside to the prevailing westerly winds, and on their windward slopes are condensed the vapours which have been swept by the breezes over vast stretches of ocean-wave. On the plains at the margin near the foot of the ranges and on their rugged and precipitous slopes the rainfall averages from one to two hundred inches per annum, while on the lee side of this formidable chain the climate is comparatively very dry, and in parts the rainfall is only about one-tenth of what is recorded on the other side. The manner in which the sea-breezes are robbed of their moisture is occasionally manifested when a strong and steady westerly wind blows along parallel with the southern latitudes. Heavy and continuous then is the rain on the west coast, and the clouds and mist may rise to the summit, but no further. There the winds are forced onwards and rush downwards to the greatest plains in New Zealand which have been built up of the detritus of the mountains. Here, however, the characteristics of this westerly wind have been entirely changed, for it is now hot by compression, and dry because it gave off its moisture when it rose above sea-level away back among the hills. Instead of parting with superfluous humidity, it is now capable of sustaining the vapour of water, and nature seeks to restore the balance of its relative humidity by evaporating what moisture it can from stream and lake, vegetation or animal life in its path. These hot and dry "nor'-westers" of the Canterbury Plains are similar in character to the well-known *Foehn* winds such as are experienced in Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, but they illustrate and account for much of the comparative shortage of rainfall on the eastern side of the South Island which is manifest in the map.

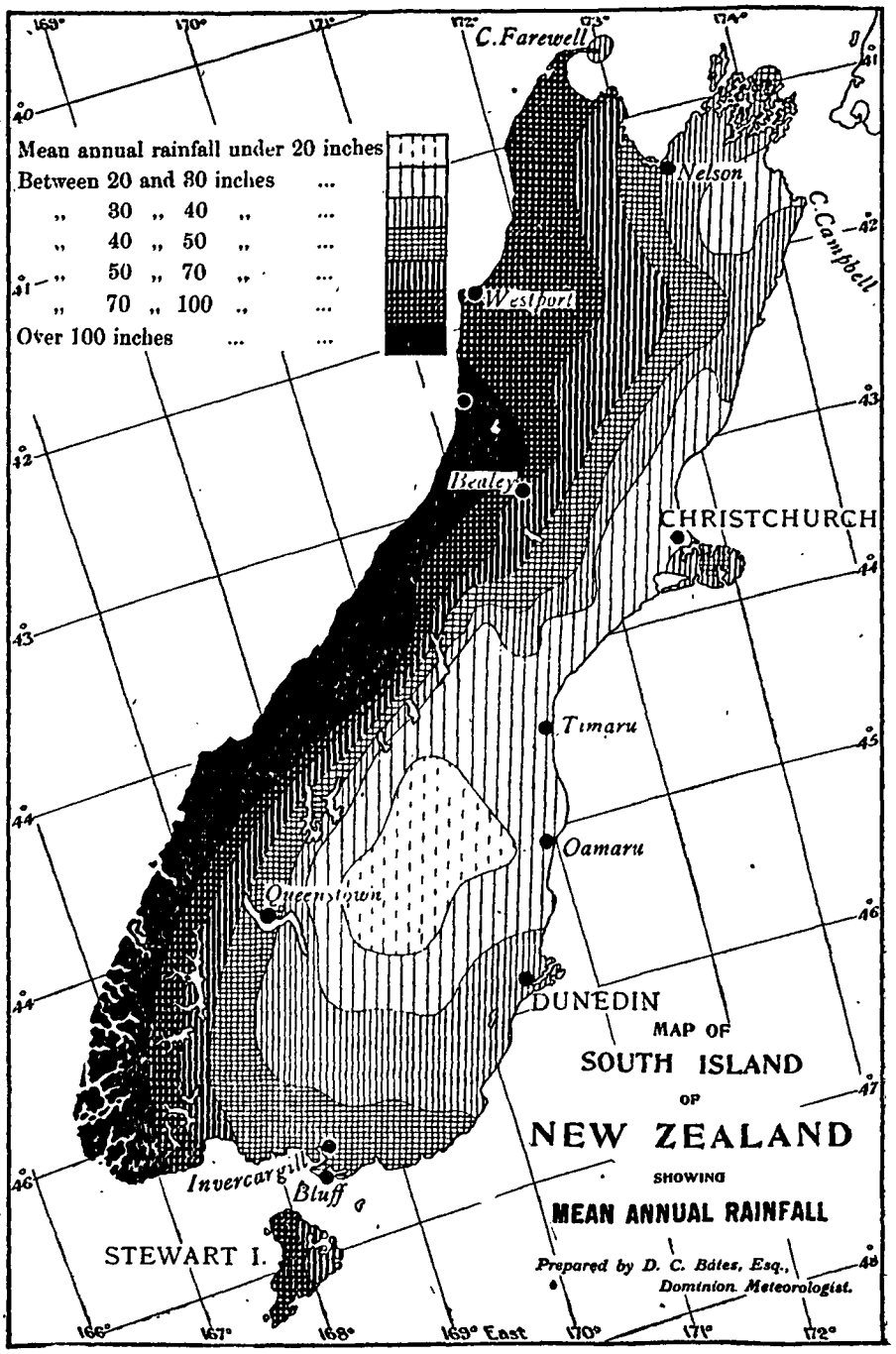
While the South Island isohyets or rain-bands of equal rainfall stretch north and south, the North Island tracings are more irregular in form, but show that the rainfall itself is more regular over the country and less extreme in comparison between different districts. Here, again, however, the control of the mountains and plains over precipitation is apparent. The contours of the rainfall areas are found to coincide more or less with the configuration

RAINFALL.



NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

RAINFALL.



SOUTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

of the country—dark-tinted spots showing heavier rainfalls are found in proximity to Mount Egmont, the Tongariro, Tararua, Raukumara, and other ranges.

The mean annual rainfall of New Zealand, derived from means of representative stations in various parts of the whole country, is about 50 in., but the seasonal falls are different in various districts. The season of greatest fall in the North Island, which is mostly under the influence of subtropical conditions, is winter, and the month of July shows not only the lowest mean temperature but the mean maximum rainfall, and is regarded as the mid-winter month in the Southern Hemisphere. In the South Island late autumn, winter, and early spring are frequently dry, while the summer sometimes suffers from too frequent showers. This is the case on the east coast and southernmost portions of the South Island, but at this time the west coast occasionally is even in want of rain; in fact, the west and east coasts of the South Island are so different that if the east coast has more than the average rainfall the west coast has less, and *vice versa*. The average monthly rainfall of the year is remarkably even in the South Island, but the midwinter month's mean in the North Island is nearly double the mean of the mid-summer month (February).

The averages from the climatological tables are—

Rainfall (in Inches).

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Annual.
North Island ..	14·73	12·17	9·93	13·71	50·54
South Island ..	12·28	11·94	10·27	10·79	45·28

(Rainy Days (0·005 in. or more).

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Annual.
North Island ..	47	46	30	40	163
South Island ..	41	44	34	36	155

Annual Rainfalls (in Inches).

	Auckland (60 Years).	New Plymouth (36 Years).	Wellington (55 Years).	Gisborne (35 Years).
Average ..	43·31	59·60	49·73	47·43
Maximum ..	63·72	82·93	67·68	64·33
Minimum ..	26·32	43·83	30 02	26·09

	Christchurch (36 Years).	Hokitika (34 Years).	Dunedin (54 Years).	Invercargill (18 Years).
Average ..	25·50	116·23	37·58	45·98
Maximum ..	35·30	154·44	54·51	69·00
Minimum ..	13·54	88·21	22·15	33·24

Mean Number of Days with Rain (0·01 in. or more).

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Auckland ..	10·3	9·4	11·0	13·2	18·1	19·1	20·7	19·3	17·6	16·2	11·4	11·4
New Plymouth	12·5	10·5	12·2	14·0	18·0	17·2	19·5	19·2	17·5	18·5	15·7	14·2
Gisborne ..	9·0	9·7	12·3	12·4	15·6	16·4	16·8	15·7	13·4	11·6	11·6	9·3
Wellington ..	10·5	9·2	11·7	12·8	15·4	17·3	18·3	17·3	15·5	13·9	12·7	12·0
Christchurch	9·0	7·4	9·3	9·1	10·8	12·1	13·0	11·0	9·9	8·9	9·8	9·1
Hokitika ..	14·8	10·3	13·5	14·1	15·5	15·0	16·4	16·0	15·3	19·0	13·0	16·3
Dunedin ..	14·7	11·5	13·2	13·2	14·1	13·0	13·6	13·0	13·0	14·5	14·1	14·8
Invercargill ..	15·0	10·0	14·0	16·0	17·0	15·0	15·0	14·0	14·0	17·0	18·0	15·0

Annual mean totals.—Auckland, 180·4; New Plymouth, 189·7; Gisborne, 153·8; Wellington, 167·7; Christchurch, 119·4; Hokitika, 179·2; Dunedin, 163·3; Invercargill, 180.

The seasons usually differ considerably in several characteristics from year to year, and the annual rainfalls are found to range considerably above and below the means in all parts of the Dominion. From month to month also, and by comparing the records of months of the same name in different years are seen surprising contrasts and periodic changes which evade general laws, and the approximately true mean rainfalls are only ascertained through averages derived from returns extending over many years.

The abundance and frequency of the rainfall are, however, the leading features in the climate of New Zealand as a whole. The positions of the Islands, with vast oceans on every side, and the proximity of every part of the country to the sea, combined with frequent atmospheric changes, usually cause all parts of the Dominion to be favoured with beneficent rains, and very rarely indeed does the rainfall report from any station in the Dominion make the return of "nil." Nine out of ten of the stations throughout the country have never recorded months of such absolute drought, and on the other hand very few are the records showing rainfall every day during any month of their registrations. Sunshine and rain alternate fairly well throughout the year, with much greater predominance of the former. The rainfall is usually more intense and frequent at night than in the hours when the sun exercises its influence over air and earth and sea, for then "Maui is drawing water"

Days with Rain (0·005in. or over).

Averages derived from the Monthly Climatological Tables from August, 1904, to December, 1913 (inclusive). Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall in points: 100 = 1 in.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
North Island—												
Mean temp. ..	63·5	63·4	62·2	57·5	52·5	49·3	48·2	49·9	52·0	54·9	58·0	61·1
Rainfall ..	338	294	472	393	472	433	567	423	414	434	367	362
Days with rain	10·0	8·3	11·7	13·0	14·4	15·5	17·2	14·4	16·0	15·6	13·9	12·0
South Island—												
Mean temp. ..	59·7	60·0	58·2	52·8	47·9	44·1	42·5	44·6	48·9	52·2	55·2	58·3
Rainfall ..	384	253	400	341	338	439	424	345	424	421	338	408
Days with rain	12·7	8·1	12·5	12·2	11·9	13·9	13·9	13·1	15·2	15·1	14·1	13·9

Annual averages.—North Island—Mean temp., 56·0° F.; rainfall, 49·69 in.; days with rain, 162. South Island—Mean temp., 52·0° F.; rainfall, 45·15 in.; days with rain, 157.

Snow.

Snow falls in the winter-time on the higher levels in the South Island and occasionally on the central plateau of the North Island, but, except on the mountain-tops, usually does not lie for long. Snow is seldom seen on the lowlands even in the southernmost districts of the South Island, and in many parts of New Zealand snow has never been known to fall; but, on the other hand, cyclonic areas in summer will bring some snow on the higher levels of the South Island.

Thunderstorms.

Thunderstorms are also comparatively rare in the coastal districts, but are more frequent and prolonged in the mountainous parts. In summer the thunderstorms usually occur in the afternoon, and in the winter, with low-pressure systems, at night.

Hail.

Hail occasionally accompanies coastal thunderstorms, but rarely causes much damage to property, fruit, or crops in New Zealand, and is more frequently experienced in winter.

Winds.

The winds of the temperate zone are usually fairly constant and fresh, and the Dominion of New Zealand—set as it is in the widest ocean in the world—is open to all its influence. The sea-breezes sweep uninterruptedly over thousands of miles of ocean-wave, not only bringing freshness, ozone, and moisture, but at times, it must be confessed, causing annoyance on account of their force and persistency. This may be regarded as a defect of their qualities, for in those parts of the earth that experience little wind the people usually lack energy, and the same regions are mostly subject to occasional storms that are terribly destructive to life and property. No country in the world, however, presents greater diversity in respect to wind than New Zealand, chiefly on account of its length and mountain-chains. The uneven surface of the land, the proximity of the straits, &c., are seen to exercise the most marked influence not only upon the force, but also upon the direction of the winds—reducing or increasing their velocity, diverting, and even entirely changing their course. For example, westerly winds blowing across the ocean towards the west coast are partially inverted—while the upper part will cross the mountains to become occasionally a hot, dry westerly wind on the Canterbury Plains, the lower part curls round and is actually experienced as an easterly wind in the towns on the coast at the foot of the mountains.

The average velocity as given herewith is from records of the Robinson anemometer, in miles per day :—

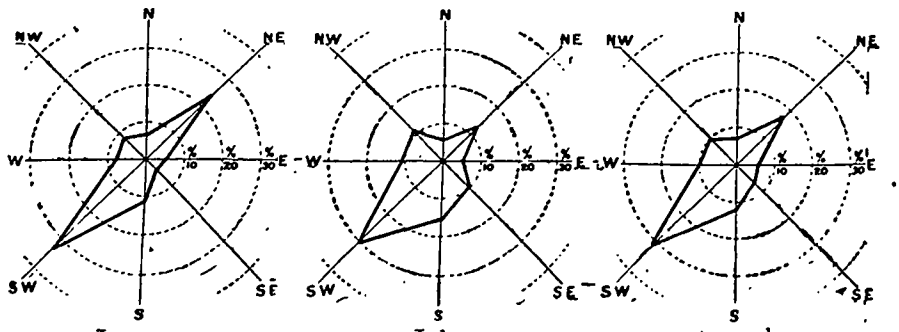
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Auckland.											
213	181	178	145	162	159	173	174	181	197	209	188
Wellington.											
306	273	285	281	259	242	232	242	283	337	331	322
Hokitika.											
144	135	132	134	124	116	109	120	143	170	152	143
Lincoln.											
197	183	175	160	133	120	116	134	168	193	197	188

—	Auckland (11 Years).	Wellington (16 Years).	Hokitika (16 Years).	Lincoln (13 Years).
Average per day	180	282	135	164
Max. velocity in one day ..	974 (15/10/1897)	1.200 (5/6/1911)	693 (6/12/1911)	967 (4/11/1904)

The velocity of the winds, it may be noted, is higher on the average in summer than in winter, and the winds are usually also stronger by day than by night.

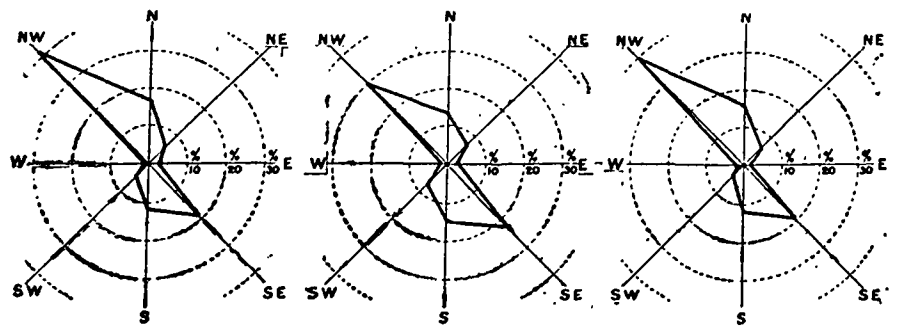
The following "wind-roses" show the percentage of wind-directions from annual means for forty-eight years' unbroken records for each place.

AUCKLAND.



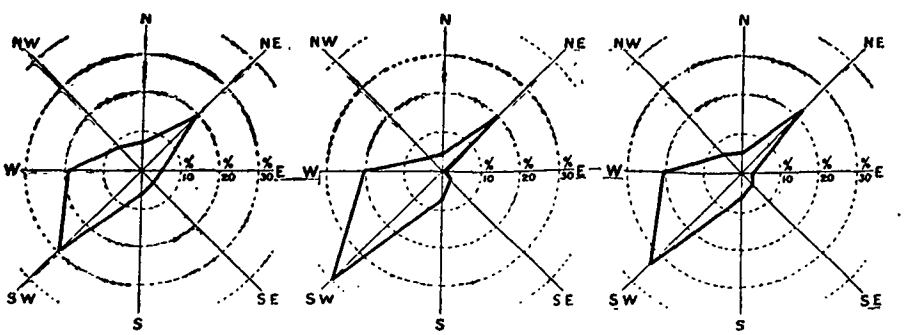
January. July. Annual.

WELLINGTON



January. July. Annual.

DUNEDIN.



January. July. Annual.

The prevailing winds are thus seen to be planetary anti-trade winds—westerlies which go round the world and are used by mariners to take them eastward towards England as far as Cape Horn, and on their return they pick them up again off the Cape of Good Hope. In summer, however, to the north of Auckland the easterly trade winds often blow with much regularity for weeks together.

General Effects of the Climate.

The development of the Maori race is a striking testimony to the suitability of the climate to humanity, and European families under New Zealand skies have generally developed in physique. Imported stock has in most cases thriven marvellously in the fields, where throughout summer and winter they usually find all the nourishment needed, and hardly ever require more than natural protection.

The fertility of the soil gives remarkable testimony to the genial climate of New Zealand, for, though labour is not nearly plentiful enough to obtain the best results from agriculture, yet, as shown in the returns published annually, the actual average yields in bushels per acre for the Dominion compare more than favourably with the yields for other countries.

Lastly, the vital statistics show that for a long period New Zealand has had the lowest death-rate in the world, and this is undoubtedly owing very much to the salubrity of its climate. The vital statistics show to advantage not only in the earlier years of life, but it is after the age of thirty-two that the extraordinary longevity of New Zealand is apparent. The judgment of travellers and those best qualified to give an opinion is that the country is one of the healthiest in the world. The abundant vitality of the people is apparent not only in the homes and thoroughfares throughout the Dominion, but is manifested in thriving industries and the high place attained by New Zealanders in the world of sport. New Zealand, in a word, is a country where from youth to old age man can keep in vigorous health and enjoy life to its fullest extent.

Weather.

The weather is full of vagaries in the temperate zones of both hemispheres, and New Zealand is not the only country which occasionally experiences a touch of winter in summer, but there is also very much summer-like weather in the winter-time. Occasionally winter storms account for temporary high winds and heavy rainfalls, but the monthly averages show that less wind is experienced in the season of winter, particularly in the south.

The chief atmospheric changes are associated with barometric pressures, above the normal being known as "high" pressure, and below it as "low." For weather charts and forecast purposes the isobar, or line of equal pressure of 30 in., is regarded as normal in New Zealand, though the true normal lies between 29·90 in. and 30·00 in. The winds flow nearly parallel to the isobars in both high and low pressure systems, and all atmospheric systems in New Zealand move from west to east.

High-pressure systems or anti-cyclones are usually associated with fair weather by day and cold nights, when the earth radiates the heat of its surface into space. The central isobar will occasionally enclose an area in which all the barometers reduced to sea-level and to 32° Fahr. will read as high as 30·60. Around this centre the winds revolve or back contrary to the direction of the hands of a watch in the Southern Hemisphere; thus, if the barometer is 30·40 in. at Wellington, and the readings are 30·00 in. or thereabouts at both Russell and the Bluff, the winds will be easterly over the North Island and westerly over the South, southerly off the east coast and northerly off the west coast. The winds thus form vast circles hundreds of miles in diameter. These anticyclones often last for eight or nine days.

Low-pressure systems are mostly of two kinds, and around their centres of lowest pressure the winds are seen to revolve clockwise on the weather-chart; thus, if the centre of a cyclone should be in Cook Strait the winds will be westerly at Auckland, easterly at Christchurch, northerly off the east coast, and southerly off the west coast. If the lowest pressure on the chart were in Foveaux Strait the prevailing winds northward would be generally westerly, at least as far north as New Plymouth and Napier, and sometimes extend even to the North Cape, changing from north by the west to south-west.

Cyclones are circular or oval-shaped disturbances with closed isobars; they come from the tropics, and chiefly affect the North Island, bringing first warmth and humidity, then high winds and heavy rain. They usually last from two to five days, and are more frequent in winter than in summer, though they are often intense at the latter period.

The term "cyclone" does not always mean a storm of great intensity such as is experienced in tropical regions, for when the disturbance leaves the tropics it usually expands and covers a wider area, over which its forces are distributed. The frequency of cyclones during the past nine years shows the following average: Spring, 2; summer, 1·8; autumn, 3·3; winter, 5·3. These figures will be surprising to some who believe that ex-tropical cyclones are found only in spring or early in summer, while others assert that they come only in midwinter.

Westerly or antarctic lows of Λ-shaped isobars, with lowest pressure southward of New Zealand, chiefly affect the South Island, but, like the cyclones, frequently extend their influences over the whole Dominion. These lows usually move along the parallels of latitude known to sailors as the "roaring forties." Their duration is from twelve hours to as many days, and in some seasons they are much more frequent and persistent than in others They come at all times of the year, but with greater frequency in spring-time: Spring, 6·3; summer, 4·3; autumn, 5·2; winter, 4·7

New Zealand Rainfall for the Year 1913.

For the year 1913 the whole of the North Island, with the exception of the Wanganui district and along the west coast of the Wellington Province, had considerably less than the average rainfall. In the South Island that part of the country northward of Hokitika and Kaikoura had less, but in the remainder the aggregate was in excess of the average.

The following table shows the difference, above or below the mean, for each month in the year :—.

North Island Rainfall, 1913.

Monthly Means compared with the Averages for Eight Previous Years.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
+ 3·75	..	..	..	5·22	..	..	4·79	..	4·40	5·63	5·07
Av. 3·33	3·14	4·91	4·14	4·66	4·65	5·91	4·17	4·39	4·33	3·45	3·46
− ..	1·38	3·20	2·27	..	1·71	3·76	..	1·87	..	..	..

Mean Number of Days with Rain, compared with the Averages for Eight Years.

Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
+ ..	..	..	..	15·9	..	..	19·2	..	..	18·8	15·6
Av. 10·0	8·4	11·9	13·7	14·2	16·1	17 3	13·9	16·7	15·7	13·4	11·6
− 9·9	8·1	9·7	7·6	..	10·9	16·8	..	9·6	14·7	..	..

\+ Above the average. − Below the average.

South Island Rainfall, 1913.

Monthly Means compared with the Averages for Eight Previous Years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
+	4·17	3·30	..	..	4·25	..	..	4·18	..	..	4·45	4·58
Av.	3·80	2·44	4·03	3·49	3·27	4·64	4·27	3·37	4·40	4·28	3·26	4·03
−	..	..	3·66	2·78	..	2·39	3·98	..	2·88	3·55	..	..

Mean Number of Days with Rain, compared with the Averages for Eight Years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
+	14·0	11·3	15·3	..	15·6	..	14·0	13·5	..	..	18·0	16·0
Av.	12·5	7·7	12·1	12·4	11·4	14·0	13·9	13·1	15·5	15·3	13·7	13·7
−	..	..	..	10·1	..	12·9	..	..	12·2	13·6	..	..

+ Above the average. − Below the average.

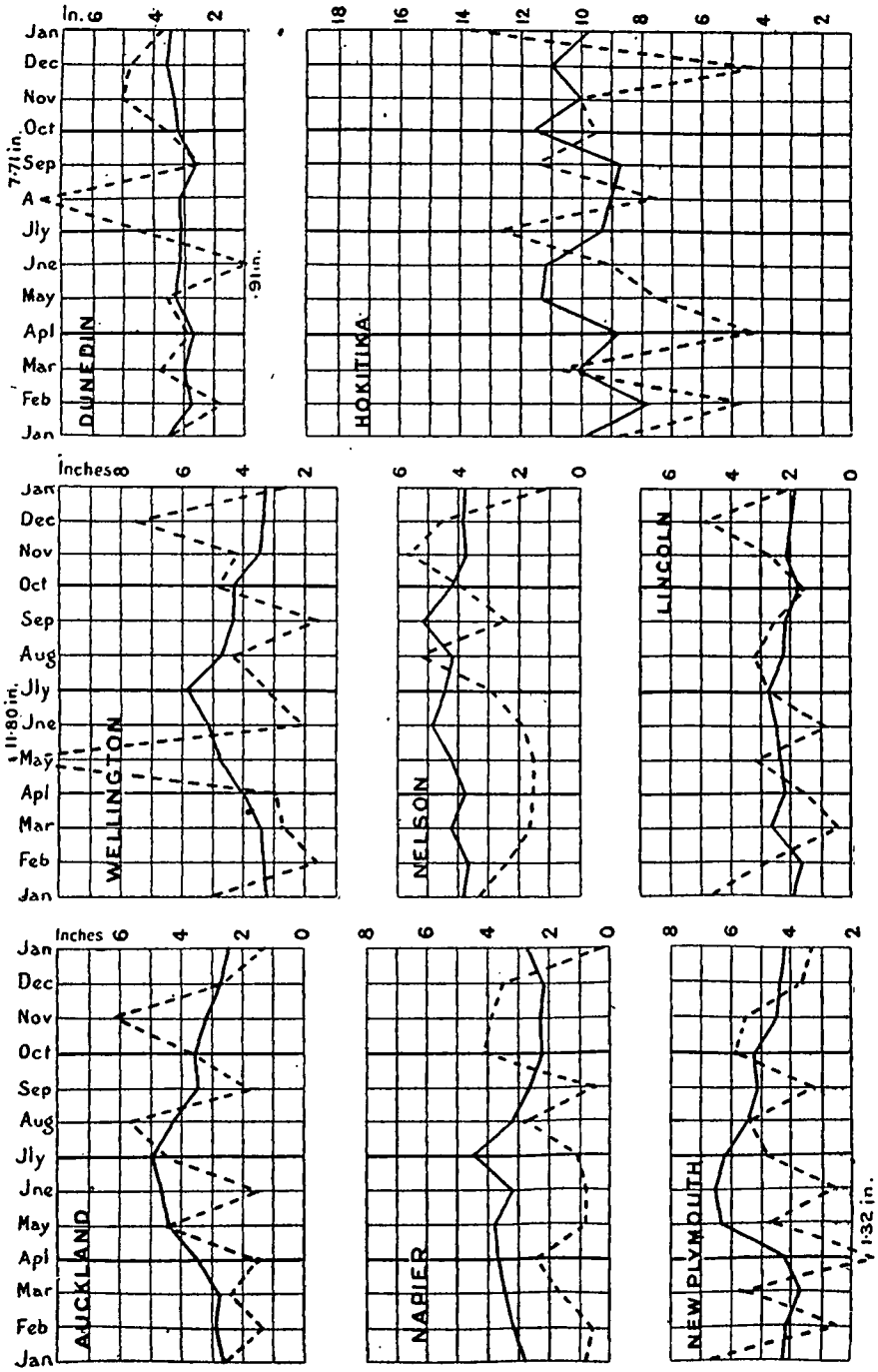
Following is given a brief summary for each month of the weather and the types of such of the chief atmospheric pressures in evidence :—

January.—As a rule warm and fair weather was in the ascendant over the Dominion between the 6th and 21st, except in the west coast districts of the South Island, where showery and changeable conditions were experienced throughout the month. The rainfall was below the average in the Auckland and Hawke's Bay districts, but elsewhere, owing to several days of good soaking rain, principally on the 6th, 21st, and 27th, the total for the month exceeded the average. On the night of the 6th the centre of a cyclonic system passed through Cook Strait, and a disturbance of a similar nature but of greater intensity passed in the same vicinity on the 27th. Both of these atmospheric disturbances brought beneficial and general rains. Several westerly areas of low pressure passed in the south during the month, and one, on the 14th, was of unusual intensity; but although heavy north-west gales were experienced at this time, little rain accompanied it.

February.—The most remarkable feature of this month was the number of westerly disturbances which passed southward of New Zealand, and though the weather was in consequence very unsettled in the southern province, yet only one disturbance of this nature, between the 10th and 14th, enveloped the whole Dominion. Snow fell on the 13th and 14th on high levels in the south. A cyclonic movement which passed through Cook Strait on the 21st brought heavy rain in and southwards of Cook Strait, as well as snow in the Mackenzie country, and some beneficial rain also fell in the north. During the month conditions were unusually warm and sultry in the north, but also misty and foggy at times in all parts of the Dominion.

March.—Except for a depression which existed off East Cape between the 23rd and 26th, the atmospheric disturbances were of the westerly low-pressure type, passing to the southward of New Zealand. Of these the most notable one was that which influenced weather-conditions between the 26th and 30th. During this period extremely heavy rains occurred in the high levels of the South Island and in Otago generally, causing floods in many of the large rivers. Of the rainfall at this time it may be interesting to

RAIN CURVES.



Continuous line showing the mean monthly rainfall.
Dotted line showing the total monthly rainfall from January, 1913, to January, 1914 (inclusive).

specially note that experienced at the Hermitage. On four days 21·93 in. fell, and of this amount 19·10 in. fell on two days—viz., on the 27th and 28th. It may be easily understood what a marked effect on the rivel-level such an abnormal fall over a wide area would have. While Otago and the central portion of the South Island had an excessive rainfall, in some cases double the average, the east and west coasts of the South Island had less than the average. In the North Island the Taranaki and Wanganui districts experienced more than the average, but in the northern and east coast districts nothing more than a few occasional showers were experienced, and the total was considerably below the average for March. In these districts, and also in the east coast of the South Island as far south as Timaru, fair and dry conditions ruled, but elsewhere dull and misty weather prevailed during the month. High northerly winds occurred in and southward of Cook Strait on frequent occasions, particularly on the 17th, 28th, and 29th. The first frosts of the season were reported in the south on the 23rd.

April.—As a general rule there was a predominance of anticyclonic conditions, with fair weather; but three periods of unsettled weather occurred, the first between the 2nd and 8th, during the passage of an antarctic depression; the second between the 12th and 15th, on account of a depression of a similar type but of far greater intensity; and the third from the 26th to the end of the month, when two shallow depressions were in evidence. Of these, one apparently passed eastward of East Cape on the 26th, and the other was a "westerly low" which overspread the Dominion on the 29th. However, none of the above-mentioned disturbances was accountable for particularly heavy rains. The only districts with a total fall in excess of the average were Gisborne, South Canterbury, and Southland. All other parts of the Dominion recorded below the normal.

May.—The barometer was below the average during the greater part of the month, and the exceedingly low reading of 28·48 in. was recorded on the 19th at the Bluff, being only 0·01 in. above the record for New Zealand. The readings from Adelie Land and Macquarie Island were not so low, and the whole disturbance bore the character of a vast cyclone in high latitudes. Anticyclonic conditions with fair weather ruled at the close of the month. Strong southerly winds were prevalent, with cold and boisterous weather, except in the Bay of Plenty and Nelson districts, which are somewhat sheltered from these winds. The total rainfall during the month was not excessive, except in the southern portion of the North Island and parts of the east coast and southern districts of the South Island.

June.—On the whole June, meteorologically the first month of winter, was favoured with fair, though during the first half somewhat changeable, weather; consequently the rainfall was nearly everywhere less than normal. In the North Island this deficiency averaged 57 per cent., while in the South the difference was about 41 per cent. Southland was the only district that approximated the mean to any extent, and a few stations there exceeded it slightly. During the month New Zealand was affected by four well-defined types of pressure-distribution, each accounting for different weather-conditions. A cyclonic system passed in the south on the night of the 2nd, bringing general rain about that date. Two moderate westerly low-pressure areas ruled, the first between the 4th and 10th, and the second from the 15th to the 19th. Squally and changeable conditions were experienced with passing showers, especially in western districts. The remaining types were anticyclones, two, between the 10th and 14th and the 22nd and 25th respectively, being centred to the southward and bringing cold easterly winds to the east coast districts. From the 25th to the close of the month normal anticyclonic conditions with fine and bright weather prevailed.

July.—Owing to the predominance of moderate westerly winds the east coast districts between East Cape and Oamaru were favoured with exceptionally fair weather, and a rainfall considerably below the average. The vicinity of Cook Strait also returned a remarkably low rainfall, and, beside, experienced very fair and mild conditions which were most favourable to

early vegetable growth. The Wanganui district was the only portion of the North Island where an excessive rainfall occurred, but in the South Island the whole of the west coast and southern districts suffered in this respect and were subject to unsettled weather. There were no serious atmospheric disturbances during the month, the westerly low-pressure area ruling between the 19th and 23rd having the most effect on weather-conditions. At this time many parts of the country recorded moderately heavy rains.

August.—This month was notable for three extensive cyclonic systems. Two whole centres passed over the South Island—viz., on the 12th and 24th respectively; the third passed in the North on the night of the 15th. About these dates widespread rains were experienced, the heaviest occurring in the south-eastern portion of the South Island, where the total exceeded the average considerably. There was, however, a predominance of fair and mild weather during the month, except towards the close, when very cold southerly winds prevailed.

September.—Frequent westerly depressions passed in the South between the 1st and 13th of the month, on account of which very unsettled weather prevailed. Most of the rainfall occurred during this period, but except in the western districts of the South Island and in the high country no exceptionally heavy falls were recorded. On the 10th and 11th very boisterous conditions were experienced. Between the 11th and 13th barometric pressure increased, and on the 14th extremely high pressure ruled over the North Island, a condition of affairs which persisted until the close of the month. The passage of three slight disturbances to the southward was responsible for changeable and squally conditions in parts about the 17th, 21st, and 28th, but generally during the latter half of the month fair weather was the prevailing feature, although a considerable amount of haze and cloudiness was experienced. The west coast and portions of the southernmost districts of the South Island had an excessive rainfall, but in all other parts of the Dominion the total for the month was below normal. In the Hawke's Bay and Gisborne districts this deficiency was greatest, most stations here recording a little over half an inch, equal to only one-fifth of the average.

October.—The month was one of seasonable weather, for, although dull skies were frequent, both precipitation and temperature were about the normal. The greatest positive difference in the former was accounted for in the southern extreme of the South Island, this owing to the heavy rains on the 29th and 30th. None of the atmospheric disturbances were of remarkable intensity such as to cause storms of a severe character. Westerly areas of low pressure passed in the South on the 3rd, 8th, and 16th, and immediately following these dates cold southerly winds were experienced. The strongest southerly, however, in the east coast districts occurred on the night of the 18th in connection with a depression centred off East Cape, and between the 15th and the 19th of the month conditions were generally very unsettled.

November.—The weather in November was remarkably similar to that experienced in the same month of 1912. As in the previous November, so in this, there was an almost total absence of well-developed anticyclones, and the numerous depressions, which accounted for the lack of settled conditions, were not unlike those in November, 1912, as regards both type and intensity. Between the 19th and the 23rd fair weather generally prevailed, but during the remainder of the month dull and unsettled conditions were the rule. The most unfavourable conditions were experienced about the 6th, the 18th, and during the last week, the disturbing cause in each case being a westerly area of low pressure, those passing on the 6th and 18th being apparently of a cyclonic nature. Precipitation was considerably above the average throughout the Dominion.

December.—The weather during the greater part of the month was warm and fine. A small cyclone passed through Cook Strait on the 3rd, and westerly low pressure ruled between the 15th and 21st. On the morning

of the 19th a reading of 28·85 in. was recorded at the Bluff. Heavy westerly winds occurred on that date.

The following shows the rainfall-stations that recorded the extreme maximum and minimum falls during the year, in a single month, and the maximum fall during a single day :—

North Island.

Maximum total fall for the year at Upper Mangorei, Taranaki, 121·12 in.
Minimum total fall for the year at Patutahi, Gisborne, 22·83 in.
Maximum total monthly fall at Mount Egmont, 32·33 in.
Minimum total monthly fall at Patunamu, Wairoa, 0·09 in.
Maximum fall in twenty-four hours on 1st May, 9·93 in., at Wainui-o-mata Reservoir.

South Island.

Maximum total fall for the year at Otira, Westland, 194·55 in.
Minimum total fall for the year at Galloway, Central Otago, 15·70 in.
Maximum total monthly fall at Hermitage, Mount Cook, 41·95 in.
Minimum total monthly fall at Mary Burn Station, Mackenzie country, 0·13 in.
Maximum fall in twenty-four hours on 13th January, 13·25 in., at Hermitage, Mount Cook.

METEOROLOGY.

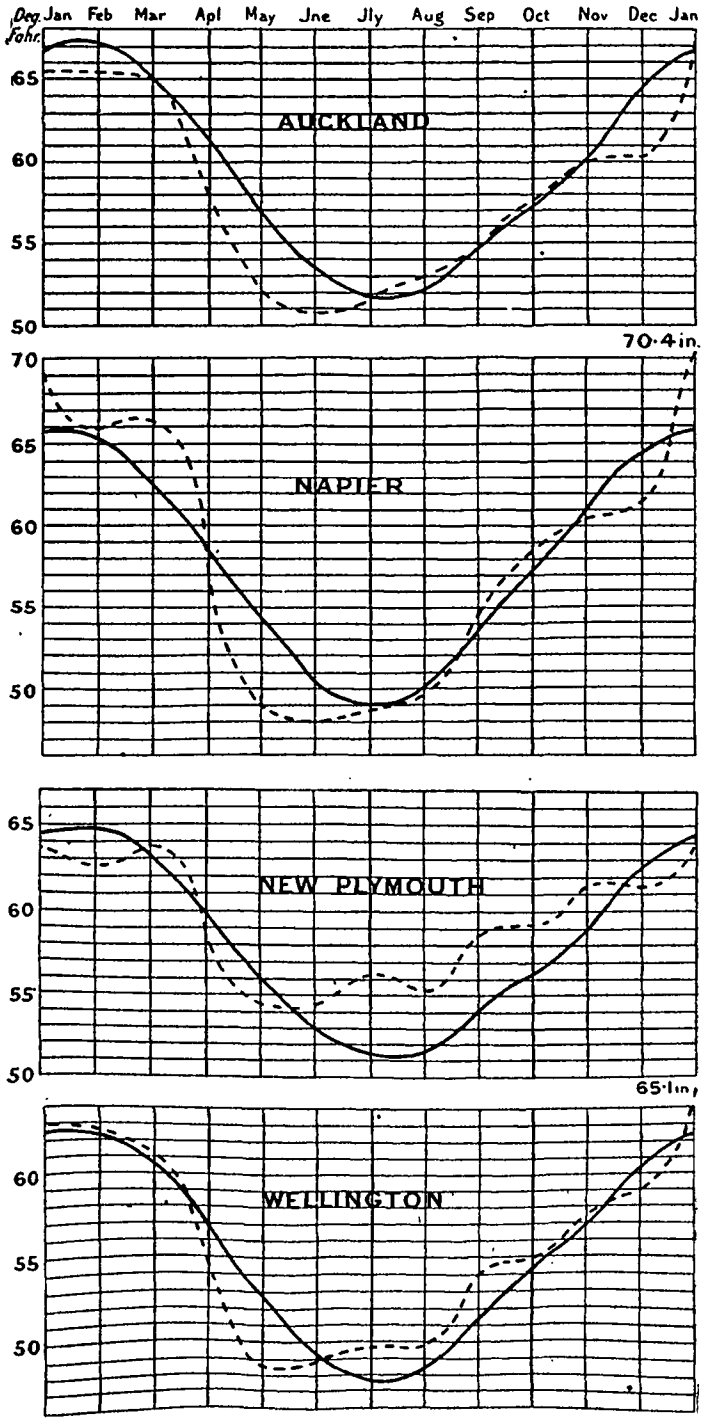
Temperature, Rainfall, Atmospheric Pressure, and Wind throughout New Zealand, as observed at Fourteen Stations, for the Year 1913.

The Observations were taken at 9 a.m.

Stations.	Months.	Temperature in Shade.					Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Winds.
		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Max. Temp.	Mean Min. Temp.	Mean Temp. for Month.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
		°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Auckland (lat. 36° 50' S.; long. 174° 50' 4" E.; alt. 125 ft.)—	January	79·5	49·0	72·2	58·8	65·5	12	2·64	..	SW, NW.
	February	79·0	52·0	72·1	58·8	65·4	9	1·38	..	SW, NW.
	March ..	78·0	49·5	72·1	58·1	65·1	9	2·34	..	SW, NW.
	April ..	71·0	41·5	65·2	51·0	58·1	9	1·48	..	S, S.E, SW.
	May ..	61·5	40·0	57·9	46·7	52·3	22	4·37	..	W, SW.
	June ..	64·5	36·5	57·2	44·4	50·8	14	1·47	..	SE, NW, S.
	July ..	62·0	38·5	56·7	46·8	51·7	25	4·37	..	W, SW.
	August ..	62·0	40·0	57·7	48·3	53·0	23	5·74	..	NE.
	September	64·0	42·0	60·2	49·1	54·6	14	1·76	..	N, SW.
	October	72·0	43·5	63·0	52·0	57·5	15	3·69	..	SW.
	November	72·0	47·0	66·1	54·0	60·0	22	6·16	..	SW, NW, N.
	December	74·0	47·0	66·3	54·2	60·2	16	2·80	..	NW, W.
Rotorua (lat. 38° 9' S.; long. 176° 15' E.; alt. 932 ft.)—	January	82·0	38·0	73·3	52·7	63·0	11	5·28	..	SW.
	February	81·0	36·0	73·1	51·3	62·2	3	0·31	..	SW.
	March ..	80·0	35·0	72·5	50·5	61·5	8	3·19	..	SW.
	April ..	70·0	30·0	63·7	42·6	53·1	3	0·87	..	SW.
	May ..	62·0	27·0	55·5	35·7	45·6	10	3·11	..	SW.
	June ..	62·0	26·0	54·5	36·3	45·4	5	1·64	..	SW.
	July ..	61·0	29·0	54·1	41·2	47·7	14	5·47	..	SW.
	August ..	63·0	29·0	55·4	41·5	48·5	13	5·85	..	SW.
	September	65·0	30·0	58·9	41·5	50·2	7	1·80	..	NE, SW.
	October	73·0	36·0	64·9	45·1	55·0	11	3·85	..	SW.
	November	72·0	39·0	66·1	47·5	56·8	21	6·80	..	NE, SW, NW.
	December	82·0	36·0	66·5	48·6	57·5	14	4·07	..	W, SW.

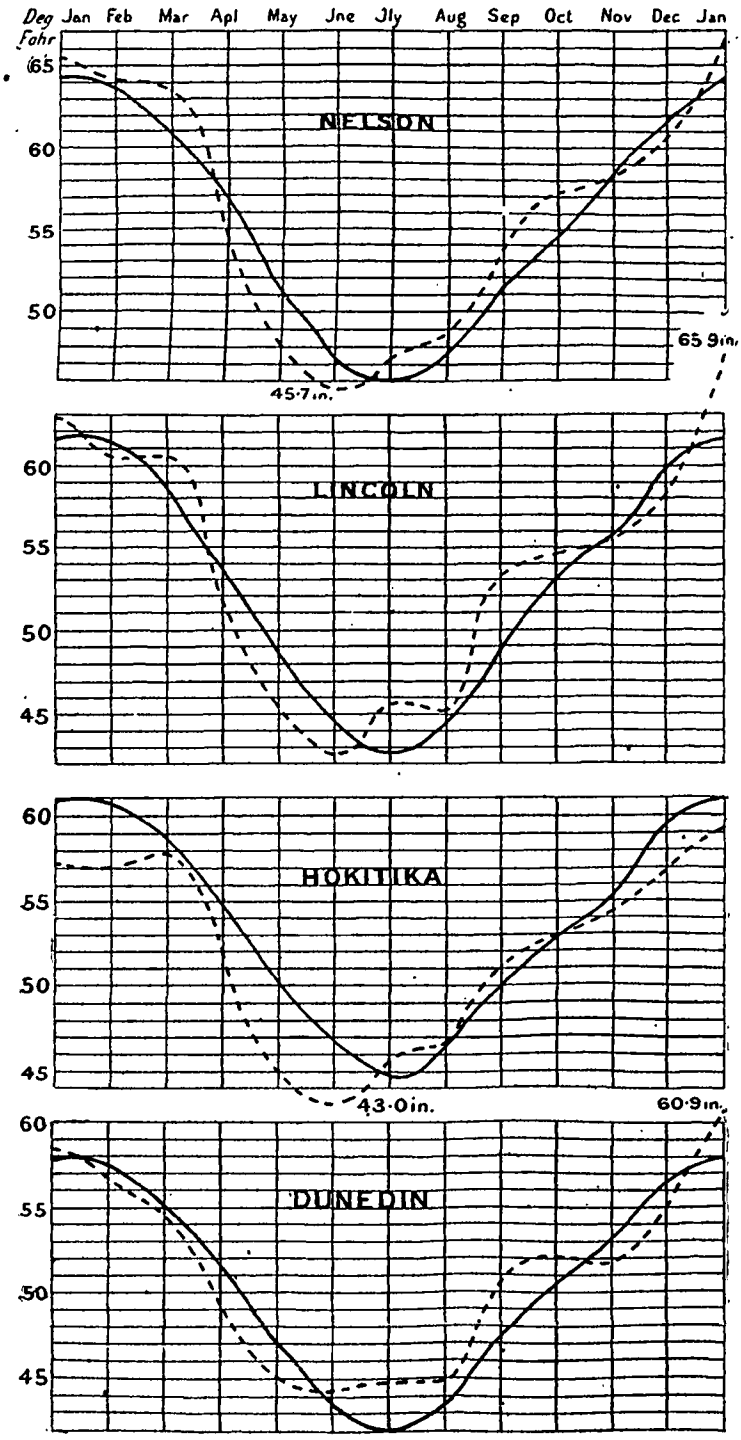
Stations.	Months.	Temperature in Shade					Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Winds.
		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Max. Temp.	Mean Min. Temp.	Mean Temp. for Month.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
		°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Gisborne (lat. 38°30′ S.; long. 178° 3′ E.; alt. 20 ft.)—	January	91·0	43·0	80·2	56·1	68·1	7	1 52	..	W.
	February	88·0	40·0	78·7	52·3	65·5	4	0·13	..	W.
	March ..	88·0	42·0	79·6	54·8	67·2	8	1·25	..	W.
	April ..	77·0	32·0	65·1	47·3	56·2	16	6·79	..	W.
	May ..	68·0	29·0	57·5	40·3	48·9	12	1·94	..	W.
	June ..	68·0	25·0	56·7	38·9	47·8	12	1·74	..	W.
	July ..	70·0	26·0	59·5	41·9	50·7	10	1·38	..	W.
	August ..	67·0	29·0	59·2	41·8	50·5	20	3·35	..	W.
	September	70·0	29·0	63·3	40·5	51·9	9	1·01	..	W.
	October	79·0	35·0	67·5	46·9	57·2	14	2·33	..	N, S, SW.
	November	80·0	39·0	69·7	49·1	59·4	14	2·53	..	W, S.
	December	80·0	37·0	70·3	50·8	60·5	12	2·33	..	W.
Greenmeadows (Napier), (lat. 39° 32′ S.; long. 176° 53′ E.; alt. 14 ft.)—	January	90·0	48·0	79·9	58·3	69·1	5	0·89	29·841	W.
	February	87·5	42·0	76·5	55·4	65·9	3	0·65	29·954	S, W.
	March ..	85·0	46·5	76·1	56·6	66·3	3	1·73	29·958	W.
	April ..	78·5	40·0	64·3	48·9	56·6	7	2·44	30·152	S, W.
	May ..	64·5	32·5	57·2	40·8	49·0	6	0·87	29·723	S.
	June ..	70·0	29·5	56·2	39·8	48·0	5	0·86	30·093	W.
	July ..	71·0	27·0	57·4	40·1	48·7	4	1·05	29·972	W, S.
	August ..	66·0	35·0	56·0	43·2	49·5	14	2·89	29·855	S.
	September	70·0	34·0	63·3	45·7	54·5	4	0·53	30·145	W.
	October	78·5	40·5	67·2	49·6	58·4	8	4·04	29·940	W.
	November	80·0	40·0	68·8	51·3	60·5	8	3·96	29·701	W.
	December	82·0	42·5	70·7	52·3	61·5	9	3·51	29·771	W, S.
New Plymouth (lat. 39° 3′ 35″ S.; long. 174° 4′ 58″ E.; alt. 63 ft.)—	January	79·0	43·0	72·1	55·6	63·8	15	6·68	..	W, SW.
	February	76·0	46·0	71·6	53·8	62·7	17	2·48	..	W, SW, N.
	March ..	77·0	43·0	73·2	54·4	63·8	19	5·74	..	SW, W, E.
	April ..	77·0	40·0	70·1	47·8	58·9	9	1·32	..	SE.
	May ..	75·0	34·0	66·0	42·8	54·4	20	4·76	..	SW, SE, E.
	June ..	79·0	32·0	67·2	41·5	54·3	12	2·56	..	SE.
	July ..	79·0	32·0	67·7	44·7	56·2	23	4·96	..	SW, SE, E.
	August ..	72·0	33·0	65·3	45·1	55·2	19	5·32	..	SE, NE.
	September	75·0	40·0	68·7	48·2	58·5	11	3·24	..	SW, NW, E.
	October	75·0	38·0	69·5	49·0	59·2	21	5·90	..	SW.
	November	82·0	43·0	72·2	50·8	61·5	21	5·64	..	SW, W.
	December	76·0	45·0	70·6	52·1	61·4	17	3·65	..	SW.
Wellington (lat. 41° 16′ S.; long. 174° 46′ E.; alt. 8 ft.)—	January	79·8	47·8	68·7	57·4	63·0	7	5·03	29·830	N.
	February	78·2	46·8	68·4	56·7	62·5	8	1·71	29·948	N.
	March ..	72·4	43·0	66·8	55·7	61·2	16	2·83	29·943	N, NW, S.
	April ..	68·2	38·8	60·2	49·0	54·6	11	2·96	30·156	NW, SE, S.
	May ..	61·2	34·0	54·6	42·6	48·6	22	11·80	29·779	N, S.
	June ..	62·2	35·0	54·4	43·4	48·9	17	2·02	30·083	N.
	July ..	61·6	34·4	55·0	44·4	49·7	21	3·15	29·945	N, NW.
	August ..	62·4	36·2	55·0	44·5	49·7	25	4·30	29·869	S, N.
	September	68·6	40·6	58·7	49·5	54·1	10	1·69	30·112	N.
	October	71·0	35·4	59·3	50·4	54·8	22	4·86	29·920	N, S, NW.
	November	71·8	41·6	63·6	51·2	57·4	18	4·15	29·670	N, S.
	December	78·8	44·0	65·4	52·7	59·0	19	7·51	29·768	N, S.
Nelson (lat. 41° 16′ 17″ S.; long. 173° 18′ 46″ E.; alt. 34 ft.)—	January	85·0	46·0	75·7	55·3	65·5	9	3·30	..	SW, N.
	February	81·0	41·0	73·9	54·3	64·1	4	2·42	..	N, SW.
	March ..	81·0	40·0	73·4	53·8	63·6	8	1·72	..	SW.
	April ..	75·0	36·0	65·2	44·7	54·9	3	1·60	..	SW.
	May ..	65·0	33·0	57·7	39·5	48·1	8	1·59	..	SE, S.
	June ..	59·0	30·0	54·8	36·5	45·7	11	1·94	..	S.
	July ..	59·0	31·0	54·9	39·6	47·3	12	2·92	..	SW.
	August ..	62·0	31·0	56·9	40·9	48·9	10	5·27	..	NE.
	September	67·0	36·0	61·8	45·6	53·7	11	2·32	..	N, S.
	October	77·0	41·0	66·9	47·5	57·2	15	3·93	..	N, SW.
	November	74·0	42·0	67·5	49·3	58·4	20	5·70	..	N, SW, NW.
	December	80·0	41·0	69·9	51·4	60·6	17	4·56	..	N, SW.

TEMPERATURE CURVES.



Continuous line showing the mean monthly temperature in shade for past years.
Dotted line showing the mean monthly temperature from January, 1913, to January, 1914 (inclusive).

TEMPERATURE CURVES—*continued.*



Continuous line showing the mean monthly temperature in shade for past years. *Dotted line* showing the mean monthly temperature from January, 1913, to January, 1914 (inclusive).

Stations.	Months.	Temperature in Shade.					Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Winds.
		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Max. Temp.	Mean Min. Temp.	Mean Temp. for Month.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
		°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Hokitika (lat. 42° 41′ 30″ S.; long. 170° 49′ E.; alt. 12 ft.)—	January	74·0	41·0	63·6	50·7	57·2	22	8·85	29·872	SW, NW.
	February	75·0	38·0	64·1	49·9	57·0	17	4·74	29·961	SW.
	March ..	69·0	41·5	64·1	51·8	57·9	25	10·68	29·940	SW, E, NW.
	April ..	63·0	33·0	59·6	44·8	52·2	15	4·29	30·138	E.
	May ..	60·0	32·0	53·0	37·0	45·0	17	7·64	29·800	E, SE.
	June ..	54·5	28·5	50·1	35·9	43·0	17	9·13	30·066	E, SE.
	July ..	58·5	30·0	51·8	39·5	45·6	26	12·73	29·947	E.
	August ..	60·0	31·0	54·6	38·6	46·6	15	7·49	29·872	E, NE.
	September	63·5	32·0	56·8	45·4	51·1	28	11·40	30·081	NW, E, NE.
	October	62·5	35·0	59·1	46·9	53·0	19	9·62	29·917	SW, NW, E.
	November	66·0	40·0	61·4	47·5	54·4	21	10·04	29·635	SW.
	December	78·0	38·5	63·6	50·2	56·9	17	4·27	29·758	SW, NW.
Christchurch (lat. 43° 31′ 50″ S.; long. 172° 38′ 9″ E.; alt. 25 ft.)—	January	88·6	39·9	72·5	52·1	62·3	9	3·90	29·737	NE.
	February	84·0	36·1	69·4	50·3	59·8	7	2·19	29·874	N.E., S.W.
	March ..	82·6	34·2	67·7	49·3	58·5	11	0·61	29·856	SW, NE, E.
	April ..	75·6	30·2	59·6	41·5	50·5	8	1·13	30·100	NE, SW.
	May ..	68·4	24·5	51·3	35·3	43·3	12	2·98	29·794	SW.
	June ..	65·1	23·7	50·9	31·2	41·0	12	1·06	30·025	SW., NE.
	July ..	59·6	28·1	51·7	35·2	43·5	12	2·59	29·886	SW, NE.
	August	63·7	25·8	50·7	36·7	43·7	20	3·37	29·845	SW, NE.
	September	71·1	26·5	59·9	42·5	51·2	7	0·48	29·997	NE, SW.
	October	81·9	28·5	63·1	43·7	53·4	12	1·62	29·849	NE, SW.
	November	79·3	37·4	63·7	46·8	55·2	16	2·02	29·618	NE, SW.
	December	86·4	34·3	64·9	48·8	56·8	14	5·57	29·737	SW, E, NE.
Hanmer Spa (lat. 42° 31′ S.; long. 172° 50′ E.; alt. 1,220 ft.)—	January	85·0	37·0	72·4	50·5	61·4	10	3·10	..	NW.
	February	90·0	32·0	73·0	47·8	60·4	6	3·50	..	SW.
	March ..	85·0	35·0	71·4	48·0	59·7	9	1·43	..	NW.
	April ..	69·0	27·0	60·1	37·6	48·8	8	2·33	..	SW.
	May ..	64·0	25·0	51·0	35·4	43·2	13	7·84	..	NE.
	June ..	60·0	20·0	50·5	29·9	40·2	9	2·00	..	NE.
	July ..	62·0	21·0	52·3	33·5	43·1	9	2·33	..	NW, SW.
	August ..	60·0	24·0	51·3	31·5	41·4	8	2·24	..	NW.
	September	67·0	27·0	59·7	41·3	50·5	7	2·30	..	NW.
	October	76·0	33·0	63·1	41·8	52·4	15	3·73	..	SW, NW.
	November	75·0	33·0	64·5	42·9	53·7	19	4·39	..	NW, SW.
	December	85·0	33·0	64·7	45·5	55·1	14	4·61	..	NW, SW, NE.
Lincoln (lat. 43° 39′ 16″ S.; long. 172° 28′ 39″ E.; alt. 42 ft.)—	January	90·1	41·3	74·3	51·5	62·9	10	4·79	29·702	NE.
	February	89·7	38·1	70·7	50·4	60·5	8	2·83	29·857	NE, SW.
	March ..	86·9	32·7	71·3	49·7	60·5	10	0·47	29·851	NE, SW.
	April ..	76·2	31·9	62·3	41·3	51·8	7	1·56	30·047	NE, SW.
	May ..	68·4	27·8	53·0	37·8	45·4	11	3·15	29·764	SW, NE.
	June ..	66·9	23·8	51·8	33·1	42·4	12	0·96	30·038	NE.
	July ..	60·6	30·0	53·2	38·0	45·6	12	2·74	29·894	NE, SW.
	August ..	65·0	26·5	52·2	38·0	45·1	18	3·21	29·875	NE, SW.
	September	73·0	29·7	61·4	45·0	53·2	7	2·59	30·000	NE, SW.
	October	83·6	30·1	64·7	44·5	54·6	11	1·57	29·849	NE, SW.
	November	80·1	38·0	64·6	46·6	55·6	17	2·70	29·617	NE, SW.
	December	84·2	34·5	66·6	49·6	58·1	16	4·94	29·744	NE, SW.
Dunedin (lat. 45° 52′ S.; long. 170° 31′ E.; alt. 250 ft.)—	January	89·0	39·0	67·3	49·3	58·3	16	3·54	29·676	NE, SW., NW.
	February	88·5	39·0	65·2	48·4	56·8	12	1·80	29·830	SW, NE.
	March ..	83·0	41·0	61·4	48·2	54·8	20	3·84	29·807	SW, NE.
	April ..	67·5	36·0	56·3	42·5	49·4	10	2·90	30·063	SW.
	May ..	67·0	33·0	51·3	38·8	45·0	20	3·63	29·733	SW.
	June ..	61·0	31·0	50·6	38·2	44·4	8	0·91	29·973	SW.
	July ..	63·0	30·0	50·7	39·1	44·9	19	4·47	29·826	SW, N.
	August ..	61·0	32·0	50·9	39·0	44·9	14	7·71	29·816	N, NE.
	September	67·0	35·0	57·9	43·2	50·5	13	2·55	29·913	N, NE, SW.
	October	76·5	37·0	60·4	43·8	52·1	16	3·61	29·804	NE, SW.
	November	71·0	40·0	58·3	45·3	51·8	19	4·99	29·616	NE, SW.
	December	78·0	40·0	61·4	48·7	55·0	18	4·82	29·727	NE, SW.

Stations.	Months.	Temperature in Shade.					Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Winds.
		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Max. Temp.	Mean Min. Temp.	Mean Temp. for Month.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
		°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Invercargill (lat. 46° 25' S.; long. 168° 21' E.; alt. 18 ft.)—	January	81·0	34·0	66·0	46·6	56·3	18	4·50	..	SW, W, NW.
	February	81·0	28·0	64·0	43·6	53·8	20	4·78	..	W, SW.
	March ..	78·5	30·5	63·0	46·3	54·6	25	7·39	..	SW, W, E.
	April ..	63·0	28·5	56·3	40·4	48·3	18	5·09	..	SW, W, NW.
	May ..	63·0	28·0	49·7	36·9	43·3	27	7·86	..	SW, W.
	June ..	58·0	38·0	49·3	36·1	42·7	25	3·91	..	NW, SW, W.
	July ..	59·0	26·5	49·0	37·0	43·0	23	5·08	..	W. SW, NE.
	August ..	60·0	28·0	52·3	35·6	43·9	15	3·36	..	E, NE.
	September	68·0	32·0	57·4	40·2	48·8	18	3·91	..	NE, SW, E, NW
	October	73·0	33·5	59·0	42·5	50·7	19	6·16	..	SW, W.
	November	74·0	33·0	62·5	43·3	52·9	18	3·20	..	SW.
	December	78·0	33·0	63·2	46·2	54·7	17	2·94	..	SW.
Chatham Islands (lat. 43° 52' S.; long. 176° 42' W.; alt. 340 ft.)—	January	75·0	45·0	67·1	53·5	60·3	13	2·54	29·882	NW, SW, W.
	February	72·0	40·0	62·6	49·4	56·0	18	3·92	29·876	SW.
	March ..	69·0	42·0	60·8	49·5	55·1	19	6·67	29·881	SW.
	April ..	65·0	39·0	55·7	46·4	51·1	21	3·78	30·082	SW, SE.
	May ..	60·0	34·0	51·7	42·5	47·1	28	10·49	29·583	SW, SE, NW.
	June ..	54·0	37·0	48·7	40·7	44·7	29	4·27	29·953	SW.
	July ..	54·0	33·0	48·4	40·0	44·2	25	8·78	29·819	SW, NW.
	August ..	56·0	35·0	50·7	41·9	46·3	30	5·19	29·954	SE, NE.
	September	59·0	35·0	52·6	42·3	47·1	16	2·15	30·186	SW, NW.
	October	64·0	35·0	56·4	45·3	50·9	19	2·59	29·943	SW, NW.
	November	67·0	36·0	59·5	48·5	54·0	22	2·81	29·727	SW, NW, SE.
	December	67·0	43 0	61·2	48·7	54·9	22	3·45	29·794	SW, NW, E.

Comparative Table: Year 1913.

Stations.	Temperature in Shade.					Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Winds.
	Highest, and Date.	Lowest, and Date.	Mean Max. Temp. for Year.	Mean Min. Temp. for Year.	Mean Temp. for Year.	Days on which Rain fell.	Total Fall.		
	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Auckland ..	79·5 Jan. 22	36·5 June 26	63·9	51·9	57·9	190	38·20	..	SW, NW, W.
Rotorua ..	82·0 Jan. 16	26·0 June 16	63·2	44·5	53·8	120	42·24	..	SW, NE.
Gisborne ..	91·0 Dec. 26	25·0 June 1	67·3	46·7	57·0	138	26·30	..	W, S.
Greenmeadows	90·0 Jan. 21	27·0 July 13	66·1	48·5	57·3	76	23·42	29·925	W, S.
New Plymouth	82·0 Jan. 20, 21	32·0 June 30	69·5	48·8	59·1	204	52·25	..	SW, SE, W.
Wellington ..	79·8 Nov. 17, 26	34·0 July 12	60·8	49·8	55·8	196	52·01	29·918	N, S, NW.
Nelson ..	85·0 Jan. 16	30·0 May 22	64·9	46·5	55·7	128	37·27	..	SW, N.
Hokitika ..	78·0 Jan. 15, 21	28·5 June 16	58·4	44·8	51·6	239	100·97	29·912	E, SW.
Christchurch	88·6 Dec. 12	23·7 June 15	60·4	42·8	51·6	140	27·52	29·860	SW, NE.
Hanmer Spa	90·0 Jan. 20	20·0 June 14	61·2	40·5	50·8	127	39·80	..	NW, SW.
Lincoln ..	90·1 Feb. 7	23·8 June 14	62·2	43·8	53·0	139	31·51	29·853	NE, SW.
Dunedin ..	89·0 Jan. 15, 20	30·0 June 14	57·6	43·7	50·6	185	44·77	29·815	SW, NE.
Invercargill..	81·0 Jan 5	26·5 July 11 July 1	57·6	41·2	49·4	243	58·18	..	SW, W.
Chatham Islands	75·0 Jan. 27, 28	33·0 July 25	56·2	45·7	50·9	262	56·64	29·890	SW, NW.

SECTION III.—POPULATION.

SUBSECTION A.—THE DOMINION.

ESTIMATES—31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

THE population of New Zealand, as estimated on the 31st December, 1913, with the increase during the year, is shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Population estimated (exclusive of Maoris, also Cook and other Pacific islands) on 31st December, 1912	553,212	499,415	1,052,627
Increase during the year 1913—			
By excess of births over deaths..	8,566	9,250	17,816
By excess of immigration over emigration	7,331	6,888	14,219
Estimated population (exclusive of Maoris and residents of Cook and other Pacific islands) on 31st December, 1913	569,109	515,553	1,084,662
Maori population, census 1911 ..	26,475	23,369	49,844
Population of Cook and other Pacific islands, census 1911 ..	6,449	6,149	12,598
Total estimated population of the Dominion on 31st December, 1913 ..	602,033	545,071	1,147,104

Estimates of population are made from the records of births and deaths and the returns of migration. These estimates, especially of late years, are found to be remarkably near the truth, as will be seen from the following table, showing the estimated population as at 31st March in each of the last seven census years compared with the population as ascertained by the census in the same years:—

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st March.	Census Population.	Difference.
1881	488,649	489,933	1,284
1886	585,844	578,482	7,362
1891	631,898	626,658	5,240
1896	701,383	703,360	1,977
1901	775,123	772,719	2,404
1906	889,971	888,578	1,393
1911	1,006,761	1,008,468	1,707

Growth of Population.

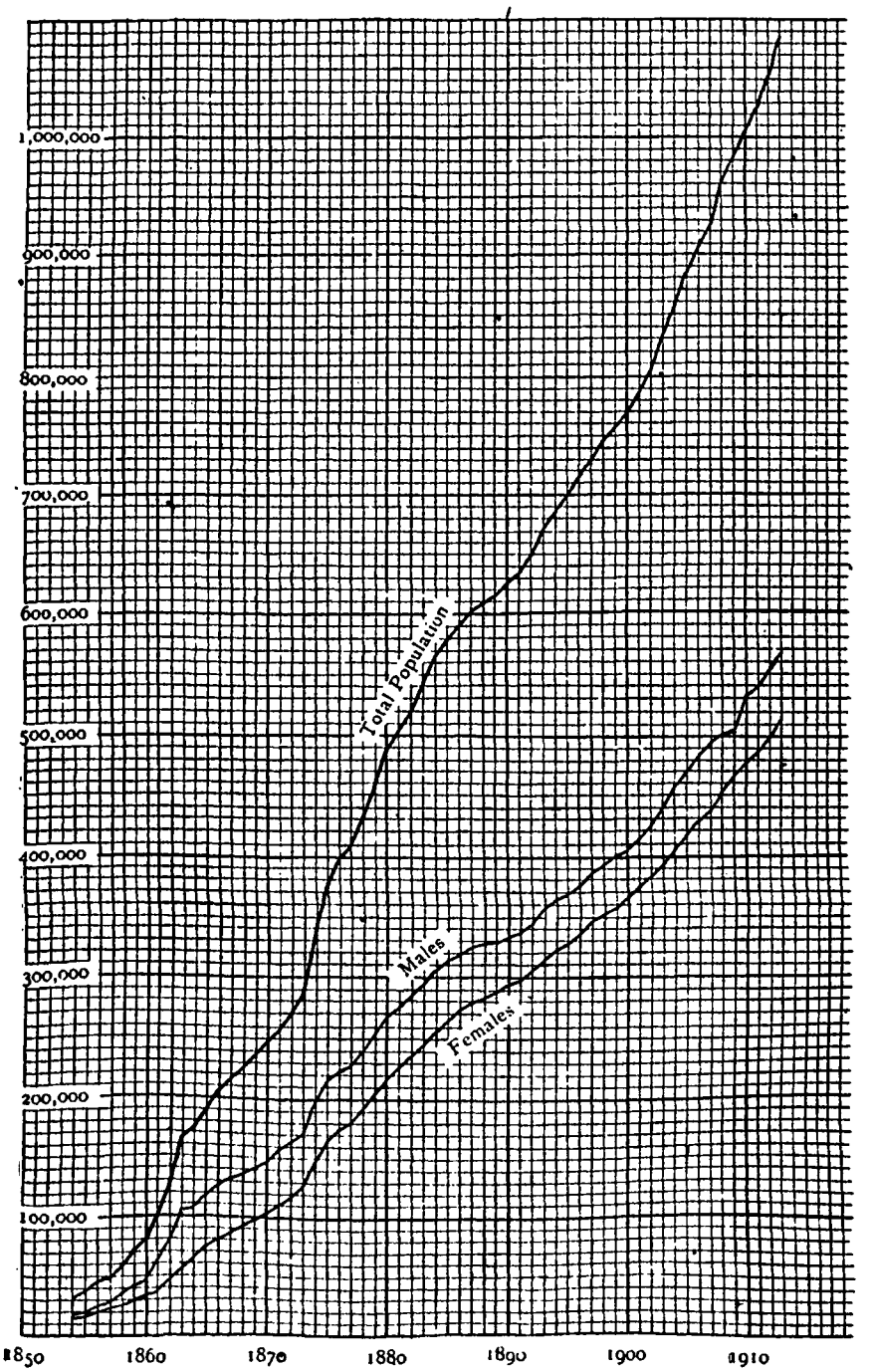
The following table shows the growth of the population during the last twenty-eight years:—

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.*	Increase during the Year			Centesimal Increase on Population of Previous Year
		By Excess of Births over Deaths.	By Excess of Arrivals over Departures.	Net Increase.	
1886	589,386	13,164			
1887	603,361	12,998			
1888	607,380	13,194			
1889	616,052	12,685	−17,194†	58,886	10·24
1890	625,508	12,284			
1891	634,058	11,755			
1892	650,433	11,417	4,958	16,375	2·58
1893	672,265	11,420	10,412	21,832	3·36
1894	686,128	11,610	2,253	13,863	2·06
1895	698,706	11,683	895	12,578	1·83
1896	714,162	12,180	1,472	13,652	1·95
1897	729,056	12,142	2,752	14,894	2·09
1898	743,463	11,711	2,696	14,407	1·98
1899	756,505	11,155	1,887	13,042	1·75
1900	768,278	12,346	1,831	14,177	1·87
1901	787,657	12,857	6,522	19,379	2·52
1902	807,929	12,280	7,992	20,272	2·57
1903	832,505	13,301	11,275	24,576	3·04
1904	857,539	14,679	10,355	25,034	3·01
1905	882,462	15,621	9,302	24,923	2·91
1906	908,726	15,913	12,848	28,761	3·26
1907	929,484	15,028	5,730	20,758	2·28
1908	960,642	16,897	14,261	31,158	3·35
1909	982,926	17,565	4,719	22,284	2·32
1910	1,004,386	16,345	3,408	19,753	2·01
1911	1,025,406	16,820	4,200	21,020	2·09
1912	1,052,627	18,294	8,927	27,221	2·65
1913	1,084,662	17,816	14,219	32,035	3·04

*Corrected where necessary in accordance with census results. †Loss. The amount of loss by departures in the period 1886–91, though correct in the aggregate, cannot be allocated with exactness to the respective years.

The rate of increase during 1913 was higher than that of any of the four years immediately preceding, and also higher than the average for the decennium 1903–12 (2·69 per cent.). The increase of population (male, female, and total) since 1854 is illustrated by the annexed graphs.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1854–1913.



EXPLANATION OF THE GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an curve shows the increase in the total population, the middle the increase in interval of one year, and the vertical height 10,000 persons. The upper males, and the lower the increase in females.

An examination of the increase for each quarter of the past ten years discloses a considerable amount of irregularity, due to fluctuations in migration.

INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING EACH QUARTER, 1904–13.

Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total Increase.
1904	6,452	3,274	5,610	9,698	25,034
1905	7,434	2,395	5,518	9,576	24,923
1906	7,509	3,809	5,797	11,646	28,761
1907	5,141	720	4,595	10,302	20,758
1908	8,105	3,232	6,965	12,856	31,158
1909	7,690	1,034	4,025	9,535	22,284
1910	4,555	792	4,084	10,322	19,753
1911	4,082	1,024	4,769	11,145	21,020
1912	6,094	2,936	5,841	12,350	27,221
1913	9,118	3,969	7,779	11,169	32,035

NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase of population is shown in the following table:—

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1904–13.

Year	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Natural Increase per 1,000 of Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1904 ..	7,009	7,670	14,679	17·37
1905 ..	7,420	8,201	15,621	17·95
1906 ..	7,462	8,451	15,913	17·77
1907 ..	7,080	7,948	15,028	16·35
1908 ..	8,045	8,852	16,897	17·88
1909 ..	8,256	9,309	17,565	18·07
1910 ..	7,838	8,507	16,345	16·46
1911 ..	7,937	8,883	16,820	16·58
1912 ..	8,622	9,672	18,294	17·61
1913 ..	8,566	9,250	17,816	16·67

The average rate of natural increase for the above period was 17·27 per 1,000.

EXTERNAL MIGRATION.

The number of persons arriving in and departing from New Zealand is compiled from the records of the Customs Department, and the departures from the Dominion by the Union Steamship Company's boats are checked by special returns kindly furnished by the pursers of the steamers, so that where persons who did not book their passages have been omitted, the necessary additions can

be made. The pursers' returns also serve to prevent the occasional omission of the full number of persons leaving by any one vessel, which sometimes happened prior to the introduction of this check. Unless more passengers are at any time of great pressure taken away from New Zealand than can lawfully be carried, the returns of outgo of population should prove nearly correct.

Arrangements have now been made to obtain similar returns in respect of passengers carried by the Huddart-Parker line.

The total number of arrivals and departures during the past ten years, distinguishing the sexes and the number of those under or over twelve years of age, is given in the following table:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1904–13.

Year.	Over 12 Years of Age.		Under 12 Years of Age.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			Arrivals.		
1904	20,118	9,008	1,862	1,644	32,632
1905	19,541	9,606	1,803	1,735	32,685
1906	23,374	11,651	2,233	1,975	39,233
1907	21,266	11,080	1,962	1,800	36,108
1908	26,664	13,269	2,678	2,359	44,970
1909	21,763	12,480	2,302	2,105	38,650
1910	20,161	11,832	1,974	1,802	35,769
1911	22,881	13,953	2,452	2,103	41,389
1912	24,026	15,442	2,749	2,443	44,660
1913	22,872	15,801	3,019	2,896	44,588
			Departures.		
1904	13,782	6,928	889	678	22,277
1905	14,468	7,164	922	829	23,383
1906	16,023	8,082	1,188	1,092	26,385
1907	17,968	9,823	1,342	1,245	30,378
1908	18,364	9,779	1,343	1,223	30,709
1909	20,772	10,373	1,472	1,314	33,931
1910	19,032	10,629	1,419	1,281	32,361
1911	21,730	12,190	1,809	1,460	37,189
1912	20,151	12,278	1,763	1,541	35,733
1913	17,188	10,518	1,372	1,291	30,369

In the next table are shown the quarterly increases or decreases during the last ten years. The second quarter of each of the ten years shows an excess of departures over arrivals, due to the fact that visitors to New Zealand usually take their departure just before the winter season. Autumn is, moreover, the favourite season for residents of the Dominion to commence a journey abroad for pleasure, the return being usually made in spring or summer.

QUARTERLY INCREASE OF POPULATION BY MIGRATION, 1904–13.

Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Net Increase.
1904	2,861	– 307	2,043	5,758	10,355
1905	3,448	– 1,384	1,705	5,533	9,302
1906	3,426	– 190	1,897	7,715	12,848
1907	1,513	– 3,106	1,092	6,231	5,730
1908	3,548	– 715	3,117	8,311	14,261
1909	3,435	– 3,517	– 167	4,968	4,719
1910	577	– 3,430	184	6,077	3,408
1911	– 157	– 3,174	850	6,681	4,200
1912	1,535	– 1,603	1,423	7,572	8,927
1913	4,565	– 397	3,492	6,559	14,219

The minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

Nearly two-thirds of the oversea arrivals come from Australia, while five-sixths of the departures are booked for the Commonwealth. The numbers of departures for Australian ports are, however, inflated by the inclusion of many persons who sail from New Zealand for Australia to make that country a starting-point for further travel, and who may or may not return by the same route. The real destination and original place of departure when returning are not ascertained in those cases.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Arrivals.				
United Kingdom	11,184	9,367	11,379	12,912	14,707
Commonwealth of Australia ..	25,548	24,502	26,909	28,522	26,764
Other British possessions ..	1,141	932	1,620	2,072	1,968
Foreign countries	777	968	1,481	1,154	1,149
	38,650	35,769	41,389	44,660	44,588
	Departures.				
United Kingdom	2,676	2,509	2,755	2,605	2,649
Commonwealth of Australia ..	28,995	27,100	30,918	30,141	24,961
Other British possessions ..	1,326	1,396	1,540	1,426	1,496
Foreign countries	934	1,356	1,976	1,561	1,263
	33,931	32,361	37,189	35,733	30,369

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Residents in the Dominion may, by application on the proper form, secure a passage at assisted rates for any person residing in the United Kingdom who is a near relative by blood or marriage to the person making such application.

Applications for assisted passages are also received from residents of the Dominion nominating domestic servants, farmers, or farm labourers, irrespective of the relationship existing between the domestic or agriculturist and the person making such application.

The payments required are—second class, £27; third class (two-berth cabin), £12; third class (four-berth cabin), £10. The passage-money, which must be paid in full before passages are booked, can be paid to the Immigration Department in Wellington or to the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London. The Department will cable any nomination, together with a remittance, if so desired, for the extra charge of £1.

Domestic servants and farm labourers granted assisted passages as such are required to follow in New Zealand their respective occupations of domestic and farm work for a period of one year after their arrival in the Dominion. If it is found that some occupation other than domestic or farm work is entered into by any such assisted immigrant before the expiration of one year after arrival in New Zealand, the nominator will be called upon to pay the Government the difference between the assisted rate and the full fare.

Children between three and twelve years of age travelling with their parents are charged half-rates. One child under three years of age in each family is taken free. A quarter-fare is charged for each additional child under three years of age.

Passages are granted on vessels belonging to the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, the New Zealand Shipping Company, and the Federal Steam Navigation Company.

Unhealthy persons should not be nominated, as passages at reduced rates will not be granted to them. When cases of lung, chest, or other like complaints are discovered in any member of a family by the Medical Officer at London or Liverpool, the whole family will be prevented from sailing.

Questions as to the suitability of any person nominated for a reduced passage are decided by the High Commissioner.

The foregoing applies to persons of not more than fifty years of age in the case of nominated persons and farmers or farm labourers, and not more than thirty-five years of age in the case of domestic servants.

In the case of immigrants under twenty-one years of age, special arrangements have to be entered into for their protection on the voyage where deemed necessary or advisable.

The High Commissioner is authorized to grant to suitable and healthy farmers, farm labourers, and domestic servants, who apply to him in London, a passage to New Zealand at the following rates:—

		Farmers and Farm Labourers.			Domestic Servants.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Third class:	6-berth cabin ..	8	0	0	2	16	0
,,	4-berth ,, ..	10	0	0	4	16	0
,,	2-berth ,, ..	12	0	0	6	16	0

These sums, together with landing-money, to be fixed at what the High Commissioner considers requisite, can be paid in part or in full before embarkation, or they can be, where the High Commissioner so decides, wholly advanced by him in London, provided the immigrant undertakes to repay out of future earnings the sum so advanced.

The same authority extends for sanction being given to parties of boy emigrants to come to New Zealand, under the conditions that an officer of the Immigration Department be appointed guardian of each boy until his majority, and that each boy undertake to engage in farm work for a fixed number of years. During this time he must be kept by the farmer employing him in proper clothes, food, nourishment, and lodgings, and, in addition, be paid a weekly wage of not less than 7s. 6d., increasing each year, part of such wage to be given him for his pocket-money and part banked to repay the cost of his passage. When the amount of his passage-money has been repaid, then the whole of his wages are paid to him.

The total number of persons embarking from England for New Zealand at assisted rates during each of the last ten years, the total capital possessed by these, and the net expenditure by the Government on immigration, are shown below.

Year ended 31st March.	Immigrants Assisted.	Capital possessed by Assisted Immigrants. £	Net Government Expenditure on Immigration. £
1905	1,751	94,711	6,482
1906	2,469	110,204	8,753
1907	3,712	114,689	14,352
1908	3,104	70,056	9,131
1909	4,953	96,055	15,077
1910	2,672	34,688	17,002
1911	2,624	37,735	9,441
1912	3,300	24,088	11,681
1913	3,928	32,006	14,694
1914	5,064	39,701	33,914

Under the immigration policy of years prior to the above the following persons were assisted :—

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1874	31,774	1880	2,689	1886	917
1875	18,324	1881	103	1887	1,286
1876	8,242	1882	726	1888	485
1877	5,298	1883	5,902	1889	91
1878	6,580	1884	3,888	1890	144
1879	10,311	1885	1,072	1891	44

During the years 1892 to 1903, inclusive, no assisted passages to immigrants were granted.

Reception of and Dealing with Assisted Immigrants.

On arrival in New Zealand the immigrants are met on board by officers of the Immigration Department, who accompany the Port Health Officer to the ship. Whilst the ship is in the stream it is the special duty of such officers to afford to the assisted immigrants all necessary information as regards transhipment, &c. Arrangements are made for safety and transhipment of luggage.

Each immigrant is seen as he passes towards the doctor for examination, and is handed an official letter containing information as to where his ticket will be arranged for, and the place and time of departure of his connecting train or boat (if any). The immigrant is also requested to see the Immigration Officer on board, or to come to

the office, which is near the wharf in Wellington (Union Steamship Company's building), if he requires information or advice beyond what is given in the letter. The addresses of the district agencies of the Labour Department in the large centres of the Dominion are also supplied to male assisted immigrants. It is the practice of the Department to send out advices, by wire if necessary, to friends and relatives of immigrants about to arrive, and to get back information as to where the new-comers will be met. These messages, often together with private letters, &c., are given out on board to those to whom they are addressed. Information of this nature is much appreciated, especially by wives joining their husbands.

Assisted immigrants requiring work are referred to the office of the Immigration Department, and their cases are there dealt with.

As regards the female assisted domestic workers, who are chosen after application at Home to the High Commissioner, and who are sent to New Zealand under the supervision of one or more responsible matrons, the following applies:—

The Government advertises the fact that the books of the Department are open to record the names of those people in the Dominion desirous of securing the services of an assisted girl. Such advertisements bring into the office many applications, especially pending the arrival of a ship.

Each matron in charge on board is instructed by communications awaiting her at Hobart to classify the girls under two heads: (*a*) those with work already arranged or friends to go to; (*b*) those without either friends or work. On arrival they are met by the Girls' Superintendent of the Immigration Department. Arrangements are made for sending to their destinations those girls who are going to friends or to definite positions Those requiring accommodation are directed to homes or hostels approved by the Minister of Immigration for this purpose. The Superintendent then separately considers the case of each girl, and arranges to place her with an applicant for a Government assisted girl. In placing these girls at present, considerable reliance has necessarily to be placed on the statements made by them. The Department is, however, taking steps to get full and independent details of the work that the girl was actually engaged in before she left the Mother-country. After a girl has been placed, the Department endeavours to keep in touch with her by correspondence.

Immigration Restriction.

The Immigration Restriction Act prohibits the landing of lunatics or idiots, persons suffering from a dangerous or loathsome contagious disease, certain convicted criminals, and any person other than of British birth who fails to write out and sign, in any European language, a prescribed form of application. Shipwrecked persons are excepted. The Act does not apply to officers and crews of any mercantile vessels, provided they are not discharged in New Zealand, and are on board the vessel when she clears outward. There are

other exemptions under the Act, including His Majesty's land and sea forces, and the officers and crew of any ship of war of any Government, and certain persons may be specially exempted by the Minister of Internal Affairs. Heavy penalties may be incurred for breaches of this law. Regulations under the Act were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 26th November, 1908.

The law of the Commonwealth of Australia, with a view to the restriction of Asiatic immigration, prohibits the landing of any person who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language. An Act, having a similar purpose, was passed by the Parliament of New Zealand in 1907, requiring that any Chinese proposing to land in the Dominion shall be able to read a printed passage of not less than one hundred words of the English language. This measure became law on the 23rd October, 1908, and is now incorporated in the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908.

Race Aliens.

Persons of other than European descent are classified in the immigration returns as "race aliens." Immigrants of this class have since 1908 been required to pass an education test before admission to the Dominion. In spite of this fact, there appears to be an increase in alien immigration, as the table following will show. The total for 1913 is, however, considerably lower than in the two preceding years.

Birthplace.	Year.									
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
British Possessions—										
India	3	34	45	20	24	157	80	190	325	133
Pacific Islands	11	30	73	1	11	22	9	24	51	48
Other	14	1	7	..	31	30	43	1	4	34
Total, British Possessions	28	65	125	21	66	209	132	215	380	215
Foreign Countries—										
China	235	239	260	255	538	171	209	546	348	325
Syria	3	6	30	3	32	23	12	9	20	19
Asia Minor	6	5	..	4	6	12	4	4	8	2
Japan	10	1	10	3	3	7	1	4	9	17
Pacific Islands	14	24	28	27	10	18	7	25	24	4
Other	24	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	14	7
Total, foreign countries ..	292	276	329	293	589	233	235	589	423	374
Total, "Race Aliens" ..	320	341	454	314	655	442	367	804	803	589

Of the race aliens arriving in New Zealand, a large proportion are Chinese, most of whom, however, have been formerly resident in the Dominion. Hindus and other natives of India are also of late years arriving in considerable numbers, the total of these for the past five years being 885 as against 127 during the preceding quinquennium.

NATURALIZATION

When any alien residing in New Zealand desires to be naturalized, he may present to the Governor a memorial signed and verified by a statutory declaration setting forth—

His name, age, birthplace, residence, and occupation;

The length of his residence in New Zealand, and his desire to settle therein;

A request that letters of naturalization may be granted to him.

Every memorial must have written upon it or attached to it a certificate signed by some Magistrate or Justice to the effect that the applicant is known to the person certifying and is of good repute. On taking the oath of allegiance he shall enjoy within New Zealand all the rights and capacities that a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom can enjoy or transmit, excepting such rights (if any) as are specially excepted in the letters of naturalization granted to him.

Any person who has been previously naturalized in the United Kingdom, or any British possession, may obtain letters of naturalization in New Zealand upon presentation of his certificate or letters to the Governor, with satisfactory evidence of his *bona fides*.

An alien woman married to a natural-born or naturalized British subject shall be deemed to be herself naturalized. Where the father, or the mother, being a widow, has become naturalized in New Zealand, every child of such father or mother who during minority resides with such parent shall also be deemed to be naturalized.

Every alien resident in New Zealand may inherit or otherwise acquire, hold, and dispose of every description of property in the same manner as if he were a natural-born British subject, but may not become the owner of any ship, or of a share in any ship, registered in New Zealand. Any person born in foreign territory whose mother is a natural-born British subject shall be capable of acquiring property in New Zealand by purchase, or under a will or intestacy.

No fee is payable for naturalization except in the case of Chinese, who are charged £1.

During 1913 letters of naturalization were granted to 392 males and 14 females belonging to the following nationalities:—

Natives of—	M.	F.	Natives of—	M.	F.
Austria-Hungary ..	231	1	Italy	8	..
Germany	30	6	Syria	3	..
Denmark	26	1	France	2	1
Russian	26	..	Bulgaria	2	..
Sweden	22	1	Other countries	7	1
Switzerland	14	..			
Norway	11	3	Total	392	14
United States of America ..	10	..			

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The number of natives of each country naturalized during the last twenty years is next shown.

Natives of—	Persons.	Natives of—	Persons.
Austria-Hungary	1,442	United States of America ..	145
Germany	1,186	Netherlands	63
Denmark	693	Greece	62
Sweden	677	Portugal and Possessions ..	60
Norway	463	Belgium	40
Russia	349	Spain	16
China	242	Japan	11
Italy	225	Turkey	10
Switzerland	183	Other countries	52
Syria	175		
France	159	Total	6,253

SUBSECTION B.—PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

Provincial Districts.

Estimates of population of the various provincial districts have been made for many years past, but have not been very reliable, on account of the lack of any record of internal migration. Since March, 1913, however, returns of inter-island migration have been obtained, and the population can now be allocated with a high degree of accuracy as between the two main islands. In addition a close watch is kept on the relative progress of the various divisions of the Dominion, thus enabling a more reliable estimate to be made as regards the populations of provincial districts. Estimates as at 31st December last are given in the following table.

Provincial District.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Auckland	153,014	134,775	287,789
Taranaki	30,170	26,330	56,500
Hawke's Bay	27,866	24,890	52,756
Wellington	112,169	102,024	214,193
Marlborough	9,339	7,896	17,235
Nelson	28,477	23,052	51,529
Westland	9,154	7,600	16,754
Canterbury	94,061	90,411	184,472
Otago—			
Otago portion	70,661	69,226	139,887
Southland portion	34,025	29,251	63,276
Chatham Islands	171	96	267
Kermadec Islands	2	2	4
Totals for the Dominion ..	569,109	515,553	1,084,662

Counties.

The counties contain what is understood to be the rural population, but this is not strictly correct, as some of the towns not

municipalized, and forming part of counties, have considerable populations. On the other hand the population of a few of the smaller boroughs might be classed as rural, as will be noticed further on. A list of counties and their populations (exclusive of interior boroughs and town districts not forming parts of counties) is given. The populations shown are as estimated to 1st April, 1914.

County.	Estimated Population.	County.	Estimated Population
Akaroa	2,402	Mackenzie ..	2,498
Akitio	1,524	Makara	3,127
Amuri	1,865	Malvern	3,691
Ashburton ..	10,977	Manawatu ..	5,161
Ashley	757	Mangonui ..	3,339
Awakino ..	667	Maniototo ..	2,952
Awatere	1,631	Manukau ..	5,067
Bay of Islands ..	3,384	Marlborough ..	6,928
Bruce	5,074	Masterton ..	4,314
Buller	7,354	Matamata ..	3,250
Castlepoint ..	665	Mauriceville ..	1,019
Chatham Islands ..	267	Mount Herbert ..	494
Cheviot	1,521	Murchison ..	1,115
Clifton	2,470	Ohinemuri ..	6,499
Clutha	7,624	Ohura	1,584
Collingwood ..	1,326	Opotiki	1,593
Cook	6,903	Oroua	4,151
Coromandel ..	2,937	Otamatea ..	3,815
Dannevirke ..	5,084	Oxford	1,993
East Taupo ..	582	Pahiatua ..	3,646
Eden	22,071	Paparua	4,366
Egmont	3,668	Patangata ..	2,101
Eketahuna ..	2,053	Patea	3,304
Ellesmere ..	4,025	Peninsula ..	1,988
Eltham	3,752	Piako	3,531
Eyre	1,998	Pohangina ..	2,079
Featherston ..	2,780	Raglan	3,207
Fiord	45	Rangiora ..	3,082
Franklin ..	8,344	Rangitikei ..	8,630
Geraldine ..	5,838	Rodney	3,828
Great Barrier ..	441	Rotorua	1,272
Grey	6,205	Selwyn	1,352
Halswell	2,025	Sounds	1,254
Hawera	4,113	Southland ..	27,794
Hawke's Bay ..	8,546	Springs	2,018
Heathcote ..	4,434	Stewart Island ..	349
Hobson	4,385	Stratford ..	5,973
Hokianga ..	3,270	Taieri	6,508
Horowhenua ..	6,189	Takaka	2,002
Hutt	4,790	Taranaki	8,152
Inangahua ..	4,956	Tauranga ..	2,582
Kaikoura ..	2,046	Tawera	1,325
Kairanga ..	4,486	Thames	4,717
Kaitieke	1,598	Tuapeka	6,015
Kawhia	965	Vincent	3,919
Kiwitea	3,218	Waiapu	1,863
Kowai	2,218	Waihemo ..	1,728
Lake	2,055	Waikato	5,836
Levels	5,150	Waikohu ..	3,186

County.	Estimated Population.	County.	Estimated Population.
Waikouaiti	4,530	Waitemata	6,423
Waimairi	11,413	Waitomo	3,966
Waimarino	2,763	Waitotara	2,590
Waimate	7,182	Wallace	9,348
Waimate West	2,046	Wanganui	4,157
Waimea	9,496	Weber	571
Waipa	5,223	Westland	4,490
Waipara	2,098	West Taupo	1,074
Waipawa	3,300	Whakatane	1,828
Waipukurau	584	Whangamomona	1,914
Wairarapa South	2,945	Whangarei	7,700
Wairewa	952	Whangaroa	833
Wairoa	2,036	Woodville	2,040
Waitaki	10,215		

Boroughs.

Prior to the year 1900 there was no statutory limitation to the number of inhabitants necessary to constitute a borough, and consequently many small centres, the residents being mainly engaged in rural occupations, became municipalities. The Municipal Corporations Act now imposes a limit as to area, and provides that no new borough may be constituted unless the proposed area contains at least 1,000 inhabitants. The total number of persons resident in boroughs at the last five censuses was as follows:—

Census Year.	Population in Boroughs. Persons.
1891	270,343
1896	307,294
1901	350,202
1906	424,614
1911	505,598

The increase during the twenty years was 235,255 persons, or 87·02 per cent. Boroughs which in 1911 had a population of 1,000 or over contained an aggregate of 491,836 persons in that year, as against an aggregate of 252,722 persons for boroughs of 1,000 and over in 1891, an increase of 239,114 persons, or 94·62 per cent. The name of each borough, with the number of inhabitants estimated as at 1st April, 1914, is given in the next table.

Estimated Population of Boroughs on the 1st April, 1914.

Borough.	Estimated Population.	Borough.	Estimated Population.
Akaroa	662	Campbelltown	1,919
Alexandra	809	Carterton	1,658
Arrowtown	425	Christchurch (City)	56,510
Ashburton	2,851	Cromwell	615
Auckland (City)	50,482	Dannevirke	3,656
Balclutha	1,323	Dargaville	1,388
Birkenhead	2,139	Devonport	7,770
Blenheim	4,010	Dunedin (City)	49,621
Brunner	1,108	Eastbourne	620
Cambridge	1,614	Eketahuna	865

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF BOROUGHS—*continued.*

Borough.	Estimated Population.	Borough.	Estimated Population.
Eltham	1,951	Onslow	2,019
Feilding	3,658	Opotiki	1,006
Foxton	1,894	Otahuhu	1,986
Frankton	1,228	Pahiatua	1,456
Geraldine	1,008	Palmerston	830
Gisborne	9,683	Palmerston North ..	12,042
Gore	3,510	Patea	1,031
Green Island	2,115	Petone	7,263
Grey Lynn	8,672	Picton	1,445
Greymouth	5,729	Port Chalmers	2,204
Greytown	1,117	Pukekohe	1,324
Hamilton	3,908	Queenstown	730
Hampden	362	Rangiora	1,957
Hastings	6,824	Riccarton	3,080
Hawera	3,017	Richmond	772
Hokitika	2,363	Riverton	1,007
Inglewood	1,430	Ross	672
Invercargill	14,526	Roxburgh	462
Invercargill South ..	1,654	Runanga	1,722
Kaiapoi	1,945	Spreydon	3,819
Kaitangata	1,644	St. Kilda	4,990
Karori	1,626	Stratford	3,015
Kumara	820	Sumner	2,004
Lawrence	955	Taihape	1,874
Levin	1,860	Takapuna	1,544
Lower Hutt	4,906	Tapanui	348
Lyttelton	4,151	Taumarunui	1,244
Maori Hill	2,313	Tauranga	1,448
Marton	1,663	Te Aroha	1,431
Masterton	5,781	Te Kuiti	1,397
Mataura	1,291	Temuka	1,858
Milton	1,413	Thames	3,732
Miramar	1,780	Timaru	12,702
Mornington	5,361	Waihi	5,475
Mosgiel	1,675	Waikouaiti	722
Motueka	1,352	Waimate	1,880
Mount Albert	8,912	Waipawa	1,174
Mount Eden	11,140	Waipukurau	1,132
Napier	11,083	Wairoa	1,190
Naseby	325	Waitara	1,631
Nelson (City)	8,522	Wanganui	13,751
New Brighton	2,106	Wellington (City) ..	67,708
Newmarket	3,201	West Harbour	2,083
New Plymouth	7,983	Westport	5,205
Northcote	1,737	Whangarei	2,865
Oamaru	5,499	Winton	607
Ohakune	1,333	Woodville	1,264
Onehunga	5,002	Woolston	3,804

With the boroughs is also now included for some purposes th town of Rotorua, constituted under the Rotorua Town Act, 1907. The estimated population of Rotorua on 1st April last was 2,636.

CHIEF CITIES AND SUBURBS.

The principal cities of New Zealand are Auckland and Wellington in the North Island, Christchurch and Dunedin in the South

Island. The population of each of these cities and their suburbs, as estimated at 1st April, 1914, is given below :—

AUCKLAND AND SUBURBS.

	Estimated Population.
Auckland City	50,482
Suburban boroughs—	
Birkenhead	2,139
Devonport	7,770
Newmarket	3,201
Grey Lynn	8,672
Mount Eden	11,140
Mount Albert	8,912
Northcote	1,737
Takapuna	1,544
Other suburbs	18,687
Total, Greater Auckland	114,284

WELLINGTON AND SUBURBS.

Wellington City	67,708
Suburban boroughs—	
Onslow	2,019
Karori	1,626
Miramar	1,780
Eastbourne	620
Other suburbs	1,390
Total, Greater Wellington	75,143

CHRISTCHURCH AND SUBURBS.

	Estimated Population.
Christchurch City	56,510
Suburban boroughs—	
Woolston	3,804
New Brighton	2,106
Sumner	2,004
Spreydon	3,819
Riccarton	3,080
Other suburbs	15,087
Total, Greater Christchurch	86,410

DUNEDIN AND SUBURBS.

Dunedin City	49,621
Suburban boroughs—	
Maori Hill	2,313
Mornington	5,361
St. Kilda	4,990
West Harbour	2,083
Green Island	2,115
Other suburbs	2,574
Total, Greater Dunedin	69,057

The only other city in New Zealand is Nelson. There are, however, six towns possessing, with suburbs, larger populations than Nelson, and information concerning these is shown below. The populations given are as estimated to 1st April last in the case of the boroughs and town districts, and as ascertained at the census of 1911 in the case of other suburbs.

North Island.	Estimated Population.
GISBORNE	9,683
Suburbs—	
Mangapapa Town District	1,072
Kaiti, Te Hapara, Tamarau, and Whataupoko	820
Total, Gisborne and Suburbs	11,575
NAPIER	11,083
Suburbs—	
Napier South Town District	746
West Shore	527
Awatoto	272
Total, Napier and Suburbs	12,628
WANGANUI	13,751
Suburbs—	
Gonville Town District	1,801
Mosstown	202
Putiki	172
Marybank	105
Total, Wanganui and Suburbs	16,031
PALMERSTON NORTH	12,042

South Island.	Estimated Population.
NELSON	8,522
Suburbs—	
Bishopdale	39
Tahunanui	144
Total, Nelson and Suburbs	8,705
TIMARU	12,702
INVERCARGILL	14,526
Suburbs—	
Invercargill South Borough	1,654
Otatara	211
Grassmere, Waikiwi, and Prestonville	901
Waverley	40
Lindisfarne, Richmond Grove, Inglewood, Adamsons, and Hawthorne	536
Total, Invercargill and Suburbs	17,868

TOWN DISTRICTS.

The several stages in the growth of a New Zealand town may be marked thus: The village, taxed by the parent county, and dependent upon the latter for all public works; then the legally constituted town district, still subordinate to the county in some matters, its affairs administered by a Board presided over by a Chairman. When its population exceeds 500 the town district may become independent of the county, and control the whole of its revenues. When the population reaches 1,000, full municipal powers may be obtained, with the dignity of a Council presided over by a Mayor, and finally, if the number of inhabitants should reach 20,000 or over, the title of "city" may be assumed, although the constitution remains unaltered. The name of each town district and its population are as follows:—

(*a.*) TOWN DISTRICTS NOT FORMING PARTS OF COUNTIES.

Town District.	Estimated Population.	Town District.	Estimated Population.
Bay	.. 1,092	Napier South ..	.. 746
Bull's	.. 600	New Lynn ..	.. 636
Castlecliff ..	.. 716	Ngaruawahia ..	.. 527
Ellerslie	.. 1,018	Otaki	.. 827
Featherston ..	.. 797	Otautau	.. 801
Gonville	.. 1,801	Papakura.. ..	.. 678
Hampstead ..	.. 1,590	Pleasant Point ..	.. 525
Havelock North ..	.. 686	Rangataua ..	.. 957
Helensville ..	.. 720	Taradale	.. 970
Hikurangi ..	.. 744	Te Awamutu ..	.. 711
Hunterville ..	.. 760	Te Puke.. ..	.. 570
Huntly	.. 1,455	Tinwald	.. 574
Johnsonville ..	.. 1,075	Upper Hutt ..	.. 1,216
Manaia	.. 603	Warkworth ..	.. 740
Mangaweka ..	.. 591	Waverley.. ..	.. 703
Manunui	.. 570	Wyndham ..	.. 713
Martinborough ..	.. 676		

(*b.*) TOWN DISTRICTS FORMING PARTS OF COUNTIES.

Town District.	Estimated Population.	Town District.	Estimated Population.
Amberley.. ..	.. 368	Morrinsville ..	.. 624
Clinton	.. 472	Normanby ..	.. 496
Edendale.. ..	.. 360	Norsewood ..	.. 228
Havelock.. ..	.. 320	Onerahi	.. 257
Kamo	.. 361	Opunake	.. 548
Kaponga	.. 431	Ormondville ..	.. 391
Kawakawa ..	.. 339	Otane	.. 282
Kawhia	.. 173	Outram	.. 449
Kihikihi	.. 285	Raetihi	.. 495
Kohukohu ..	.. 380	Raglan	.. 271
Leamington ..	.. 417	Rongotea ..	.. 362
Lethbridge ..	.. 304	Southbridge ..	.. 445
Mangapapa ..	.. 1,072		

Small Centres.

Populations of small centres as at 2nd April, 1911, were extracted from the census results, and published in the Government Statistician's Report on the census. The list is too long to insert here.

Adjacent Islands.

Adjacent to the main Islands are many smaller islands, some of which are of considerable area, and are under cultivation; others are but islets used as sites for lighthouses, while others again are barren and unfitted for human habitation. The Chatham Islands and Great Barrier Island have been constituted counties, and their populations are shown in the list of counties already given. The name and population of each of the inhabited islands as at the census of 1911 are shown in the following table:—

Islands.	Population.	Islands.	Population.
Mokohinau Lighthouse ..	7	Tiritiri Lighthouse	7
Kawau	60	Slipper	2
Motuketekete	3	Cuvier Lighthouse	14
Moturekareka	7	Motiti	3
Little Barrier	2	Somes and Lighthouse ..	8
Waiheke	227	Kapiti	2
Pahiki Lighthouse	4	The Brothers Lighthouse ..	3
Ponui	43	D'Urville	77
Rakino	8	Stephen Lighthouse ..	7
Motutapu	14	Ripa	2
Motuihi	5	Dog Island Lighthouse ..	12
Brown's	4	Centre Island Lighthouse ..	9
Rotoroa	110		—
Pakatoa	22	Total	663
Bean Rock Lighthouse ..	1		

Since 1901 the boundaries of New Zealand have been extended to include the Cook and certain other Pacific islands, the population of which is shown elsewhere in this section.

SUBSECTION C.—CENSUS NUMBERS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The population of the Dominion (exclusive of Maoris and the population of the annexed Pacific islands) according to the census of 2nd April, 1911, was 1,008,468 persons, as shown by the following summaries:—

(*a.*) SUMMARY BY ISLANDS.

	Total Population (exclusive of Maoris and Residents of Annexed Pacific Islands).			Half-castes living as Europeans (included previously).		Chinese (included previously.)	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
North Island*	563,729	300,199	263,530	1,254	1,194	1,322	68
South Island*	444,120	231,323	212,797	217	207	1,120	20
Stewart Island	357	220	137	4	1	..	..
Chatham Islands*	258	166	92	..	2	..	..
Kermadec Islands	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
Totals for Dominion	1,008,468	531,910	476,558	1,475	1,404	2,542	88

(*b.*) SUMMARY BY COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

	Total Population (exclusive of Maoris and Residents of Annexed Pacific Islands).			Half-castes living as Europeans (included previously).		Chinese (included previously).	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
Counties†	496,779	276,495	220,284	1,152	1,120	1,096	19
Boroughs	505,598	250,196	255,402	313	282	1,382	69
Islands adjacent to New Zealand‡	1,079	652	427	7	2	..	..
Kermadec Islands	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
On shipboard	4,865	4,456	409	3	..	64	..
Main Trunk Railway	143	109	34	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,008,468	531,910	476,558	1,475	1,404	2,542	88

*Including persons on shipboard, but excluding 133 persons, officers and crew of a British man-of-war, in Auckland Harbour on 2nd April, 1911.
†Including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands. ‡These islands are not within the boundaries of the neighbouring counties, but their inhabitants are included in the population of the North and South Islands given in the previous table.

The next table shows the distribution of the population in counties and boroughs at each quinquennial census since 1881.

Census Year.	Counties.	Boroughs.	Percentage.		
			Counties.	Boroughs.	Shipboard and Islands.
1881	291,238	194,981	59·44	39·80	0·76
1886	327,328	245,612	56·58	42·46	0·96
1891	352,097	270,343	56·18	43·14	0·68
1896	391,735	307,294	55·69	43·69	0·62
1901	417,596	350,202	54·04	45·32	0·64
1906	458,797	424,614	51·63	47·79	0·58
1911	496,779	505,598	49·26	50·14	0·60

Density of Population.

The increase in the density of population and dwellings at successive censuses is illustrated in the table following. The average number of persons to an inhabited dwelling is also shown.

Census Year	Number of Persons to a Square Mile.*	Number of Inhabited Dwellings to a Square Mile.	Number of Persons to an Inhabited Dwelling.
1861	0·944	0·214	4·42
1871	2·456	0·548	4·48
1881	4·693	0·917	5·12
1891	6·024	1·191	5·06
1901	7·427	1·527	4·86
1906	8·541	1·773	4·82
1911	9·690	2·070	4·68

* Excluding Maoris.

The density of population in various countries is shown in the next table. The figures relate in nearly every case to the year 1911, in which year a census was taken throughout the British Empire, and in several other countries. The Statesman's Year-book for 1913 has been referred to in all cases, but wherever possible the information extracted therefrom has been verified by reference to official publications of the countries concerned. In several cases the figures are only rough estimates, and in some instances various estimates are in existence in respect of the same country. For example, the population of the Chinese Empire ranges in various publications from 250 to 450 millions. In the table now given the usually accepted total, 400 millions, is shown. The figures for the Balkan states relate to the various states as they now stand—*i.e.*, after the recent alterations of boundaries.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Population. Total.	Per Square Mile.	Country.	Population. Total.	Per Square Mile.
Macao	63,991	15,997·75	Ceylon	4,110,367	161·31
Gibraltar	25,367	13,529·07	Salvador	1,161,426	160·75
Monaco	19,121	2,390·12	Scotland	4,759,445	156·53
Malta	228,534	1,053·28	Korea	13,461,299	156·53
Gambia Colony ..	7,700	1,925·00	Comoro Islands ..	94,844	152·97
French India ..	282,386	1,440·74	Cochin China ..	3,050,785	152·54
Singapore	305,439	1,407·55	Liechtenstein ..	9,854	151·60
Channel Islands ..	96,900	1,384·29	Canary Islands ..	419,809	149·56
Hong Kong and Territory	463,715	1,144·98	Sierra Leone Colony ..	75,572	146·74
Bermudas	21,326	1,104·97	Rumania	7,516,418	140·52
Barbados	171,982	1,036·04	Ireland	4,390,219	137·67
Kiau-Chau	168,896	844·48	Curacao	54,469	135·16
England	34,045,290	669·00	Servia	4,547,992	134·19
Belgium	7,423,784	652·76	Tonking	6,119,720	131·89
Java and Madura ..	30,098,008	595·36	Union Islands ..	914	130·57
Aden and Perim ..	46,165	577·06	Bali and Lombok ..	523,535	128·79
Madeira	169,777	540·69	Principé & St. Thomas Islands	42,103	116·70
Mauritius	377,083	523·78	Anguilla	4,075	116·48
Wei-hai-wei ..	147,177	516·41	Dominica	33,863	116·37
Grenada	66,750	501·88	Wallis Archipelago ..	4,500	112·50
Penang	278,003	480·14	Bulgaria	4,752,997	109·76
Martinique	184,004	477·93	Annam	5,554,822	106·62
Netherlands ..	6,022,452	476·16	Greece	4,363,000	104·05
St. Pierre	4,209	420·90	Indian Feudatory States	70,864,995	102·52
St. Kitts	26,283	404·35	Crete	342,151	101·68
Kwantung	488,089	388·61	Marshall Islands ..	15,179	101·20
Bahrein Islands ..	90,000	360·00	Spain, including Ceuta	18,843,176	99·15
Portuguese India ..	531,798	321·66	Southern Nigeria ..	7,857,399	98·37
Italy	34,671,377	313·63	Norfolk Island ..	967	96·70
Germany	64,925,993	310·98	Cape Verde Islands ..	142,552	96·32
Porto Rico	1,118,012	310·04	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,898,044	96·02
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	212,430	308·76	Virgin Islands ..	5,562	95·90
Samos	53,424	296·80	Bismarck Archipelago	188,870	94·43
Japan	52,000,000	296·23	Caroline & Pelew Is'lds	52,674	94·06
San Marino ..	10,791	283·97	Chinese Empire ..	400,000,000	93·52
St. Vincent ..	41,877	279·18	Nepal	5,000,000	92·59
Wales	2,025,202	272·42	Montenegro ..	516,000	92·09
Azores	242,613	263·14	Cyprus	274,108	76·48
Luxemburg ..	259,891	260·41	American Samoa ..	7,249	76·31
Nevis	12,945	258·90	Albania	825,000	75·00
Formosa	3,443,679	255·88	St. Helena	3,520	74·89
Austria	28,571,934	246·56	Pitcairn Island ..	145	72·50
Switzerland ..	3,741,971	234·22	Mayotte	9,989	71·35
Labuan	6,546	229·68	Russia in Europe ..	138,274,500	69·23
Isle of Man ..	52,034	229·22	Philippine Islands ..	8,368,427	65·45
Antigua	38,899	228·82	Tonga	23,737	60·86
British India ..	244,267,542	222·49	Guam	12,517	59·60
Ellice Islands ..	3,089	220·64	Portuguese Guinea ..	820,000	58·82
Pemba	83,437	219·57	Sierra Leone Protectorate	1,327,560	54·41
St. Lucia	48,637	208·74	Cuba	2,220,278	50·27
Haiti Republic ..	2,029,700	198·91	Turkey in Asia ..	21,000,000	48·92
Jamaica	831,383	197·95	Protected Malay States	720,000	46·15
Danish West Indies ..	27,086	196·28	Liberia	1,800,000	45·00
France	39,601,509	191·26	Siam	8,117,953	41·61
Zanzibar	115,477	180·43	Guatemala	1,992,000	41·25
Réunion	173,822	179·20	Portuguese Timor ..	300,000	40·98
Denmark	2,775,076	178·09	Tunis	1,923,217	38·46
Trinidad and Tobago	330,074	176·70	Federated Malay States	1,036,999	37·70
Montserrat	5,562	173·81	Santo Domingo ..	708,000	36·64
Turkey in Europe ..	1,891,000	173·77	Cambodia	1,634,252	36·32
Malacca	124,081	172·33	Northern Nigeria ..	9,269,000	36·25
Balearic Islands ..	325,703	168·32	French Somali Coast	208,000	35·92
Hungary	20,886,487	166·57	Basutoland ..	405,903	34·65
Seychelles	26,000	162·50	German Samoa ..	34,480	34·48
Portugal	5,545,595	161·90	Turks & Caicos Islands	5,615	33·93
Gilbert Islands ..	26,863	161·83			

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Population. Total.	Per Square Mile.	Country.	Population. Total.	Per Square Mile.
Natal	1,194,043	33·84	Isle of Pines ..	600	10·34
Khiva	800,000	33·33	*New Zealand ..	1,070,910	10·31
Sweden	5,522,403	31·94	British Solomon Islands	150,000	10·14
United States ..	91,972,266	30·93	Fanning Island ..	150	10·00
Gambia Protectorate	138,400	30·76	Eritrea	450,000	9·83
Andorra	5,231	29·89	Molucca Islands ..	407,906	9·30
Hawaii	191,909	29·76	Cape of Good Hope ..	2,564,965	9·26
Togo	1,000,000	29·67	Socotra	12,000	8·68
Fernando Po, &c. ..	23,844	29·29	Angola	4,119,000	8·50
Egypt	11,287,359	28·22	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	531,723	7·60
German East Africa..	10,000,000	26·04	Brunei	30,000	7·50
Banca	115,189	25·91	French West Africa ..	11,100,000	7·35
Nyasaland Protectorate	1,000,000	25·12	Brazil	23,070,969	7·01
Sumatra	4,029,503	24·93	Venezuela	2,743,841	6·96
Finland	3,084,000	24·54	Riau Lingga Archipel'o	112,216	6·88
Uganda Protectorate	2,843,325	24·16	British North Borneo	208,183	6·69
Afghanistan ..	5,900,000	23·60	New Caledonia ..	50,608	6·62
Morocco	4,580,000	20·91	Laos	644,877	6·58
French Oceania ..	31,477	20·71	Argentine Republic ..	7,201,910	6·25
Jarvis Island ..	30	20·00	Oman	500,000	6·10
Billiton	36,858	19·78	Dutch Borneo ..	1,233,655	5·80
Mexico	15,063,207	19·64	Peru	4,000,000	5·75
Norway	2,391,782	19·27	Newfoundland (proper)	238,670	5·59
Gold Coast.. ..	1,504,599	18·81	Miquelon	443	5·34
Fiji	139,541	18·77	Southern Rhodesia ..	769,471	5·18
Abyssinia	8,000,000	18·50	Malden Island ..	168	4·80
Dutch Timor ..	308,600	17·44	British Honduras ..	40,458	4·71
Costa Rica ..	388,266	16·88	Paraguay	800,000	4·66
Spanish Guinea ..	200,000	16·67	Somaliland Protector'te	300,000	4·41
Belgian Congo ..	15,000,000	16·49	Russia in Asia ..	25,664,500	4·08
Uruguay	1,177,560	16·31	Phœnix Islands ..	59	3·69
Algeria	5,563,828	16·20	Japanese Sakhalin ..	43,273	3·46
British East Africa Protectorate	4,038,000	16·15	Northern Rhodesia ..	1,000,000	3·45
			Bolivia	2,267,935	3·38
Swaziland	99,959	15·29	British Guiana ..	299,044	3·31
Transvaal	1,686,212	15·27	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,000,000	3·05
Persia	9,500,000	15·13	Papua	272,057	3·00
Bokhara	1,250,000	15·06	Italian Somaliland ..	400,000	2·87
French Equatorial Africa	10,000,000	14·95	Iceland	85,188	2·14
			Canada	7,204,838	2·00
Kamerun	2,720,000	14·23	Surinam	86,233	1·87
New Hebrides ..	70,000	13·73	French Guiana ..	49,009	1·61
Madagascar ..	3,104,881	13·62	Australian Commonwealth	4,668,707†	1·57
Panama	426,928	13·18			
Bahama Islands ..	55,944	12·71	Dutch New Guinea ..	200,000	1·32
Bhutan	250,000	12·50	Tripoli and Cyrenaica	530,000	1·30
Nicaragua	600,000	12·20	Falkland Islands ..	3,275	0·50
Ecuador	1,400,000	12·07	Bechuanaland Protectorate	125,350	0·46
Honduras Republic ..	553,446	11·97			
Celebes	851,905	11·92	German South-west Africa	99,744	0·31
Sarawak	500,000	11·90			
Colombia	5,475,961	11·86	Greenland (Danish) ..	13,517	0·29
Chile	3,415,060	11·67	Ascension	34	0·18
Mozambique ..	3,120,000	10·63	Rio de Oro and Adrar	12,000	0·16
German Marianne Isld's	2,646	10·58	Alaska	64,356	0·11
Orange Free State ..	528,174	10·48	Labrador	3,949	0·03

* Inclusive of Maoris, also Cook Islands and their inhabitants. † Including aboriginals, estimated at 100,000.

INCREASE OF POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

The increase of population at successive census periods has been,—

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Numerical Increase.	Centesimal Increase.
December, 1858	59,413		
" 1861	99,021	39,608	66·67
" 1864	172,158	73,137	73·86
" 1867	218,668	46,510	27·01
February, 1871	256,393	37,725	17·25
March, 1874	299,514	43,121	16·82
" 1878	414,412	114,898	38·36
April, 1881	489,933	75,521	18·22
March, 1886	578,482	88,549	18·07
April, 1891	626,658	48,176	8·33
" 1896	703,360	76,702	12·24
March, 1901	772,719	69,359	9·86
April, 1906	888,578	115,859	14·99
" 1911	1,008,468	119,890	13·49

The principal natural divisions in New Zealand are the North, South, and Stewart Islands. These contain nearly the whole population of European descent, the Cook and other annexed islands being inhabited almost solely by coloured Natives.

The population of the two main Islands, with that of Stewart Island and the Chatham Islands, the former being included in the South and the latter in the North Island, at each census period, is given in the next table, together with the proportion per cent. that the population of each division bears to the total population of the Dominion.

POPULATION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS, 1858–1911.

Census Year.	Population (excluding Maoris).			Proportions per Cent.	
	North Island and Chatham Islands.	South and Stewart Islands.	Total.	North Island and Chatham Islands.	South and Stewart Islands.
1858	34,179	25,234	59,413	57·53	42·47
1861	41,691	57,330	99,021	42·10	57·90
1864	65,349	106,809	172,158	37·96	62·04
1867	80,097	138,571	218,668	36·63	63·37
1871	97,008	159,385	256,393	37·84	62·16
1874	112,063	187,451	299,514	37·41	62·59
1878	158,404	256,008	414,412	38·22	61·78
1881	193,289	296,644	489,933	39·45	60·55
1886	250,681	327,801	578,482	43·33	56·67
1891	281,745	344,913	626,658	44·96	55·04
1896	340,872	362,488	703,360	48·46	51·54
1901	390,786	381,933	772,719	50·57	49·43
1906	476,934	411,645	888,578	53·67	46·33
1911	563,991	444,477	1,008,468	55·93	44·07

It will be seen that in 1858 the North Island had the larger population, this position being reversed at the succeeding enumerations until 1901, in which year the North Island was found to have a slightly larger population than the South, a position which it has since considerably improved upon. The Maori war which broke out in 1860 retarded settlement in the North, while the large area of land reserved for the Maoris was until quite recently a serious hindrance to the development of this portion of the Dominion. The construction of railways, roads, and bridges is now giving access to larger areas of new lands, which are being offered for selection in blocks intended for close settlement, and are quickly occupied. The South Island was practically free from Maori troubles, and settlement was more rapid, though much of the land was disposed of in large areas. The discovery of gold in Otago in 1861 and in the West Coast in 1864 attracted to these localities considerable numbers of miners.

In 1870 a policy of vigorous construction of railways and other developmental public works and of assistance to immigrants was inaugurated, resulting in a large increase to the population, including nearly ninety thousand Government immigrants introduced between 1873 and 1879.

Proportions of the Sexes.

The following table is interesting as showing the gradual equalization of the sexes, the number of females to 100 males having risen from 62·16 in 1861 to 90·33 in 1901. The proportion was slightly lower in 1906 and 1911, but has again risen to 90·59 in 1913.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Females to 100 Males.
1861	61,062	37,959	62·16
1871	150,356	106,037	70·52
1881	269,605	220,328	81·72
1891	332,877	293,781	88·26
1901	405,992	366,727	90·33
1906	471,008	417,570	88·65
1911	531,910	476,558	89·59

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The number of persons at each year of age is ascertained from the census household schedules. In the following tables these numbers have been condensed in customary groups, and the information disclosed at the census of 1911 is compared with that for two previous censuses. Chinese are included, but not Maoris.

Number.

Age-groups.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	42,259	40,945	44,324	42,482	59,975	57,934
5 years and under 10 years..	43,494	42,586	43,314	42,422	53,844	52,163
10 „ 15 „ ..	40,755	40,329	43,100	42,125	46,421	44,992
15 „ 20 „ ..	32,579	32,658	42,456	42,358	44,798	43,660
20 „ 25 „ ..	28,337	29,805	41,196	41,960	49,692	46,124
25 „ 30 „ ..	23,704	22,376	35,307	33,233	54,694	47,520
30 „ 35 „ ..	22,021	17,890	29,694	27,272	49,410	42,714
35 „ 40 „ ..	20,513	15,106	24,301	21,217	39,458	33,437
40 „ 45 „ ..	17,755	13,436	21,589	17,347	31,198	27,259
45 „ 50 „ ..	17,028	11,832	19,134	13,997	24,214	20,696
50 „ 55 „ ..	16,770	9,922	15,413	11,991	20,290	16,573
55 „ 60 „ ..	10,945	6,150	13,711	9,963	16,686	12,609
60 „ 65 „ ..	7,685	4,468	12,803	8,017	12,816	10,225
65 „ 70 „ ..	3,923	2,564	10,160	6,028	10,935	8,707
70 „ 75 „ ..	2,504	1,877	5,348	3,236	8,691	6,030
75 „ 80 „ ..	1,191	936	2,285	1,679	5,212	3,260
80 and over	718	629	1,425	1,192	2,735	2,130
Unspecified minors	30	36	24	15	59	42
„ adults	666	236	408	193	782	483
All ages	332,877	293,781	405,992	366,727	531,910	476,558

A calculation of the proportion per cent at each age-group to the total of males and females shows the effect of a declining birth-rate on the ages under 15, the proportion of males at these ages being 30·19 per cent. in 1911 against 38·08 per cent. in 1891, and of females 32·58 per cent. against 42·20 per cent. respectively.

Of the males, those 15–24 years formed 18·35 per cent. of the total in 1891, and 17·79 per cent. in the later year. At the ages 15–64 the proportions were 59·42 per cent. and 64·62 per cent. in 1891 and 1911 respectively. From 65 years upwards the proportions increased from 2·50 per cent. to 5·19 per cent. during the period under review.

Females at ages 15–44 increased in proportion to the total from 44·73 per cent. in 1891 to 50·56 per cent. in 1911. At 45 years and over there was 13·07 per cent. in 1891 and 16·86 per cent. in 1911 of the number of this sex.

Age-groups.	Proportion per Cent. of Males.			Proportion per Cent. of Females.		
	1891.	1901.	1911	1891.	1901.	1911.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 5 years	12·72	10·93	11·29	13·95	11·59	12·16
5 years and under 10 years..	13·09	10·68	10·15	14·51	11·57	10·96
10 „ 15 „ ..	12·27	10·62	8·75	13·74	11·49	9·46
15 „ 20 „ ..	9·82	10·47	8·43	11·12	11·56	9·18
20 „ 25 „ ..	8·53	10·16	9·36	10·16	11·45	9·68
25 „ 30 „ ..	7·14	8·71	10·30	7·62	9·07	9·98
30 „ 35 „ ..	6·63	7·32	9·30	6·10	7·44	8·97
35 „ 40 „ ..	6·18	5·99	7·43	5·15	5·79	7·02
40 „ 45 „ ..	5·34	5·32	5·87	4·58	4·73	5·73
45 „ 50 „ ..	5·13	4·72	4·56	4·03	3·82	4·35
50 „ 55 „ ..	5·05	3·80	3·82	3·38	3·27	3·48
55 „ 60 „ ..	3·29	3·38	3·14	2·10	2·72	2·65
60 „ 65 „ ..	2·31	3·16	2·41	1·52	2·19	2·15
65 „ 70 „ ..	1·18	2·51	2·06	0·87	1·65	1·83
70 „ 75 „ ..	0·75	1·32	1·64	0·64	0·88	1·27
75 „ 80 „ ..	0·36	0·56	0·98	0·32	0·46	0·69
80 and over	0·21	0·35	0·51	0·21	0·32	0·44
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The declining proportions at the earlier ages 0–19 years may be ascribed to a falling birth-rate, while the increase at the higher ages is due to the advanced age of the then mostly adult immigrants introduced during the early stages of settlement. These form the greater portion of the groups 60 years and over, numbering 70,741 persons in 1911, only 3,862 of these being New-Zealand-born. The latter element in the population is assuming larger proportions each year, while the influence of the numbers recruited from abroad on the age-constitution is gradually waning.

The distribution of population (exclusive of Maoris) between the North and South Islands is shown according to age-groups in the following table :—

Island.	Under 5	5 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and over.	Unspecified.	Totals.
North ..	66,888	160,015	165,117	100,190	48,183	22,457	879	563,729
South ..	50,997	125,793	124,951	76,030	40,985	25,235	486	444,477
Totals ..	117,885	285,808	290,068	176,220	89,168	47,692	1,365	1,008,206

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

The table following shows the birthplaces of the population, exclusive of Maoris, for five census years. The total number of British-born has increased during the period by 63 per cent., while the number of foreign-born has remained stationary. Persons born in New Zealand have increased 92 per cent. The Commonwealth of Australia is represented by 50,029 persons, a large increase since 1891. Against this there were 31,868 persons, natives of New Zealand, residing in the Commonwealth in 1911 as compared with 25,788 in 1901. Persons born in the United Kingdom numbered 218,834 in 1891, against 228,684 in 1911.

Birthplace.	Number in each Census Year.				
	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
New Zealand	366,716	441,661	516,106	606,247	702,779
Commonwealth of Australia	15,943	21,631	26,991	47,256	50,029
England	117,070	116,541	111,964	116,560	133,811
Wales	2,214	2,148	1,765	2,144	2,206
Scotland	51,916	50,435	47,858	47,767	51,709
Ireland	47,634	46,037	43,524	42,460	40,958
Other British possessions ..	3,703	3,901	4,273	4,560	5,234
Total British ..	605,196	682,354	752,481	866,994	986,726
Austria-Hungary ..	564	881	1,874	2,212	2,131
German Empire	4,663	4,595	4,217	4,174	4,015
Denmark	2,053	2,125	2,120	2,277	2,262
Chinese Empire	4,470	3,719	2,902	2,602	2,611
Other foreign countries ..	7,400	7,760	7,480	8,602	8,552
Total foreign ..	19,150	19,080	18,593	19,867	19,571
At sea	1,295	1,322	1,203	1,245	1,392
Not stated	1,017	604	442	472	779
Totals	626,658	703,360	772,719	888,578	1,008,468

The population of foreign origin shows a small increase since 1891, while the native-born portion becomes rapidly greater. The table given below shows the proportionate strength of the different nationalities represented in the Dominion.

Birthplace.	Proportion of each Nationality in—				
	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
New Zealand	58·61	62·85	66·83	68·26	69·74
Commonwealth of Australia	2·55	3·08	3·49	5·32	4·97
England	18·71	16·58	14·50	13·30	13·28
Wales	0·35	0·31	0·22	0·24	0·22
Scotland	8·30	7·18	6·20	5·38	5·13
Ireland..	7·61	6·55	5·64	4·78	4·06
Other British possessions ..	0·59	0·55	0·55	0·51	0·52
Total British ..	96·72	97·10	97·43	97·62	97·92
Austria-Hungary ..	0·09	0·13	0·24	0·25	0·21
German Empire	0·75	0·65	0·55	0·47	0·40
Denmark	0·33	0·30	0·27	0·26	0·22
Chinese Empire	0·71	0·53	0·38	0·29	0·26
Other foreign countries ..	1·19	1·10	0·97	0·97	0·85
Total foreign ..	3·07	2·71	2·41	2·24	1·94
At sea	0·21	0·19	0·16	0·14	0·14
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Conjugal Condition.

Both in 1906 and 1911 the number of females returned as married was less than that of males. In many instances married men coming to New Zealand from abroad leave their families behind until steady work has been obtained and a home prepared. This is the usual practice among aliens, the expense of transport in some cases preventing the union of families for a considerable length of time.

The number of married persons in 1911 was slightly more than one-third of the total population, exclusive of Maoris. Widowed and divorced are included among the unmarried over 20 and 15 years of age for males and females respectively, the number of the widowed being 14,222 males and 25,725 females. Those returned as divorced at the last census—575 males and 411 females—are probably less than the actual fact, owing to the reluctance of some persons to state this condition. The following table shows the number of unmarried and married males and females for five successive census years :—

Census.	Number of Unmarried				Number of Married	
	Males.		Females.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.	Twenty Years of Age and over.	Under 15 Years of Age.	Fifteen Years of Age and over.	Males.	Females.
1891	159,000	77,955	123,852	78,776	90,371	90,765
1896	169,325	94,946	126,087	102,422	102,621	103,062
1901	173,096	110,485	127,017	121,297	118,401	117,746
1906	186,270	137,191	137,621	136,584	143,838	142,736
1911	204,883	150,484	155,047	149,274	171,936	170,989

The proportions per cent. exhibit a steady increase in the case of married persons of either sex since 1891. Widowed males increased relatively to the total population, but not to the same extent as widowed females, as the latter do not remarry so often as the former, and the liability to fatal accident among males is far greater than among the opposite sex.

Census.	Proportion of Males			Proportion of Females		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1891	70·02	27·61	2·37	64·95	30·94	4·11
1896	69·48	27·97	2·55	64·37	31·10	4·53
1901	67·90	29·45	2·65	62·94	32·17	4·89
1906	66·52	30·78	2·70	60·57	34·24	5·19
1911	64·69	32·61	2·70	58·59	35·99	5·42

The proportion of married women under 20 years of age is steadily diminishing, while between 35 and 45 years there is a tendency towards an increase. Women in New Zealand are not now marrying at such early ages as they did formerly, as will be seen from the figures given below.

Age-groups.	Proportion of Married Women.				
	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 20 years	1·19	1·12	0·98	0·94	0·81
20 and under 35 years.. ..	60·12	59·57	59·94	60·29	59·98
35 „ 45 „	38·69	39·31	39·08	38·77	39·21
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Excluding the widowed, the number of unmarried males over 20 years of age was found at the census of 1911 to be 136,262, and the number of unmarried females was 123,549—110 bachelors to every 100 spinsters. The relative numbers at the last five census periods were,—

Census.	Number of Bachelors to every 100 Spinsters.
1891	105
1896	98
1901	97
1906	108
1911	110

Duration of Marriage and Number of Children.

At the census of 1911 information was collected for the first time as to duration of marriage, respective ages of husband and wife, and number of children, living and dead, born to the marriage. The first of the following tables shows the duration of marriage, number of married women, proportion per cent. of these without and with children, and the average number of children, counting (*a*) all married women and (*b*) married women with children only.

Duration of Marriage (in Years).	Total Number of Married Women.	Married Women without Children.		Married Women with Children.		Average Number of Children born to the Marriage, counting—	
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	(*a*) All Married Women.	(*b*) Married Women with Children.
Under 1 ..	5,902	5,110	86·58	792	13·42	0·137	1·021
1 and under 2 ..	7,362	3,678	49·96	3,684	50·04	0·521	1·042
2 ,, 3 ..	8,305	2,349	28·28	5,956	71·72	0·876	1·250
3 ,, 4 ..	8,139	1,815	22·30	6,324	77·70	1·227	1·579
4 ,, 5 ..	7,992	1,456	18·22	6,536	81·78	1·544	1·888
5 ,, 6 ..	7,368	1,184	16·07	6,184	83·93	1·821	2·169
6 ,, 7 ..	7,047	1,033	14·66	6,014	85·34	2·078	2·435
7 ,, 8 ..	6,878	985	14·32	5,893	85·68	2·317	2·704
8 ,, 9 ..	6,423	808	12·58	5,615	87·42	2·556	2·923
9 ,, 10 ..	5,940	703	11·83	5,237	88·17	2·818	3·197
10 ,, 11 ..	6,475	893	13·79	5,582	86·21	2·874	3·334
11 ,, 12 ..	5,354	582	10·87	4,772	89·13	3·227	3·620
12 ,, 13 ..	5,014	547	10·91	4,467	89·09	3·285	3·687
13 ,, 14 ..	4,571	450	9·84	4,121	90·16	3·577	3·967
14 ,, 15 ..	4,529	494	10·91	4,035	89·09	3·635	4·080
15 ,, 16 ..	4,020	447	11·12	3,573	88·88	3·813	4·290
16 ,, 17 ..	3,721	396	10·64	3,325	89·36	3·963	4·435
17 ,, 18 ..	3,655	333	9·11	3,322	90·89	4·121	4·535
18 ,, 19 ..	3,499	319	9·12	3,180	90·88	4·305	4·737
19 ,, 20 ..	3,208	260	8·12	2,948	91·88	4·482	4·893
20 ,, 21 ..	3,698	403	10·90	3,295	89·10	4·589	5·150
21 ,, 22 ..	2,732	229	8·38	2,503	91·62	4·755	5·190
22 ,, 23 ..	2,837	223	7·86	2,614	92·14	5·012	5·439
23 ,, 24 ..	2,743	217	7·91	2,526	92·09	5·234	5·683
24 ,, 25 ..	2,599	221	8·50	2,378	91·50	5·174	5·655
25 ,, 26 ..	2,721	246	9·04	2,475	90·96	5·237	5·757
26 ,, 27 ..	2,480	183	7·38	2,297	92·62	5·593	6·038
27 ,, 28 ..	2,319	202	8·71	2,117	91·29	5·561	6·091
28 ,, 29 ..	2,326	171	7·35	2,155	92·65	5·816	6·277
29 ,, 30 ..	1,951	148	7·59	1,803	92·41	6·018	6·512
30 ,, 31 ..	2,417	219	9·06	2,198	90·94	6·012	6·610
31 ,, 32 ..	1,624	115	7·08	1,509	92·92	6·414	6·903
32 ,, 33 ..	1,914	137	7·16	1,777	92·84	6·484	6·983
33 ,, 34 ..	1,742	141	8·09	1,601	91·91	6·618	7·201
34 ,, 35 ..	1,603	99	6·18	1,504	93·82	6·832	7·282
35 ,, 36 ..	1,736	137	7·89	1,599	92·11	6·754	7·333
36 ,, 37 ..	1,685	120	7·12	1,565	92·88	6·936	7·467
37 ,, 38 ..	1,423	111	7·80	1,312	92·20	7·155	7·760
38 ,, 39 ..	1,261	88	6·98	1,173	93·02	7·174	7·712
39 ,, 40 ..	1,026	57	5·55	969	94·45	7·362	7·794
40 ,, 41 ..	1,435	130	9·06	1,305	90·94	6·931	7·621
41 ,, 42 ..	840	58	6·90	782	93·10	7·737	8·310
42 ,, 43 ..	823	43	5·22	780	94·78	7·725	8·151
43 ,, 44 ..	755	57	7·55	698	92·45	7·673	8·299
44 ,, 45 ..	672	53	7·89	619	92·11	7·604	8·255
45 ,, 46 ..	816	65	7·96	751	92·04	7·583	8·239
46 ,, 47 ..	586	40	6·83	546	93·17	7·568	8·122
47 ,, 48 ..	599	44	7·35	555	92·65	8·067	8·706
48 ,, 49 ..	496	29	5·85	467	94·15	8·252	8·764
49 ,, 50 ..	399	25	6·27	374	93·73	8·321	8·877
50 ,, 51 ..	437	29	6·64	408	93·36	7·659	8·203
51 ,, 52 ..	221	18	8·14	203	91·86	8·072	8·788
52 ,, 53 ..	232	21	9·05	211	90·95	7·866	8·649
53 ,, 54 ..	168	8	4·76	160	95·24	8·345	8·762
54 ,, 55 ..	140	7	5·00	133	95·00	8·850	9·315
55 ,, 56 ..	106	3	2·83	103	97·17	8·651	8·903
56 and over ..	323	26	8·05	297	91·95	8·111	8·821
Not stated ..	4,001	2,526	63·13	1,475	36·87	1·683	4·565
Totals ..	171,283	30,491	17·80	140,792	82·20	3·480	4·233

The next table shows for each year of duration of marriage the number of married women, and the number of children born to the existing marriage. Detailed tables showing similar information for married women at various ages are published in the census volume.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.—SUMMARY SHOWING DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN BORN.

NOTE.—In the column "Not stated" are entered all married women who apparently had had no children, but omitted to state so on the Schedule. In the column "None" are entered those who stated definitely they had had no children born to the marriage.

Married Women..		Number of Married Women to whom the Number of Children stated at Head of Column were born.													Total Children born.
Years married.	Number.	Not stated.	None.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 and over.	
Under 1	5,902	3,364	1,746	778	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	809
1 and under 2 ..	7,362	2,371	1,307	3,535	146	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,839
2 „ 3 ..	8,305	1,522	827	4,546	1,338	66	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,445
3 „ 4 ..	8,139	1,138	677	3,112	2,800	380	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,985
4 „ 5 ..	7,992	906	550	2,262	2,921	1,192	145	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	12,341
5 „ 6 ..	7,368	742	442	1,602	2,519	1,559	439	53	9	2	1	..	..	..	13,414
6 „ 7 ..	7,047	655	378	1,292	2,004	1,779	741	156	32	6	4	..	..	..	14,647
7 „ 8 ..	6,878	623	362	1,047	1,693	1,670	1,046	336	82	15	4	..	..	..	15,936
8 „ 9 ..	6,423	501	307	900	1,458	1,455	1,075	513	149	52	9	2	2	..	16,414
9 „ 10 ..	5,940	426	277	698	1,190	1,285	1,021	664	282	70	21	6	..	..	16,741
10 „ 11 ..	6,475	568	325	740	1,225	1,230	1,081	744	358	136	43	14	7	4	18,611
11 „ 12 ..	5,354	357	225	553	894	1,009	882	702	433	193	65	19	13	9	17,278
12 „ 13 ..	5,014	351	196	525	825	890	802	643	459	199	86	24	9	5	16,470
13 „ 14 ..	4,571	283	167	439	623	787	762	589	454	268	120	56	18	10	16,350
14 „ 15 ..	4,529	314	180	410	673	695	681	575	434	288	182	53	27	17	16,465
15 „ 16 ..	4,020	269	178	363	477	641	572	523	405	269	146	102	52	23	15,330
16 „ 17 ..	3,721	248	148	311	458	540	552	470	349	267	194	87	51	46	14,748
17 „ 18 ..	3,655	217	116	294	463	545	537	417	354	286	177	129	72	48	15,064
18 „ 19 ..	3,499	203	116	230	415	476	506	458	356	274	204	122	79	60	15,063
19 „ 20 ..	3,203	164	96	261	333	419	459	384	327	253	191	147	86	83	14,356
20 „ 25 ..	14,609	849	444	887	1,353	1,725	1,815	1,721	1,483	1,258	1,011	731	573	759	71,982
25 „ 30 ..	11,797	604	346	546	798	1,099	1,272	1,332	1,297	1,143	975	745	602	1,038	66,283
30 „ 35 ..	9,300	476	235	324	442	618	775	980	916	950	869	761	626	1,328	59,838
35 „ 40 ..	7,181	325	188	230	266	332	471	567	691	730	700	731	612	1,288	50,195
40 „ 45 ..	4,525	208	133	146	130	186	226	310	397	397	466	466	461	999	33,706
45 „ 50 ..	2,896	135	68	67	79	84	120	188	233	262	306	284	304	766	22,868
50 and over ..	1,627	69	43	39	47	53	67	78	115	122	196	174	172	452	13,134
Not stated ..	4,001	2,137	389	309	223	182	145	121	117	97	67	77	35	102	6,734
Totals ..	171,283	20,025	10,466	26,446	25,804	20,901	16,225	12,546	9,733	7,537	6,037	4,730	3,796	7,037	596,046

Religion.

There is no State Church in New Zealand, nor is financial assistance given by the State to any religious denomination. Among the first colonists settlements were formed composed entirely of the adherents of certain religious bodies, but, as facilities for communication increased, this exclusiveness rapidly gave place to a spirit of tolerance, and no serious attempt was made to preserve the distinctive religious character of these communities. In Otago, where the Free Church of Scotland founded a settlement, adherents to the Presbyterian Church, mostly descendants of the original stock, form 46 per cent. of the population of that portion of the Dominion; while in Canterbury, which was originally settled by the United Church of England and Ireland, adherents to the Church of England constituted a similar proportion of the population of the Provincial District at the census of 1911.

The Church of England has the largest number of adherents, and, according to returns collected in 1911, had 554 churches, besides using 242 other buildings for Divine worship. The Presbyterian Church, the next in strength, had 426 churches, with the use of 283 buildings as temporary places of worship. Roman Catholics occupy third place in point of numbers, and possessed 296 churches and used 62 other buildings. Methodists had 405 churches, and used 178 other buildings wherein to hold service.

The total number of churches and chapels belonging to all denominations and sects was 1,976, besides which 491 schoolhouses and 392 dwellings or public buildings were made use of as places of worship or for meetings. These churches and buildings were sufficient for the accommodation of 429,059 persons, or 42 per cent. of the total number of adherents and members.

The number belonging to each of the principal denominations is shown, for five census periods, in the next table.

Denomination.	Number of Adherents.				
	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
Church of England ..	253,331	282,809	315,263	368,065	413,842
Presbyterian	141,477	159,952	176,503	203,597	234,662
Methodist	63,415	73,367	83,802	89,038	94,827
Roman Catholic ..	87,272	98,804	109,822	126,995	140,523
Other Christian denominations	48,633	55,137	53,739	58,619	65,735
Non-Christian	14,342	14,327	13,304	14,346	15,029
No religion	1,558	1,875	1,109	1,709	5,529
Object to state ..	15,342	15,967	18,295	24,325	35,905
Unspecified	1,288	1,122	882	1,884	2,416
Totals.. ..	626,658	703,360	772,719	888,578	1,008,468

Members of Christian denominations formed 94·39 per cent. of those who made answer to the inquiry at the last census, non-Christian sects were 1·49 per cent., and those who described themselves as of no religion 0·55 per cent. The Census Act provides that those persons who are unwilling to state what denomination, if any, they belong to may enter the word "Object" in the census schedule. In 1911 there were 35,905 persons, or 3·57 per cent. of the total, who took advantage of this permission.

Denomination.	Proportion of Adherents.				
	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Church of England	40·51	40·27	40·85	41·51	41·14
Presbyterian	22·62	22·78	22·87	22·96	23·32
Methodist	10·14	10·44	10·86	10·06	9·43
Roman Catholic	13·96	14·07	14·23	14·32	13·97
Other Christian denominations ..	7·79	7·86	6·96	6·60	6·53
Non-Christian	2·28	2·04	1·72	1·61	1·49
No religion	0·25	0·27	0·14	0·19	0·55
Object to state	2·45	2·27	2·37	2·75	3·57
Totals..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

The tables following show the numbers and the proportions per 10,000 living at quinquennial age-periods of persons, males and females, stated to be deaf and dumb, lunatics, and feeble-minded at the census taken for the 2nd April, 1911. The total infirmities of the people numbered 5,301 or 52·56 in every 10,000 persons living. Of this total the deaf and dumb numbered 301 or 2·98 per 10,000; the blind contributed 482 or 4·78 per 10,000; the lunatics numbered 3,741 or 37·10 per 10,000; and the feebleminded 777 or 7·70 per 10,000.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

Ages.	Total Population.	Male Population.	Males.		Female Population.	Females	
			Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.
All ages	1,008,468	531,910	154	279	476,558	147	203
Specified ages ..	1,007,102	531,069	154	278	476,033	147	202
Under 5 years ..	117,909	59,975	2	2	57,934	4	3
5 years to 10 years	106,007	53,844	29	3	52,163	23	8
10 „ 15 „	91,413	46,421	32	5	44,992	31	4
15 „ 20 „	88,458	44,798	17	15	43,660	23	8
20 „ 25 „	95,816	49,692	15	9	46,124	14	6
25 „ 30 „	102,214	54,694	13	14	47,520	12	5
30 „ 35 „	92,124	49,410	7	9	42,714	6	10
35 „ 40 „	72,895	39,458	10	8	33,437	4	8
40 „ 45 „	58,457	31,198	6	12	27,259	8	7
45 „ 50 „	44,910	24,214	8	13	20,696	7	6
50 „ 55 „	36,863	20,290	5	22	16,573	5	10
55 „ 60 „	29,295	16,686	4	16	12,609	4	11
60 „ 65 „	23,041	12,816	1	11	10,225	2	11
65 „ 70 „	19,642	10,935	3	35	8,707	2	15
70 „ 75 „	14,721	8,691	..	32	6,030	2	38
75 „ 80 „	8,472	5,212	1	42	3,260	..	22
80 and upwards ..	4,865	2,735	1	30	2,130	..	30
Unspecified ..	1,366	841	..	1	525	..	1

Lunatics and Feeble-minded.

Ages.	Total Population.	Male Population.	Males.		Female Population.	Females.	
			Lunatics.	Feeble-mind'd		Lunatics.	Feeble mind'd
All ages	1,008,468	531,910	2,195	423	476,558	1,546	354
Specified ages ..	1,007,102	531,069	2,148	416	476,033	1,534	352
Under 5 years ..	117,909	59,975	3	1	57,934	..	1
5 years to 10 years	106,007	53,844	17	21	52,163	15	11
10 „ 15 „	91,413	46,421	18	46	44,992	14	42
15 „ 20 „	88,458	44,798	43	61	43,660	22	30
20 „ 25 „	95,816	49,692	77	55	46,124	73	34
25 „ 30 „	102,214	54,694	149	37	47,520	106	35
30 „ 35 „	92,124	49,410	217	28	42,714	142	29
35 „ 40 „	72,895	39,458	226	20	33,437	156	19
40 „ 45 „	58,457	31,198	269	9	27,259	166	26
45 „ 50 „	44,910	24,214	211	13	20,696	178	15
50 „ 55 „	36,863	20,290	209	7	16,573	168	21
55 „ 60 „	29,295	16,686	174	8	12,609	143	7
60 „ 65 „	23,041	12,816	180	20	10,225	110	14
65 „ 70 „	19,642	10,935	117	17	8,707	92	15
70 „ 75 „	17,721	8,691	126	20	6,030	81	15
75 „ 80 „	8,472	5,212	68	23	3,260	42	16
80 and upwards ..	4,865	2,735	44	30	2,130	26	22
Unspecified ..	1,366	841	47	7	525	12	2

INFIRMITY: PROPORTION PER 10,000 AT QUINQUENNIAL AGE-PERIODS.

Ages, in Years.	Totals.			Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.			Lunatics.			Feeble-minded.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P'sons	Males.	Fem's	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females
All ages	52·56	57·36	47·21	2·98	2·89	3·08	4·78	5·25	4·26	37·10	41·27	32·44	7·70	7·95	7·43
Under 5	1·36	1·33	1·38	0·51	0·33	0·69	0·42	0·33	0·52	0·26	0·50	..	0·17	0·17	0·17
5 and under 10 ..	11·98	13·00	10·92	4·90	5·38	4·41	1·04	0·56	1·53	3·02	3·16	2·87	3·02	3·90	2·11
10 „ 15 ..	21·00	21·75	20·23	6·89	6·89	6·89	0·98	1·07	0·89	3·50	3·88	3·11	9·63	9·91	9·34
15 „ 20 ..	24·76	30·36	19·01	4·52	3·80	5·27	2·60	3·35	1·83	7·35	9·60	5·04	10·29	13·61	6·87
20 „ 25 ..	29·54	31·39	27·53	3·03	3·02	3·03	1·57	1·81	1·30	15·65	15·49	15·83	9·29	11·07	7·37
25 „ 30 ..	36·30	38·94	33·25	2·45	2·33	2·52	1·86	2·56	1·05	24·95	27·24	22·31	7·04	6·76	7·37
30 „ 35 ..	48·63	52·82	43·78	1·41	1·42	1·41	2·06	1·82	2·34	38·97	43·92	33·24	6·19	5·66	6·79
35 „ 40 ..	61·87	66·91	55·93	1·92	2·53	1·20	2·19	2·03	2·39	52·41	57·28	46·66	5·35	5·07	5·68
40 „ 45 ..	86·04	94·88	75·94	2·39	1·92	2·93	3·25	3·85	2·57	74·41	86·22	60·90	5·99	2·89	9·54
45 „ 50 ..	100·42	101·18	99·54	3·34	3·30	3·38	4·23	5·37	2·90	86·62	87·14	86·01	6·23	5·37	7·25
50 „ 55 ..	121·26	119·76	123·09	2·71	2·46	3·02	8·68	10·84	6·03	102·27	103·01	101·37	7·60	3·45	12·67
55 „ 60 ..	125·27	121·06	130·86	2·73	2·40	3·17	9·21	9·59	8·73	108·21	104·28	113·41	5·12	4·79	5·55
60 „ 65 ..	151·47	165·41	133·98	1·30	0·78	1·95	9·55	8·58	10·76	125·86	140·45	107·58	14·76	15·61	13·69
65 „ 70 ..	150·70	157·29	142·41	2·55	2·74	2·29	25·46	32·01	17·23	106·40	106·99	105·66	16·29	15·55	17·23
70 „ 75 ..	213·30	204·81	225·54	1·36	..	3·32	47·55	36·82	63·02	140·61	144·98	134·33	23·78	23·01	24·87
75 „ 80 ..	252·59	257·09	245·39	1·18	1·91	..	75·54	80·58	67·48	129·84	130·47	128·83	46·03	44·13	49·08
80 and upwards ..	376·16	383·91	366·20	2·06	3·65	..	123·33	109·69	140·84	143·88	160·88	122·07	106·89	109·69	103·29

Occupations of the People.

In the Government Statistician's report on the census of 1911 and in the census volume will be found full details of the occupations of the people. A short reference is all that can be introduced here.

The population, specified as to occupation, is divided into two divisions—viz., breadwinners and dependents. The latter consist chiefly of wives, relatives, and others employed in household duties but not receiving wages, children living with their parents, and persons supported by charity.

Breadwinners are divided into seven classes, as below, the numbers and proportions per cent. at the census of 1911 being as shown.

Primary Producers.—Males, 123,099; females, 7,482. This class includes persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, fishing, and mining.

Males 23·15, females 1·57, per cent. of population of either sex.

Industrial.—Males, 113,684; females, 19,871; persons engaged in manufacture or other processes where materials are employed combined.

Males 21·38, females 4·17, per cent.

Commercial.—Males, 52,994; females, 12,768.

The commercial group forms 9·97 per cent. of the male and 2·68 per cent. of the female population.

Transport and Communication.—Males, 35,212; females, 1,221; persons engaged in the transport of passengers and goods and in effecting communication.

Males 6·62, females 0·26, per cent.

Professional.—Males, 19,796; females, 12,920. These are persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in Government, defence, law and order, or ministering to religion, charity, health, education, art, science, or amusement.

Males 3·72, females 2·71, per cent.

Domestic (but directly earning money).—Males, 10,891; females, 33,376; persons supplying board and lodging, or personal services for which payment is rendered.

Males 2·05, females 7·00, per cent.

Indefinite.—Males, 8,180; females, 2,623: persons living on incomes earned in the past, or indefinitely described.

Males 1·54, females 0·55, per cent.

The population of each class, and the proportion per cent. of the total population, are shown in the table following.

With regard to sub-classes A and B of Class VI, a fact noted in connection with the census is that there is a considerable decrease in the number of persons who returned themselves on the census schedules as engaged in agricultural pursuits (67,557 in 1906 and 54,738 in 1911), while the number returning themselves as engaged in pastoral pursuits has largely increased (55,287 in 1911 as against 27,400 in 1906). This would apparently point to the fact that less attention is now being

paid to agricultural and more to pastoral farming, particularly dairying, than formerly. According to the agriculture statistics of the Dominion, the amount of cropping in New Zealand has not varied greatly during recent years, but the industrial statistics (see section of this book dealing with manufactories and works) show a great advance in the output of butter and cheese, particularly of the latter. Taking the two classes together, there appears to have been an increase in the number engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits of over 15,000 during the five years between the two censuses 1906 and 1911.

Occupation.	Numbers.			Proportion per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.
Total population	1,008,468	531,910	476,558	100·00	100·00	100·00
Section A.—Breadwinners.						
Class I. Professional	32,716	19,796	12,920	3·25	3·72	2·71
,, II. Domestic	44,267	10,891	33,376	4·39	2·05	7·00
,, III. Commercial—						
Sub-class A. Property and Finance	9,940	8,687	1,253	0·99	1·64	0·26
Sub-class B. Trade ..	54,926	43,412	11,514	5·45	8·16	2·42
Sub-class C. Storage ..	896	895	1	0·09	0·17	0·00
,, IV. Transport and Communication	36,433	35,212	1,221	3·61	6·62	0·26
,, V. Industrial	133,555	113,684	19,871	13·25	21·38	4·17
,, VI. Agricultural, Pastoral, and other Primary Producers—						
Sub-class A. Agricultural	54,738	52,426	2,312	5·43	9·86	0·48
Sub-class B. Pastoral ..	55,287	50,148	5,139	5·48	9·43	1·08
Sub-class C. Mineral ..	14,775	14,767	8	1·47	2·78	0·00
Sub-class D. Other Primary Producers	5,781	5,758	23	0·57	1·08	0·01
,, VII. Indefinite	10,803	8,180	2,623	1·07	1·54	0·55
Section B.—Non-breadwinners (Dependents).						
Class VIII. Dependents—						
Sub-class A. Dependent on natural guardians	543,229	161,720	381,509	53·88	30·42	80·07
Sub-class B. Dependent upon the State, or upon public or private support	10,822	6,103	4,719	1·07	1·15	0·99
Occupations not stated	300	231	69	..	..	..

No less than 31·57 per cent. of the male population and 81·06 per cent. of the females are shown by the above table to be dependent. These consist of 161,720 males and 381,509 females dependent upon natural guardians; and 6,103 males and 4,719 females dependent upon the State or upon public or private support. The greater number of those dependent upon natural guardians are scholars and students. There are also a large number of dependent relatives who were not stated to be performing domestic duties, and, of females, many persons performing domestic duties for which remuneration is not paid.

In the next table the number of breadwinners of either sex in each class of occupation, and the proportions per cent. to the total of breadwinners, is given :—

Occupation.	Numbers.			Proportion per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.
Total breadwinners	454,117	363,856	90,261	100·00	100·00	100·00
Class I. Professional	32,716	19,796	12,920	7·20	5·44	14·31
„ II. Domestic	44,267	10,891	33,376	9·75	2·99	36·98
„ III. Commercial—						
Sub-class A. Property and Finance	9,940	8,687	1,253	2·19	2·39	1·39
Sub-class B. Trade ..	54,926	43,412	11,514	12·10	11·93	12·76
Sub-class C. Storage ..	896	895	1	0·20	0·25	0·00
„ IV. Transport and Communication	36,433	35,212	1,221	8·02	9·68	1·35
„ V. Industrial	133,555	113,684	19,871	29·41	31·24	22·01
„ VI. Agricultural, Pastoral, and other Primary Producers—						
Sub-class A. Agricultural ..	54,738	52,426	2,312	12·05	14·41	2·56
Sub-class B. Pastoral ..	55,287	50,148	5,139	12·18	13·78	5·69
Sub-class C. Mineral ..	14,775	14,767	8	3·25	4·06	0·01
Sub-class D. Other Primary Producers	5,781	5,758	23	1·27	1·58	0·03
„ VII. Indefinite	10,803	8,180	2,623	2·38	2·25	2·91

Employers and Employed.

The breadwinners of the Dominion are also classified according to the grade of their occupations, by which means the entire population can be brought under six heads :—

	Males.	Per Cent. of Breadwinners.	Females.	Per Cent. of Breadwinners.
Employers	43,927	12·07	2,766	3·07
Independent workers ..	56,708	15·58	9,659	10·70
Wage-earners ..	231,653	63·67	64,264	71·20
Unemployed ..	7,152	1·97	1,203	1·33
Relatives assisting, and not specified	24,416	6·71	12,369	13·70
Breadwinners ..	363,856	100·00	90,261	100·00
Dependents ..	167,823	..	386,228	..
Not stated	231	..	69	..
Totals ..	531,910	..	476,558	..

The proportion of the male breadwinners who are employers (12·07 per cent.) is slightly lower than it was in 1906 (12·81 per cent.). On the female side the proportion of employers was 3·07 per cent., as against 3·10 in 1906. Male wage-earners, employed or unemployed, were 65·64 per cent., against 65·52 per cent. in 1906. Female wage-earners, whether in work or not, were 72·53 per cent. in 1911, against 75·57 per cent. in 1906.

The Unemployed.

The unemployed male population in New Zealand in April, 1911, formed only 1·97 per cent. of the breadwinners, as against 2·53 per cent. returned at the census of 1906.

Of the unemployed (males), which totalled 7,152,—

1,607 are found in Order 24 (741 agricultural, 293 pastoral, 473 mining, gold, coal, &c., 76 bushmen, and 24 fishermen and others).
950 in Order 23: Industrial workers imperfectly defined (chiefly general labourers).
869 in Order 21: House building, road and railway works labourers, &c.).
604 in Order 15: Manufacturers of books, tools, implements, furniture, building materials, &c.
535 in Order 14: Road, railway, tram, or sea and river traffic,
379 in Order 3: Engaged in board and lodging and rendering personal services.
298 in Order 2: Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, &c.
297 in Order 7: Dealing in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants.
209 in Order 17: Workers in animal food, drinks, narcotics, stimulants, &c.
194 in Order 16: Manufacturing textile fabrics, dress, &c.
152 in Order 19: Manufacturing earthenware, jewellery, and workers in metals.

The balance are fairly evenly distributed over the remaining orders of occupations.

Of the regular agricultural workers for wages, only thirty-five in every thousand were found to be unemployed.

It is a matter for congratulation that the total number of unemployed in 1911 was found to be only 8,355, against 9,561 in 1906, when the population of the Dominion was considerably smaller.

Maori and Half-caste Population.

Prior to the colonization of New Zealand by Europeans, the earliest navigators and explorers found a race of people already inhabiting both Islands. Papers written in 1874 by Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Fox and Sir Donald McLean (then Native Minister) state that at what time the discovery of these Islands was made by the Maoris, or from what place they came, are matters of tradition only, and that much has been lost in the obscurity enveloping the history of a people without letters. Nor is there anything on record respecting the origin of the Maori people themselves, beyond the general tradition of the Polynesian race, which seems to show a series of successive migrations from west to east, probably by way of Malaysia to the Pacific. Little more can now be gathered from their traditions than that they were immigrants and that they probably found inhabitants on the east coast of the North Island belonging to the same race as themselves—the descendants of a prior migration, whose history is lost. The tradition runs that, generations ago, the Maoris dwelt in a country named Hawaiki, and that one of their chiefs, after a long voyage, reached the northern island of New Zealand. Returning to his home with a flattering description of the country he had discovered, this chief, it is said, persuaded a number of his kinsfolk and friends, who were much

harassed by war, to set out with a fleet of double canoes for the new land. The names of most of the canoes are still remembered, and each tribe agrees in its account of the doings of the people of the principal canoes after their arrival in New Zealand; and from these traditional accounts the descent of the numerous tribes has been traced. The position of the legendary Hawaiki is unknown, but many places in the South Seas have been thus named in memory of the motherland. The Maoris speak a very pure dialect of the Polynesian language, the common tongue, with more or less variation, in all the eastern Pacific islands. When Captain Cook first visited New Zealand he availed himself of the services of a Native from Tahiti, whose speech was easily understood by the Maoris. In this way much information respecting the early history of the country and its inhabitants was obtained which could not have otherwise been had.

A census of the Maori population is taken every five years, the information being obtained by the collectors either directly or through the chief or head of the tribe or hapu. The name, sex, and age, so far as it can be ascertained, of each Maori is entered; but, owing to the nomadic habits of the race and lack of definite knowledge in some particulars, it has been a difficult task in the past. The results of the past five enumerations are as follows:—

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	22,861	19,132	41,993
1896	21,673	18,181	39,854
1901	23,112	20,031	43,143
1906	25,538	22,193	47,731
1911	26,475	23,369	49,844

The number of half-castes living as members of Maori tribes, and the number living as and among Europeans, is given in the next table for five census periods. Those under the first heading are already included among Maoris in the preceding table, the others being classed among the European population. It is a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the number of half-castes living as Maoris. There has been no definite rule to guide collectors in deciding when a half-caste should be classified as living as a Maori—indeed, it might be said that all the half-castes and a large proportion of the Maoris in the South Island live in European fashion. They mostly have separate holdings of land and separate homes, and have adopted the habits of the whites.

HALF-CASTES.

Census Year.	Half-castes.		Total.
	Living as Members of Maori Tribes.	Living as and among Europeans.	
1891	2,681	2,184	4,865
1896	3,503	2,259	5,762
1901	3,133	2,406	5,539
1906	3,938	2,578	6,516
1911	4,181	2,879	7,060

The number of Maoris (including half-castes living as Maoris) in each county and on adjacent islands, as ascertained at the census of 1911, was as follows:—

NUMBER OF MAORIS IN EACH COUNTY, CENSUS 1911.

Counties.	Persons.	Counties.	Persons.
Mangonui	2,330	Mauriceville	15
Whangaroa	626	Hutt and Makara ..	311
Hokianga	3,228	Waitotara	430
Bay of Islands	2,623	Manawatu	248
Hobson	818	Kairanga	171
Otamatea	454	Rangitikei	387
Whangarei	941	Wanganui	656
Rodney	155	Horowhenua	1,295
Great Barrier Island ..	72	Waimarino	632
Eden (including Waiheke and Chamberlin Islands)	426	Oroua, Pohangina, Kiwitea	221
Waitemata	186	Patea	258
Manukau	776	Hawera	570
Waikato	603	Eltham	38
Raglan	1,720	Whangamomona ..	51
Kawhia	588	Taranaki	474
Awakino	86	Waimate West	153
East Taupo	1,046	Clifton	388
Matamata	403	Egmont	659
West Taupo	1,299	Sounds	218
Waitomo	1,523	Marlborough	162
Waipa	375	Waimea	133
Piako	231	Collingwood	5
Ohinemuri	661	Takaka	48
Thames	770	Buller	36
Coromandel	498	Westland	82
Ohura	61	Kaikoura .. .	109
Tauranga	1,718	Ashley	230
Whakatane	2,228	Malvern	5
Opotiki	1,427	Selwyn	83
Rotorua	1,461	Heathcote	5
Waiapu	2,952	Akaroa	25
Cook	1,424	Mount Herbert	106
Waikohu	549	Wairewa	107
Wairoa	2,660	Geraldine	174
Hawke's Bay	1,262	Levels	41
Waipawa	324	Mackenzie	4
Patangata	134	Waimate	71
Akitio	56	Waitaki	96
Castlepoint	26	Waikouaiti	138
Featherston	348	Peninsula	140
Wairarapa South ..	114	Waihemo	7
Pahiatua	33	Taieri	59
Masterton	279	Clutha	39
Waipukurau	7	Southland	190
Dannevirke	162	Wallace	327
Weber	3	Stewart Island	63
Eketahuna	9	Chatham Islands	219
		Ruapuke Island	41

Population of Cook and other Pacific Islands included within the Boundaries of the Dominion.

During the year 1901, the boundaries of the Dominion were extended to include the Cook Group and certain other of the South Pacific islands. No record of the population of these islands was then obtainable, but at each subsequent census an account of the number and birthplaces of the inhabitants was taken. The results for the census of 1911 are shown in the following table:—

	Whites and Half-castes living as Whites.	Natives and Half-castes living as Natives.	Total.
Rarotonga	139(a)	2,620	2,759
Mangaia	5(b)	1,466	1,471
Aitutaki	16(c)	810	826
Atiu	2(d)	1,221	1,223
Mauke	10(e)	447	457
Mitiaro	1(f)	198	199
Total Cook Group ..	173	6,762	6,935
Niue (or Savage Island) ..	52(g)	3,891	3,943*
Palmerston	..	107	107
Penrhyn	3(h)	332	335
Manihiki	4(i)	440	444
Rakaanga	..	315	315
Danger (or Pukapuka)	..	490	490
Hervey Islands	..	29†	29†
Total other islands ..	59	5,604	5,663
Total population of Pacific islands	232	12,366	12,598

* Not including 513 absentees. † Labourers temporarily employed on these islands.

(a) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 52; New Zealand, 30; Australia, 4; Tasmania, 1; Rarotonga, 23; Mangaia, 2; Atiu, 1; Aitutaki, 1; France, 6; Germany, 3; Sweden, 1; United States of America, 9; Holland, 1; Pitcairn Island, 2; Tahiti, 2; not stated, 2.

(b) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 3; New Zealand, 1; Australia, 1.

(c) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 5; New Zealand, 1; Rarotonga, 1; Aitutaki, 4; France, 2; Germany, 1; Norway, 2.

(d) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 1; Society Islands, 1.

(e) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 2; Mauke, 6; Germany, 2.

(f) Birthplaces.—Denmark, 1.

(g) Birthplaces not stated.

(h) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 2; New Zealand, 1.

(i) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 1; New Zealand, 1; France, 2.

Summary of Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 66; New Zealand, 34; Australia, 5; Tasmania, 1; Rarotonga, 23; Mangaia, 2; Atiu, 1; Mauke, 6; Aitutaki, 5; France, 10; Germany, 6; Sweden, 1; United States of America, 9; Holland, 1; Pitcairn Island, 2; Norway, 2; Tahiti, 2; Society Islands, 1; Denmark, 1; not stated, 54 (52 of these on Niue Island).

THE CHINESE.

At the census of 1881, the year in which taxation was first imposed on Chinese landing in New Zealand, the Chinese population numbered 5,004 persons, which fell to 4,542 in 1884, and further to 3,711 in 1896. During the period 1881–96 the poll-tax was £10 per head, and this seemed sufficient for the purpose of preventing a large influx of the Chinese. During the years 1894 and 1895, however, the arrivals shown by the Customs returns were found to be somewhat greater than the departures, and in 1896 an Act was passed, raising the poll-tax on Chinese immigrants to £100 per head and limiting the number of Chinese passengers that may be carried by vessels to New Zealand to one for every 200 tons burthen. According to the census of 1901 the Chinese population was 2,857, and in 1906 it was 2,570, while at the census of 1911 the total was 2,630, of whom 88 were females. The decrease still continues, deaths exceeding births and the departures being more than the arrivals. Since the census of 1911, excess of deaths over births has reduced the Chinese by 48, while excess of departures over arrivals has caused a further reduction of 66. The estimated Chinese population of the Dominion on 31st December, 1913, was 2,516, of whom, however, 112 were females, an increase of 24 of that sex since the census.

SECTION IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

SUBSECTION A.—BIRTHS.

INTRODUCTORY

Registration.

REGISTRATION of births in New Zealand dates as far back as 1847, in which year was passed a Registration Ordinance which made provision for a record of births and deaths being kept by the State. Under this ordinance many registrations were effected, some of births as far back as 1840. Compulsory registration did not, however, come into force until 1855.

The earlier Registration Acts and their amendments provided for very little information being given in the case of births, the registers containing merely date and place of birth, name and sex of child, names of father and mother, and occupation of father. In 1875, however, a new Registration Act was passed, under which information was recorded as to ages and birthplaces of parents. A recent amendment to the Act provides for sexes and ages of previous issue of the marriage being given.

The law as to registration of births is now embodied in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1908, and the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1912. The provisions generally as to registration are that a birth may be registered within sixty-two days without fee. After sixty-two days and within six months a birth is registrable only after solemn declaration made before the Registrar by the parent or some person present at birth, and on payment of a late fee of 5s., which may, however, be remitted at the discretion of the Registrar-General. When six months have elapsed a birth cannot be registered except within a month after conviction of one of the responsible parties for neglect. But an information for such neglect must be laid within two years of date of birth. Registration of still-births was not compulsory until the 1st March, 1913, on which date the Amendment Act referred to above came into force.

Notification.

The Infant Life Protection Act of 1907 provided for notification of births, in addition to registration, the time allowed for notification being seventy-two hours (since reduced to forty-eight hours) if in a city or borough, and twenty-one days in every other case. Further information concerning infant-life protection is given in the subsection dealing with deaths.

Registration of Maori Births.

In the successive Registration Acts special provision was made for exemption from the necessity of registration in the case of births and deaths of Maoris, though registration could be effected if desired. Section 20 of the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1912, however, empowered the Governor in Council to make regulations providing for the registration of births and deaths of Maoris either throughout the whole Dominion or in such districts as might be determined. Regulations were made accordingly, and were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 27th March, 1913, page 946. Registrars of Maori births and deaths have been appointed in 170 districts, 159 of these being in the North Island, where the great majority of the Maori population is located. Every Native settlement of any size is within easy reach of one of these Registrars. Maori registrations are entered in a separate register, and the numbers of births given below do not include those of Maoris, which are dealt with towards the end of this subsection.

NUMBERS AND RATES

The number of births registered during 1913 was 27,935, or 26·14 in every 1,000 persons living. The number is 427 above that for the year 1912, an increase of 1·55 per cent., but the rate is lower by 0·34 per thousand. The births registered in a year numbered 19,846 in 1884, and, after falling to 17,876 in 1892, have risen to the number first stated above.

The number of male children born during 1913 was 14,433, and of female children 13,502.

The following table shows the number of births registered, the birth-rate calculated on the total population, and comparison with the average rate for 1882–86 taken as 100. It will be noticed that there was a steady decrease from 1886 until 1899 (in which year the lowest rate was recorded), and that since then there has been a slight improvement, the increase in 1913 over 1899 being 4·06 per cent. on the rate per 1,000 in that year, although the rates for the last four years are lower than those of the few previous years.

BIRTHS, NUMBER AND RATE.

Year.	Total Number of Births registered.	Birth-rate.		Year.	Total Number of Births registered.	Birth-rate.	
		Per 1,000 of Population.	Compared with Rate in 1882–86, taken as 100.			Per 1,000 of Population.	Compared with Rate in 1882–86, taken as 100.
1882–86	19,410*	35·40	100	1900	19,546	25·60	72
1887	19,135	32·09	91	1901	20,491	26·34	74
1888	18,902	31·22	88	1902	20,655	25·89	73
1889	18,457	30·07	85	1903	21,829	26·61	75
1890	18,278	29·44	83	1904	22,766	26·94	76
1891	18,273	29·01	82	1905	23,682	27·22	77
1892	17,876	27·83	79	1906	24,252	27·08	76
1893	18,187	27·50	78	1907	25,094	27·30	77
1894	18,528	27·28	77	1908	25,940	27·45	77
1895	18,546	26·78	76	1909	26,524	27·29	77
1896	18,612	26·33	74	1910	25,984	26·17	74
1897	18,737	25·96	73	1911	26,354	25·97	73
1898	18,955	25·74	73	1912	27,508	26·48	75
1899	18,835	25·12	71	1913	27,935	26·14	74

* Average of 5 years.

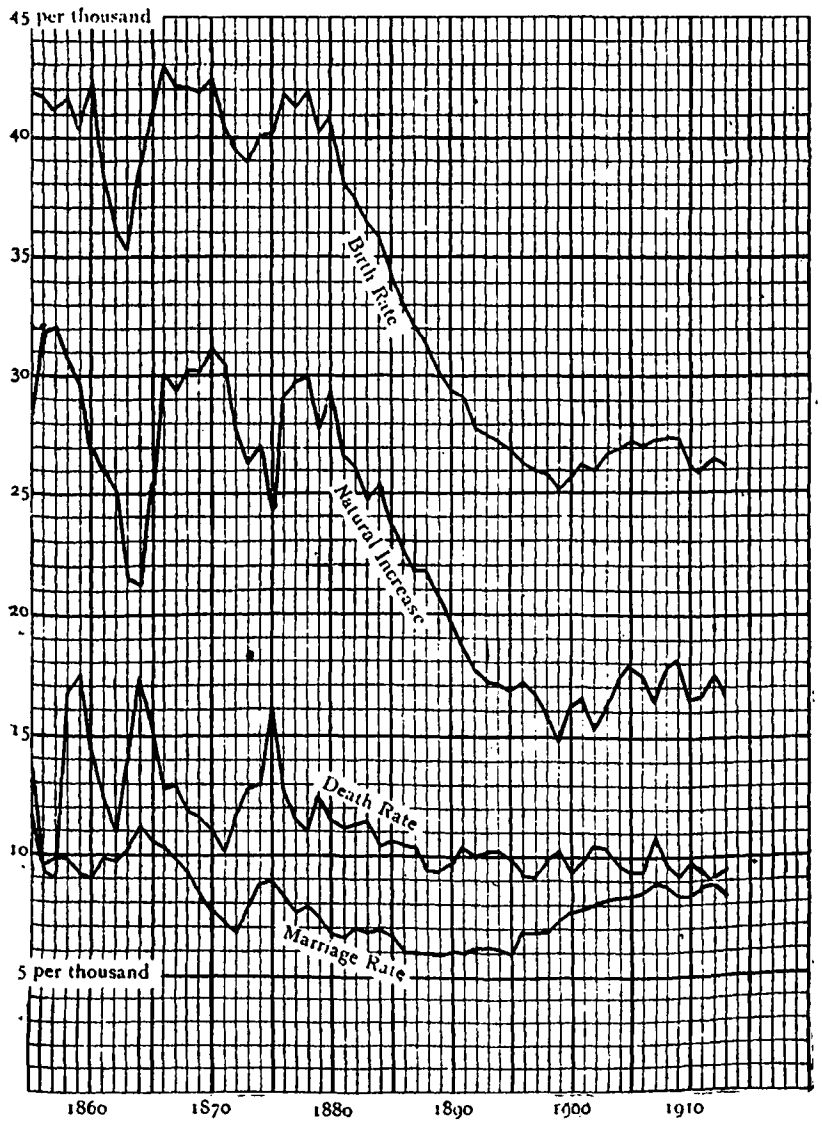
A declining birth-rate is noticeable in many civilized countries, and attention has been drawn by statisticians and political economists to the serious consequences that may result.

The decline of the birth-rate in New Zealand has been partially compensated for by a decrease in the death-rate. Nevertheless, the rate of natural increase of population has fallen from 31·19 per 1,000 of mean population in 1870 to 16·67 per 1,000 in 1913. The following table will no doubt be of interest as showing the fall in all three rates:—

Period.	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1871–1875	39·88	12·67	27·21
1876–1880	41·21	11·80	29·41
1881–1885	36·36	10·95	25·41
1886–1890	31·15	9·85	21·30
1891–1895	27·68	10·15	17·53
1896–1900	25·75	9·55	16·20
1901–1905	26·60	9·91	16·69
1906–1910	27·06	9·75	17·31
1911	25·97	9·39	16·58
1912	26·48	8·87	17·61
1913	26·14	9·47	16·67

The diagram which follows shows the rates of births and deaths and of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population each year from 1855 to 1913. The marriage-rate is also shown.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND NATURAL INCREASE IN NEW ZEALAND, 1855–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents a year's interval, and the vertical height one per thousand of the mean population.

In spite of the fact that the birth-rate in New Zealand is low compared with other countries, yet so low is the Dominion's death-rate that New Zealand has actually the highest rate of natural increase among the principal countries of the world, the Australian Commonwealth, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany coming next in order. The rates for the various countries are as set out in the following table, the figures being for the last quinquennium ascertainable :—

Country.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Country.	Rate of Natural Increase.
New Zealand (1909–13) ..	**17·08**	Italy (1907–11) ..	11·20
Commonwealth of Australia (1909–13)	16·82	Japan (1905–9) ..	11·04
Netherlands (1907–11) ..	14·76	Sweden (1907–11) ..	10·86
Denmark (1907–11)	14·18	Austria (1907–11) ..	10·78
German Empire (1907–11) ..	13·42	Switzerland (1906–10)	10·00
Norway (1907–11)	12·40	Spain (1907–11) ..	9·34
Hungary (1907–11)	11·24	Belgium (1906–10) ..	8·72
England and Wales (1907–11)	11·18	Ireland (1907–11) ..	6·12
Scotland (1907–11)	11·08	France (1907–11) ..	0·40

That fertility among women in New Zealand has decreased, from whatever causes, further facts will tend to show. Taking the number of married women in New Zealand at what may be considered the child-bearing ages (*i.e.*, from 15 to 45 years, inclusive) as shown by each census since 1878, and for the same years the number of legitimate births (excluding plural) registered, the birth-rate per 1,000 married women of the above-stated ages is easily found, and is shown to be steadily declining. In 1878 the rate was 337 per 1,000, in 1896 it had fallen to 252, in 1901 to 244, in 1906 to 228, and in 1911 to 209; or, in other words, in 1878 one in every three of the married women between the ages specified gave birth to a child, while in 1911 the rate was only one in nearly five. The figures for each census year are given below.

BIRTH-RATES (LEGITIMATE) PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN AT CHILD-BEARING AGES FOR EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1878 TO 1911.

Year (Census).	Number of Married Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Proportion per Cent. of Married Women in the Female Population aged 15 to 45 Years.	Number of Legitimate Births (Confinements).	Birth-rate per 1,000 Married Women of from 15 to 45 Years of Age.
1878 ..	50,995	63·50	17,196	337·2
1881 ..	57,458	59·76	18,003	313·3
1886 ..	62,704	53·19	18,532	295·5
1891 ..	63,165	48·12	17,455	276·3
1896 ..	69,807	44·12	17,596	252·1
1901 ..	79,406	43·30	19,355	243·8
1906 ..	98,211	46·15	22,352	227·6
1911 ..	119,355	49·59	24,972	209·2

Another table is given, showing for a period of thirty years the numbers of married women at quinquennial groups of age belonging to the full term 15 to 45 years, with the proportions

that those numbers bear to every 100 married women living at 15–45. These proportions are found to have diminished appreciably at the earlier ages, 15–20 and 20–25; but the effect of this lesser number of wives at the earlier ages in reducing the birth-rate would not be serious. It is, however, undoubtedly a fact that to have a growing proportion of wives at the earlier productive ages is the best position, but it is not the one which obtains at present in New Zealand.

MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE, GIVEN ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS, AS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911; WITH THE PROPORTION IN EACH GROUP FOR EVERY 100 OF THE WHOLE.

Age-groups.	Married Women under 45, excluding Chinese.							
	Numbers at Census.				Proportions per Cent.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15–20 ..	1,233	750	777	968	2·14	1·19	0·98	0·81
20–25 ..	8,996	8,862	10,053	12,829	15·66	14·03	12·66	10·75
25–30 ..	13,133	14,540	17,923	27,762	22·86	23·02	22·57	23·26
30–35 ..	12,656	14,576	19,617	30,992	22·03	23·08	24·70	25·96
35–40 ..	11,811	12,959	16,854	25,466	20·55	20·51	21·23	21·34
40–45 ..	9,629	11,478	14,182	21,338	16·76	18·17	17·86	17·88
Totals	57,458	63,165	79,406	119,355	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

In April, 1906, New Zealand had 102,745 children living under the age of five years, an increase of 15,939, or 18·36 per cent., on the figures for 1901; and in April, 1911, the number was 117,909, an increase of 15,164, or 14·76 per cent., on 1906; although the population at all ages increased in the quinquennium by only 13·49 per cent. Between 1891 and 1896 the increase was only 455, or 0·55 per cent., while between 1886 and 1891 the children living under five years actually decreased in number by 3,624, the increase of population of all ages (8·33 per cent.) being less than between 1891 and 1896 (12·24 per cent.), 1896 and 1901 (9·86 per cent.), or 1901 and 1906 (14·99 per cent.). The number of children under one year to the total population at all ages, and the proportion per 1,000, according to the results of six censuses, were,—

	Total Population (all Ages).	Children under One Year.	Children under One Year per 1,000 of Population.
Census 1886 ..	578,482	18,355	31·73
" 1891 ..	626,658	16,443	26·24
" 1896 ..	703,360	17,070	24·27
" 1901 ..	772,719	18,381	23·79
" 1906 ..	888,578	22,289	25·08
" 1911 ..	1,008,468	24,340	24·14

Thus, in 1886, with a population of 578,482 persons, there were 8,355 children under one year, against 24,340 children of that age 1911, with a population of 1,008,468 persons.

The births registered in 1885 were 19,693, against 25,984 in 1910. The birth-rate fell from 34·35 per 1,000 of the population in 1885 to 26·17 in 1910.

Deducting 1,760, the number of deaths of children under one year registered in 1910, from 25,984, the number of births for that year, leaves 24,224, or within 116 of the living children under one year at the time of the last census.

Births and Birth-rates in the Four Chief Centres.

A little explanation is necessary in regard to the birth-rates of the four chief centres for 1913 as compared with previous years.

Up to and including 1912, all births occurring in the four centres were treated as belonging to the centres. Owing chiefly to the fact that many women living in country districts go to the cities to enter public or private maternity homes, it was found that the birth-rates for the centres were usually well above the rate for the whole Dominion. For 1913 information as to domicile of parents was obtained, and the births allocated accordingly, the result being that many births which in former years would have been included in the municipalized area were excluded, the rates being reduced accordingly. No proper comparison is therefore possible as between 1913 and previous years, the apparent decrease in 1913 being due not to any actual falling-off in numbers but to the alteration in system explained above.

The total number of births registered as belonging to the four chief cities and their suburban boroughs in 1913 was 7,341, as against a total of 8,084 occurring in the municipalized areas for the previous year. The birth-rates last year were,—

	Birth-rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
Auckland City	23·23	
" and seven suburban boroughs ..		25·93
Wellington City	24·88	
" and four suburban boroughs ..		24·67
Christchurch City	23·56	
" and five suburban boroughs ..		24·31
Dunedin City	21·61	
" and five suburban boroughs ..		22·53

By the inclusion of the suburbs the rate is lowered in the case of Wellington, but raised for the other three centres. Excluding the suburbs, it will be observed that Wellington has the highest rate, Christchurch next highest, Auckland and Dunedin following. The birth-rate for the Dominion last year was 26·14 per thousand, so that each of the four centres is below the average.

The rates for five years, 1909 to 1913, are given below. As stated above, however, no proper comparison can be made between 1913 and previous years.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Auckland (including suburbs)	27·46	26·01	27·25	29·66	25·93
Wellington "	26·42	24·19	26·08	27·49	24·67
Christchurch "	27·65	25·83	26·84	28·29	24·31
Dunedin "	26·26	25·29	26·52	27·13	22·53

Birth-rates of Various Countries.

The birth-rate of New Zealand in 1909 was higher than the average of the Commonwealth, 26·69 per 1,000 of population; but in 1913, while the Commonwealth rate increased to 28·25 per 1,000 of population, the rate in New Zealand decreased to 26·14.

The movement over ten years is calculated as follows:—

Birth-rates per 1,000 of Population.

State.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Queensland	26·99	25·76	26·15	26·79	26·79	27·29	27·33	27·65	29·67	30·24
New South Wales ..	26·85	26·85	27·21	27·34	26·99	27·40	27·83	28·75	29·86	28·86
Victoria	24·74	24·96	25·41	25·59	25·07	25·01	24·51	24·84	26·39	25·82
South Australia ..	25·49	24·54	24·57	25·05	25·81	25·91	26·50	26·89	28·65	29·08
Western Australia ..	30·67	30·74	30·66	30·18	30·08	28·87	27·99	28·21	28·83	29·36
Tasmania	28·92	28·50	28·94	28·63	29·95	28·91	29·25	28·57	30·53	30·03
New Zealand	**26·94**	**27·22**	**27·08**	**27·30**	**27·45**	**27·29**	**26·17**	**25·97**	**26·48**	**26·14**

The information contained in the following table is extracted from the Seventy-third Annual Report of the Registrar-General for England.

Legitimate-birth Rates.

Country	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15–45 Years. Approximate Periods. 1880–2.	1890–2.	1900–2.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per Cent. in Fertility during 20 Years.
Australasia—				
New Zealand .. .	**322·1**	**277·5**	**243·2**	**−24·5**
Queensland ..	329·0	320·6	252·8	−23·2
New South Wales ..	337·8	298·5	234·3	−30·6
Victoria	299·2	297·8	226·8	−24·2
South Australia ..	326·5	307·5	235·0	−28·0
Western Australia ..	323·9	338·8	246·4	−23·9
Tasmania	..	311·0	256·4	..
European Countries—				
England and Wales ..	286·0	263·8	235·5	−17·7
Scotland	311·5	296·4	271·8	−12·7
Ireland	282·9	287·6	289·4	+ 2·3
The Netherlands ..	347·5	338·8	314·6	− 9·5
Norway	314·5	306·8	302·8	− 3·7
German Empire ..	310·2	300·9	284·2	− 8·4
Prussia	312·6	307·6	290·4	− 7·1
Austria	281·4	292·4	283·7	+ 0·8
Italy	276·2	..	269·4	− 2·5
Sweden	293·0	280·0	269·0	− 8·2
Switzerland	284·1	274·0	265·9	− 6·4
Denmark	287·1	278·1	259·1	− 9·8
Spain	257·7	263·9	258·7	+ 0·4
Belgium	312·7	285·1	250·7	−19·8
France	196·2	173·5	157·5	−19·7

A further table shows the declining birth-rate and the marriage-rate in the United Kingdom.

BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, AND 1911.

Year.	Mean Population.	Births.		Marriages.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1886 ..	36,313,582	1,145,577	31·5	241,180	6·6
1891 ..	37,802,440	1,148,259	30·4	275,970	7·3
1896 ..	39,599,072	1,152,144	29·0	296,089	7·5
1901 ..	41,550,773	1,162,975	28·0	313,351	7·5
1906 ..	43,353,000	1,170,622	27·0	325,842	7·5
1911 ..	45,216,665	1,104,986	24·4	329,986	7·3

The birth-rates for ten years in Great Britain and Ireland, and certain countries of the European Continent are also given. The decline is steady and continuous, except in the case of Roumania, where the rate is very high, and Ireland, where the rate is low.

BIRTH-RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1902 TO 1911.

Country.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.									
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Roumania ..	39·0	40·0	40·1	38·6	39·9	41·7	40·8	41·7	39·8	43·0
Hungary ..	38·8	36·7	37·0	35·7	36·0	36·0	36·3	37·0	35·6	34·8
Spain ..	35·5	36·3	34·3	35·2	34·0	33·6	34·0	33·5	33·1	31·8
Italy ..	33·4	31·7	32·8	32·5	31·9	31·5	33·4	32·4	32·9	31·5
Austria ..	37·2	35·3	35·7	33·8	35·0	34·0	33·6	33·5	32·6	31·4
German Empire	35·1	33·9	34·1	33·0	33·1	32·2	32·0	31·0	29·8	28·6
Netherlands ..	31·8	31·6	31·4	30·8	30·4	30·0	29·7	29·1	28·6	27·8
Denmark ..	29·0	28·7	28·5	28·4	28·5	28·2	28·6	28·2	27·5	26·7
Norway ..	29·1	28·7	28·1	27·0	26·7	26·3	26·2	26·1	26·1	25·9
Scotland ..	29·3	29·4	29·1	28·6	28·6	27·7	28·1	27·3	26·2	25·6
England and Wales	28·5	28·5	28·0	27·3	27·2	26·5	26·7	25·8	25·1	24·4
Switzerland ..	28·5	27·4	27·3	26·9	26·9	26·2	26·4	25·5	25·0	..
Sweden ..	26·5	25·7	25·8	25·7	25·7	25·5	25·7	25·6	24·7	23·8
Belgium ..	28·4	27·5	27·1	26·2	25·7	25·3	24·9	23·7	23·7	..
Ireland ..	23·0	23·1	23·6	23·4	23·6	23·2	23·3	23·5	23·3	23·2
France ..	21·6	21·1	20·9	20·6	20·5	19·7	20·1	19·5	19·6	18·7

SEXES OF CHILDREN BORN.

The figures show that during each year there has been a preponderance of births of male children. It would appear, however, that this excess of male births is not sufficient to compensate for the heavier mortality which occurs among that sex. Of the total population of New Zealand in 1871 there were 70·52 females to

every 100 males, but at the census of 1911 the proportion of females to 100 males had risen to 89·59.

Year.	Number of Births of		Proportion of Births of Males to every 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Births of		Proportion of Births of Males to every 100 Females.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
1894 ..	9,472	9,056	104·6	1904 ..	11,762	11,004	106·9
1895 ..	9,493	9,053	104·9	1905 ..	12,109	11,573	104·6
1896 ..	9,511	9,101	104·5	1906 ..	12,397	11,855	104·6
1897 ..	9,600	9,137	105·1	1907 ..	12,835	12,259	104·7
1898 ..	9,615	9,340	102·9	1908 ..	13,369	12,571	106·3
1899 ..	9,724	9,111	106·7	1909 ..	13,502	13,022	103·7
1900 ..	10,107	9,439	107·1	1910 ..	13,442	12,542	107·2
1901 ..	10,471	10,020	104·5	1911 ..	13,532	12,822	105·5
1902 ..	10,653	10,002	106·5	1912 ..	13,996	13,512	103·6
1903 ..	11,217	10,612	105·7	1913 ..	14,433	13,502	106·9

Plural Births.

There were 314 cases of twin births (628 children) and 1 case of triplets registered in 1913. The number of children born was 27,935; the number of mothers was 27,619: thus, on an average, one mother in every 87 gave birth to twins, against 82 in 1912, 86 in 1911, 89 in 1910, and 99 in 1909.

The proportion of plural births per 1,000 of all births during the past five years was,—

Year.	All Births.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Plural Births per 1,000 of all Births.
1909 ..	26,524	265	1	10·03
1910 ..	25,984	288	2	11·16
1911 ..	26,354	300	2	11·46
1912 ..	27,508	329	3	12·07
1913 ..	27,935	314	1	11·28

Of the twin births registered in 1913, it is found that in 108 cases both children were males, and in 86 cases both females, while in the remaining 120 cases the children were of opposite sex. As regards the triplets all three children were females.

Ages of Parents, Duration of Marriage, and Previous Issue.

Information as to the relative ages of parents of legitimate children whose births were registered in 1913 is shown in the following table :—

RELATIVE AGES OF PARENTS.

Age of Mother, in Years.	Age of Father, in Years.										Totals.
	Under 21.	21 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and over.	
(a.) Single Births.											
15 and under 16	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16 ,, 17	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
17 ,, 18	11	33	18	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	74
18 ,, 19	21	82	61	22	6	2	..	..	..	..	194
19 ,, 20	19	169	123	43	6	4	1	..	..	..	365
20 ,, 21	16	202	229	75	12	12	1	1	..	..	548
21 ,, 25	28	930	2,219	1,142	276	79	8	7	1	..	4,690
25 ,, 30	6	293	2,905	3,191	1,247	348	115	32	5	3	8,145
30 ,, 35	1	37	629	2,747	2,084	899	239	67	34	4	6,741
35 ,, 40	..	2	75	471	1,538	1,158	501	122	69	10	3,946
40 ,, 45	..	..	7	37	159	526	378	141	50	4	1,302
45 ,, 46	..	..	..	1	4	13	26	15	14	1	74
46 ,, 47	..	..	..	1	1	2	14	4	4	1	27
47 ,, 48	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3	2	1	15
48 ,, 49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
49 ,, 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Totals ..	103	1,757	6,268	7,738	5,340	3,044	1,289	394	182	24	26,139
(b.) Plural Births.											
19 and under 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20 ,, 21	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
21 ,, 25	1	8	13	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	40
25 ,, 30	..	4	34	31	19	3	3	..	..	..	94
30 ,, 35	..	..	13	33	27	16	4	1	..	..	94
35 ,, 40	..	..	4	6	25	8	12	2	1	..	58
40 ,, 45	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	..	2	..	16
45 ,, 46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	1	15	65	83	76	36	25	3	3	..	307
Grand Totals	104	1,772	6,333	7,821	5,416	3,080	1,314	397	185	24	26,446

In 1911 the guide form for registration of births was altered to provide for information being given as to previous issue of the existing marriage, and in last year's edition of the Year-book tables were published showing in respect of legitimate births registered at the four chief centres information as to number of previous issue in conjunction with age of mother and duration of marriage. The giving of the additional information referred to was not obligatory until the 1st March, 1913, on which date the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act came into force. This fact should be borne in mind in connection with the two following tables, which relate to the whole Dominion for the year 1913. The 11,720 cases where the previous issue is shown as "Nil" include all cases where no information on this point was given, as well as those where it was definitely stated that there was no previous issue. As only a very few Registrars outside of the four chief centres entered the information in the registers prior

to the date the Act came into force, it is evident that in a good proportion of the 11,720 cases there was previous issue. For 1914 and future years the numbers in this column will no doubt be considerably reduced.

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1913.

(*a*) *Age of Mother and Number of Previous Issue.*

Age of Mother.	Number of Previous Issue.									Totals.
	0*	1	2	3	4	5	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and over.	
15 and under 16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16 ,, 17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
17 ,, 18	70	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
18 ,, 19	176	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
19 ,, 20	318	41	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
20 ,, 21	430	105	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	551
21 ,, 25	3,054	1,015	486	128	36	8	3	..	..	4,730
25 ,, 30	3,812	1,835	1,236	769	378	145	64	..	..	8,239
30 ,, 35	2,277	1,152	1,046	913	621	380	430	16	..	6,835
35 ,, 40	1,205	360	493	462	444	366	602	69	3	4,004
40 ,, 45	326	65	104	124	119	124	340	111	5	1,318
45 ,, 46	20	2	2	3	6	4	25	12	1	75
46 ,, 47	13	..	2	1	3	..	5	2	1	27
47 ,, 48	3	2	..	..	1	2	4	3	..	15
48 ,, 49	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
49 ,, 50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	11,720	4,599	3,390	2,402	1,608	1,029	1,474	214	10	26,446

* Includes cases where no information given.

(*b*) *Duration of Marriage and Number of Previous Issue.*

Duration of Marriage, in Years.	Number of Previous Issue.									Totals.
	0*	1	2	3	4	5	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and over.	
Under 1 ..	4,202	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,213
1 and under 2	2,271	628	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,906
2 ,, 3	1,148	1,440	183	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,773
3 ,, 4	673	917	520	37	2	1	..	..	..	2,150
4 ,, 5	590	565	683	192	14	3	..	..	..	2,047
5 ,, 6	448	364	582	367	80	11	3	..	..	1,855
6 ,, 7	363	220	403	400	147	19	3	..	..	1,555
7 ,, 8	314	140	288	370	218	54	16	..	..	1,400
8 ,, 9	277	96	205	268	193	100	30	..	..	1,169
9 ,, 10	218	55	144	211	206	140	62	1	..	1,037
10 ,, 15	774	142	314	454	595	496	647	21	..	3,443
15 ,, 20	333	19	58	90	132	167	545	76	1	1,421
20 ,, 25	89	2	2	11	20	35	153	99	5	416
25 and over ..	20	..	1	..	1	3	15	17	4	61
Totals ..	11,720	4,599	3,390	2,402	1,608	1,029	1,474	214	10	26,446

* Including cases where no information given.

In these two tables plural births are included, twins counting as only one birth. Another table is appended, giving in more detail the duration of the marriage in cases where less than one year had elapsed before the birth of the first child. Illegitimate births are also shown.

FIRST ISSUE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Age of Mother, in Years.	Illegitimate Births.	Duration of Marriage, in Months.								Total Legitimate First Births within One Year after Marriage.
		Under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	
Under 21 ..	396	128	286	119	62	24	72	48	38	777
21 and under 25	340	136	356	163	119	145	287	244	172	1,622
25 „ 30	223	66	148	88	97	114	323	248	164	1,248
30 „ 35	130	21	40	20	23	33	112	97	72	418
35 „ 40	65	10	13	7	5	7	33	29	13	117
40 „ 45	18	2	3	1	..	4	4	3	3	20
45 and over ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,173	363	846	398	306	327	831	669	462	4,202

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS.

A table is added showing occupations of fathers in cases of legitimate births registered during 1913. In conjunction with the information as to occupations, numbers of previous issue have been extracted, and are shown in certain groups of numbers. A table giving full details is published in the Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand.

BIRTHS, 1913.—OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS, WITH NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ISSUE.

Occupations of Fathers.	Previous Issue.					Totals.
	0 or not stated.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	
Class I.—Professional.						
General Government	38	48	5	2	..	93
Local Government	17	23	2	..	..	42
Defence	31	36	1	..	..	68
Law and order	120	109	17	1	..	247
Religion	53	54	4	..	..	111
Health	121	105	13	..	..	239
Literature	24	25	2	..	..	51
Science	4	9	..	..	..	13
Civil, mechanical engineering, architecture, and surveying	67	57	5	1	..	130
Education	89	100	16	1	..	206
Fine arts	17	22	1	..	..	40
Music	19	17	1	..	..	37
Amusements	40	50	6	2	..	98
Total Professional	640	655	73	7	..	1,375

BIRTHS, 1913.—OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS, WITH NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ISSUE—*ctd.*

Occupations of Fathers.	Previous Issue.					Totals.
	0 or not stated.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	
Class II.—Domestic.						
Hotelkeepers and assistants ..	61	55	16	..	..	132
Others engaged in providing board and lodging	16	32	6	1	..	55
Cooks	32	28	4	..	..	64
Coachmen and grooms	12	9	2	..	..	23
Hairdressers and barbers	64	61	8	..	..	133
Others engaged in domestic service..	27	19	10	..	..	56
Total Domestic	212	204	46	1	..	463
Class III.—Commercial.						
Banking and finance	62	49	..	..	..	111
Insurance and valuation	56	50	11	2	..	119
Land and household property ..	11	36	8	..	..	55
Trade—						
Books, stationery, advertisements, &c.	29	34	7	..	..	70
Musical instruments	3	3	..	..	..	6
Prints, pictures, and art materials	3	4	..	..	..	7
Ornaments, minor art products ..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Machinery, tools, and implements	3	4	2	..	..	9
Carriages and vehicles	8	16	2	..	..	26
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ships, boats, and marine stores. ..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Building materials and house-fittings	..	2	..	..	..	2
Furniture	3	5	..	..	..	8
Textile fabrics	134	152	13	1	..	300
Dress	20	28	4	..	..	52
Animal food	230	255	51	4	..	540
Vegetable food	48	68	3	1	..	120
Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	107	117	14	..	..	238
Living animals..	39	40	7	..	..	86
Leather, raw materials, &c. ..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Wool, and other animal matter ..	6	7	2	..	..	15
Seeds, plants, flowers, &c. ..	8	11	2	..	..	21
Timber	8	13	4	..	..	25
Wood, coal, &c.	14	31	5	1	..	51
Stone, clay, earthenware, &c. ..	3	..	2	..	..	5
Metals, other than gold or silver ..	29	47	2	..	..	78
Merchants, shopkeepers, &c. ..	145	146	24	2	..	317
Dealers, hawkers	6	19	10	..	..	35
Agents, brokers, &c.	32	35	10	1	..	78
Officers of public companies ..	12	30	4	..	..	46
Accountants, clerks, &c. ..	328	303	36	1	..	668
Commercial travellers, salesmen ..	151	184	24	1	..	360
Storemen (so described), and others engaged in storage	114	140	17	3	..	274
Other mercantile persons ..	8	17	4	..	..	29
Total, Commercial	1,622	1,854	269	17	..	3,762

BIRTHS, 1913.—OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS, WITH NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ISSUE—*ctd.*

Occupations of Fathers.	Previous Issue.					
	0 or not stated.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15	15 and under 20.	Totals.
Class IV.—Transport and Communication.						
Railway traffic	386	366	66	8	..	826
Tramways	42	78	4	..	..	124
Road	443	554	97	7	1	1,102
Sea and river traffic	159	205	46	3	1	414
Postal service	56	47	8	..	..	111
Telegraph and telephone service	85	86	7	..	..	178
Delivery of parcels, &c., by hand	6	2	1	..	..	9
Total, Transport and Communication	1,177	1,338	229	18	2	2,764
Class V.—Industrial.						
Books and publications	77	104	17	1	..	199
Musical instruments	7	7	1	..	..	15
Prints, pictures, and art materials	8	9	2	..	..	19
Ornaments and minor art products	7	11	2	..	..	20
Equipment for sports and games	..	1	..	..	..	1
Designs, medals, type, and dies	9	6	..	..	..	15
Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	22	16	2	..	..	40
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	2	1	1	..	..	4
Engines, machines, tools, &c.	75	74	10	1	..	160
Carriages and vehicles	88	90	12	..	..	190
Harness, saddlery, leatherware	47	36	9	1	..	93
Ships, boats, and equipments	13	14	3	1	1	32
Furniture	75	99	11	1	...	186
Building-material (wood)	209	171	50	8	..	438
Chemicals and by-products	3	2	..	..	..	5
Textile fabrics	20	12	5	..	..	37
Dress	176	244	50	6	..	476
Fibrous material	20	16	5	1	..	42
Animal food	97	121	17	..	..	235
Vegetable food	142	150	33	5	..	330
Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	32	40	5	1	..	78
Soap and candles, currier, &c.	19	43	7	1	..	70
Working in wood, n.o.e.	5	3	1	..	..	9
Paper-manufacture	1	1	..	..	..	2
Marble, clay, cement, glass, &c.	30	36	7	..	..	73
Precious metals	19	23	4	..	..	46
Metals, other than gold or silver	245	245	52	2	..	544
Fuel, light, &c.	66	72	8	1	..	147
Building and construction—						
Builders and contractors	131	160	28	1	..	320
Stonemasons	8	14	3	..	..	25
Bricklayers	29	82	12	1	..	124
Carpenters	362	404	62	5	..	833
Slaters, tilers	5	7	..	..	..	12
Plasterers	28	42	3	..	..	73

BIRTHS, 1913.—OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS, WITH NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ISSUE—*ctd*

Occupations of Fathers.	Previous Issue.					
	0 or not stated.	1 and under 5..	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	Totals.
Class V.—Industrial—continued.						
Building and construction—*continued*						
Painters and glaziers	152	199	39	5	..	395
Signwriters	5	6	1	..	..	12
Plumbers	111	120	15	1	..	247
Roads, railways, and earthworks ..	87	91	31	1	..	210
Disposal of dead	1	5	..	..	..	6
Disposal of refuse	2	2	..	..	..	4
Other industrial workers—						
Mechanics, manufacturers ..	43	23	6	..	..	72
Factory-worker manager, &c. ..	43	41	11	1	..	96
Engineers, engine-drivers ..	338	335	80	5	..	758
Machinists	33	44	2	..	..	79
Contractors, managers, &c. ..	125	125	31	3	..	284
Labourers, undefined	1,513	1,539	409	48	1	3,510
Total, Industrial	4,530	4,886	1,047	101	2	10,566
Class VI.—Agriculture, Pastoral, and Mining Pursuits, &c.						
Bees and wild animals	12	6	1	..	..	19
Fisheries	35	24	9	1	..	69
Forestry	82	56	14	2	..	154
Conservation of water	3	8	2	..	..	13
Kauri-gum diggers	4	..	1	..	..	5
Fruit-growers	25	31	5	2	..	63
Gardeners	170	97	16	5	..	288
Other agricultural pursuits ..	4	3	1	..	..	8
Sheep-farmers	96	167	22	2	..	287
Dairy-farmers	25	20	7	..	..	52
Other pastoral pursuits	81	93	17	1	..	192
Farming undefined	2,666	2,236	634	57	6	5,599
Coal-mining	119	134	45	..	..	298
Gold-mining	141	126	46	..	..	313
Mining and quarrying, undefined (including others engaged in mining)	58	50	15	..	..	123
Total, Agricultural, &c. ..	3,521	3,051	835	70	6	7,483
Class VII.—Indefinite.						
Independent means	18	8	2	..	..	28
Retired	..	3	2	..	..	5
Total, Indefinite	18	11	4	..	..	33
Total, all classes	11,720	11,999	2,503	214	10	26,446

ILLEGITIMACY.

The births of 1,181 children were illegitimate: thus 42 in every 1,000 children registered were born out of wedlock, against 43 in 1912 and 41 in 1911.

The ages of the mothers of the illegitimate children registered during the year are as shown below. It will be seen that of the 1,173 mothers, 396 or 33·76 per cent. were under 21 years of age.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN, 1913—AGES OF MOTHERS.

Age.	Single Cases.	Plural Cases.	Age.	Single Cases.	Plural Cases.	Age.	Single Cases.	Plural Cases.
Years.			Years.			Years.		
14	4	..	26	41	1	38	16	..
15	14	..	27	45	1	39	5	..
16	32	..	28	45	..	40	5	..
17	54	..	29	29	1	41	4	..
18	87	..	30	28	..	42	4	..
19	114	..	31	21	..	43	1	..
20	91	..	32	31	..	44	4	..
21	100	..	33	28	2	45	..	..
22	98	1	34	20	..	46	..	..
23	81	1	35	20	..	47	1	..
24	59	..	36	14	..			
25	59	1	37	10	..	Totals	1,165	8

The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women —*i.e.*, spinsters and widows—at the reproductive ages, covering a period of twenty years, is shown :—

Year.	Unmarried Women aged 15–45 Years.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate-birth Rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women.
1891	68,990	638	9·25
1896	89,722	834	9·30
1901	105,420	937	8·89
1906	116,506	1,132	9·72
1911	116,726	1,078	9·24

The rates of illegitimacy in Australasia are quoted. For 1911 and 1912 the rate was lower in New Zealand than in any of the Australian States.

PROPORTION OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS.

Year.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1903	6·79	6·71	5·73	4·18	4·70	5·61	**4·55**
1904	6·90	7·12	5·74	4·00	4·36	5·82	**4·52**
1905	6·97	7·37	5·61	4·36	4·19	5·52	**4·57**
1906	7·68	7·04	5·58	3·99	4·78	5·78	**4·67**
1907	7·68	6·92	5·62	4·10	3·86	5·78	**4·61**
1908	7·54	6·80	5·77	4·44	4·35	5·24	**4·26**
1909	7·05	6·44	5·94	4·18	3·95	5·45	**4·61**
1910	6·39	6·28	5·60	4·32	4·13	5·33	**4·47**
1911	6·22	6·14	5·96	4·21	4·47	5·33	**4·09**
1912	6·14	5·64	5·72	4·71	4·39	4·78	**4·28**

These figures show the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births for New Zealand to be fairly steady during the period, the rate for 1911 and 1912, however, being somewhat below the average.

The figures in the next table give, for a number of countries, the proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 15–45 years.

Country.	Approximate Periods.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per Cent. in Illegitimacy during 20 Years.
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-2.	
New Zealand	**13·4**	**9·0**	**8·9**	**−33·6**
Australian Commonwealth	14·5	15·9	13·2	− 9·0
England and Wales	14·1	10·5	8·5	−39·7
Scotland	21·4	17·1	13·4	−37·4
Ireland	4·4	3·9	3·8	−13·6
The Netherlands	9·7	9·0	6·8	−29·9
Norway	19·7	16·9	17·2	−12·7
German Empire	29·6	28·7	27·4	− 7·4
Prussia	25·8	25·1	23·7	− 8·1
Austria	43·4	42·7	40·1	− 7·6
Italy	25·4	..	19·4	−23·6
Sweden	22·6	22·9	24·3	+ 7·5
Switzerland	10·8	10·0	9·8	− 9·3
Denmark	26·9	24·5	24·2	−10·0
Spain	16·0	17·5	15·5	− 3·1
Belgium	20·0	20·6	17·8	−11·0
France	17·6	17·7	19·1	+ 8·5

The Legitimation Act.

An important Act was passed in 1894 and re-enacted in 1908, entitled the Legitimation Act, which makes provision for the legitimation of children born before marriage on the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Under this Act any child born out of wedlock, whose parents afterwards intermarry, is deemed to be legitimized by such marriage on the birth being registered in the manner prescribed by the Act. For legitimation purposes Registrars must register a birth when called upon to do so by any person claiming to to be the father of an illegitimate child; but such person is required to make a solemn declaration that he is the father, and that at the time of the birth there existed no legal impediment to his marriage with the mother of the child. He has also to produce the evidence of his marriage. It will thus be seen that registration becomes the test of legitimacy. The following is the number of legitimations in each year, and the total to 1913, since the Act came into force:—

Year.	Number of Children legitimized. Previously registered	Not Previously registered.	Total.	Year.	Number of Children legitimized. Previously registered.	Not Previously registered.	Total.
1894 ..	9	2	11	1905 ..	48	36	84
1895 ..	55	13	68	1906 ..	73	52	125
1896 ..	45	11	56	1907 ..	75	39	114
1897 ..	34	14	48	1908 ..	84	35	119
1898 ..	32	27	59	1909 ..	67	62	129
1899 ..	28	13	41	1910 ..	75	46	121
1900 ..	30	32	62	1911 ..	76	46	122
1901 ..	28	19	47	1912 ..	86	51	137
1902 ..	55	41	96	1913 ..	89	72	161
1903 ...	41	24	65				
1904 ..	44	43	87	Totals ..	1,074	678	1,752

The Act came into operation only during the latter end of 1894, which fact accounts for the small number of legitimations shown for that year.

Still Births.

The registration of still births has been made compulsory in New Zealand as from the 1st March, 1913. During the ten months ended the 31st December, 1913, 467 still births were registered. These are not included either as births or as deaths in the various numbers and rates shown in this and the following subsection. A table is given showing ages of parents in the 467 cases referred to.

Still-births, 1913.—Ages of Parents.

Age of Mother, in Years.	Age of Father, in Years. Under 21.	21 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 65.	65 and over.	Illegitimate Cases.	Totals.
15 and under 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18 „ 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
19 „ 20	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
20 „ 21	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
21 „ 25	1	14	18	13	2	..	..	..	..	8	56
25 „ 30	..	7	42	37	23	7	2	1	..	7	126
30 „ 35	..	..	15	45	44	18	2	2	..	1	127
35 „ 40	..	..	3	11	36	29	8	4	..	1	92
40 „ 45	..	..	1	1	4	22	14	3	1	..	46
45 „ 46	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4
47 „ 48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Totals ..	1	24	87	107	110	76	27	13	1	21	467

Maori Births.

The number of births of Maoris registered between 1st March and 31st December, 1913, under the provisions of section 20 of the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1912, was 586. In addition, 17 Maori births were registered under the main Act, but are not included in the numbers of births shown elsewhere in this subsection.

VACCINATION.

The procedure under the law as to vaccination is as follows: The Registrar issues a notice when a birth is registered, with forms for certificate as to the result of vaccination attached. Vaccination is compulsory, if exemption is not secured in four months from date of birth. But everything is subject to the provisions of the "exemption clause," which is the main feature, and governs the rest. Any parent or custodian who has conscientious objections—believing that vaccination would be injurious to the child's health—can apply for a certificate of exemption to a Magistrate or to a Registrar of Births; and, when the child's parent or guardian is resident outside of a borough, the application may be made to and certificate granted by a Justice of the Peace.

When no exemption certificate is obtained, the law allows the parent twelve months from date of birth in which to vaccinate, and a similar period from date of taking charge of child in case of a custodian. There are penalties for not vaccinating, but one conviction for neglecting to vaccinate a child removes liability until the child is four years of age.

In 1899 the proportion of successful vaccinations of children under one year of age to the total births was 17·94 per cent. In 1901 the proportion fell to 9·68 per cent., but rose in 1903 to 25·50 on account of a slight outbreak of smallpox. The rate per 100 births then fell year by year until in 1912 it reached only 1·26, the vaccinations of children under one year of age numbering 347, and the total vaccinations for the year being 545, exclusive of Maoris.

An outbreak of smallpox occurred in the latter half of 1913, principally among the Maoris of the Auckland District, this resulting in an unprecedented number of vaccinations. The total successful vaccinations for the year were approximately 139,250, of which 132,800 were in the North Island. These figures include adults and children, Europeans and Maoris, it being impossible to obtain complete figures as to race and age of those vaccinated.

Forty-six thousand five hundred and nineteen exemption certificates were issued from the 13th October, 1900, to the end of the year 1913. Of these only 3,502 belong to the year 1913, as against 7,270 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.—VITAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

SUBSECTION B.—DEATHS.

COMPULSORY registration of deaths was instituted in New Zealand in 1855. As in the case of births, a system of non-compulsory registration had obtained since 1848.

Until the year 1876 the only information provided for in the death-registration entry was as to date, place, and cause of death, and name, sex, age, and occupation of deceased. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1875, required information to be recorded as regards parentage, conjugal condition, and issue of deceased. Particulars *re* burial had also to be entered, as well as more detailed information regarding cause of death. Subsequent amendments to the Act have made it requisite to give additional information concerning issue, and, in the case of married males, age of widow.

Every death occurring in New Zealand should be registered within three days after the day of the death if in a city or borough, or seven days in any other case. There is a penalty up to £10 for neglect, the undertaker in charge of the funeral being by the Amendment Act of 1912 made solely responsible for registration. Prior to 1913 the undertaker was primarily looked to for registration, but in addition the occupier of the house, and every person present at death were also responsible parties.

The law does not impose any limit of time after which a death may not be registered as it does in the case of a birth. It is not necessary to register the death of any still-born child.

Any person burying, or permitting, or taking part in the burial of the body of any deceased person without a certificate of cause of death signed by a duly registered medical practitioner, a Coroner's order to bury the body, or a Registrar's certificate of registration of the death, renders himself liable to a fine of £10.

NUMBERS AND RATES.

In last year's issue of the Year-book attention was drawn to the fact that the death-rate for 1912 (8·87 per 1,000 of mean population) was the lowest recorded in New Zealand since the institution of compulsory registration. The figures for 1913 constitute a record of another kind, in that the number registered (10,119) is the highest in the history of registration in New Zealand. The rate for 1913 (9·47 per 1,000) is, however, lower than the average of the ten years immediately preceding (9·63).

The following table shows the number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 of the living population; also a comparison with the average rate for 1882–86:—

Year.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate. Per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rate. Compared with Rate in 1882-86, taken as 100	Year.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate. Per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rate. Compared with Rate in 1882-86, taken as 100.
1882-86..	5,944*	10·84	100	1900	7,200	9·43	87
				1901	7,634	9·81	90
1887 ..	6,137	10·29	95	1902	8,375	10·50	97
1888 ..	5,708	9·43	87	1903	8,528	10·40	96
1889 ..	5,772	9·44	87	1904	8,087	9·57	88
1890 ..	5,994	9·66	89	1905	8,061	9·27	86
1891 ..	6,518	10·35	95	1906	8,339	9·31	86
1892 ..	6,459	10·06	93	1907	10,066	10·95	101
1893 ..	6,767	10·23	94	1908	9,043	9·57	88
1894 ..	6,918	10·19	94	1909	8,959	9·22	85
1895 ..	6,863	9·91	91	1910	9,639	9·71	89
1896 ..	6,432	9·10	84	1911	9,534	9·39	87
1897 ..	6,595	9·14	84	1912	9,214	8·87	82
1898 ..	7,244	9·84	91	1913	10,119	9·47	87
1899 ..	7,680	10·24	94				

* Average for five years.

The death-rates of males and females for the last ten years are shown separately in the next table, and also the number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths :—

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Total Population.			Male Deaths to every 100 Female Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1904	10·64	8·37	9·57	143
1905	10·18	8·24	9·27	139
1906	10·40	8·08	9·31	145
1907	11·81	9·98	10·95	133
1908	10·62	8·38	9·57	143
1909	10·18	8·14	9·22	141
1910	10·67	8·63	9·71	139
1911	10·46	8·21	9·39	142
1912	9·83	7·79	8·87	140
1913	10·46	8·38	9·47	138

Males of tender years are more delicate than females, and, later in life, males are the more liable to accident. These disadvantages are partly compensated for by the preponderance of male births, but were it not for the fact that excess of immigration over emigration gives the country many more males than females, the tendency would be for the female population to exceed the male. During the ten years 1904–13 the net gain to the Dominion by migration was in the proportion of 149 males to every 100 females.

For the purpose of considering the mortality in New Zealand more closely than can be done by means of crude death-rates, it is desirable to ascertain the rates at different age-periods of the population.

DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS.

Ages, in Years.	Average, 1904-8.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Decrease, 1904-8 to 1913.
							Per Cent.
Under 5 ..	20·95	18·77	19·48	16·67	14·39	16·74	20·10
5 and under 10	1·83	1·96	1·85	1·89	1·62	1·48	19·13
10 " 15	1·71	1·35	1·21	1·48	1·33	1·38	19·30
15 " 20	2·56	2·23	2·06	2·19	2·11	2·18	14·84
20 " 25	3·55	3·08	2·82	2·95	2·77	2·83	20·28
25 " 35	4·24	4·43	4·54	4·09	3·48	3·92	7·55
35 " 45	5·77	6·71	6·06	5·64	5·76	6·27	+ 8·67*
45 " 55	10·04	9·73	9·54	9·82	9·13	10·25	+ 2·09*
55 " 65	20·14	17·97	19·53	19·54	18·96	19·82	1·59
65 " 75	45·01	42·62	45·60	47·76	46·09	44·39	1·38
75 and upwards	122·00	125·91	162·03	126·53	130·02	136·00	+ 11·48*
All ages ..	9·73	9·22	9·71	9·39	8·87	9·47	2·67

*Increase.

Besides advantages of climate New Zealand possesses a population younger in age constitution than that of most other countries, conditions favourable to a low rate of mortality. Another table is given comparing death-rates at eighteen age-periods for 1911 with those of England and Wales. Here the extremely low rate of mortality in New Zealand among children under five years of age is remarkable, and the difference at some of the groups at the more advanced ages is considerable. The New Zealand rate for males is higher than that for females at all groups excepting 15–20, 20–25, and 25–30, while for England and Wales the male rate is lower than that for females at 10–15 years, and is higher in every other instance.

DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING, ACCORDING TO SEX, FOR THE YEAR 1911, COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES.

Ages, in Years.	New Zealand.		England and Wales.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5	18·30	14·89	47·32	40·14
5 and under 10	2·04	1·73	3·46	3·37
10 " 15	1·75	1·19	2·04	2·07
15 " 20	2·05	2·32	3·04	2·72
20 " 25	2·73	3·18	3·85	3·21
25 " 30	3·29	4·40	4·46	3·73
30 " 35	4·52	4·27	5·53	4·56
35 " 40	5·62	4·63	7·11	5·90
40 " 45	7·13	5·27	9·27	7·41
45 " 50	8·90	7·28	12·49	9·86
50 " 55	13·71	9·76	17·41	13·24
55 " 60	17·01	14·94	24·56	19·09
60 " 65	26·39	21·51	36·07	27·73
65 " 70	46·19	31·99	52·09	39·47
70 " 75	62·86	52·49	80·90	66·72
75 " 80	99·01	90·58	119·64	99·53
80 " 85	162·40	137·50	171·99	151·58
85 and upwards	282·01	226·19	270·69	232·68
All ages	10·46	8·21	15·58	13·67

Ages at Death.

The deaths occurring during 1913 are tabulated below in single ages up to five years, and thereafter in groups, showing males and females separately:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Months.				Years.			
Under 1 ..	487	343	830	40–45 ..	218	202	420
1–3 ..	153	130	283	45–50 ..	246	188	434
3–6 ..	151	87	238	50–55 ..	271	181	452
6–12 ..	151	151	302	55–60 ..	314	201	515
				60–65 ..	364	214	578
Years.				65–70 ..	430	295	725
1–2 ..	116	107	223	70–75 ..	534	354	888
2–3 ..	57	47	104	75–80 ..	599	305	904
3–4 ..	41	24	65	80–85 ..	386	266	652
4–5 ..	28	26	54	85–90 ..	153	114	267
5–10 ..	98	88	186	90–95 ..	57	31	88
10–15 ..	64	70	134	95–100 ..	5	13	18
15–20 ..	106	99	205	100 ..	1	..	1
20 25 ..	136	152	288	101 ..	1	1	2
25–30 ..	189	173	362	102 ..	1	..	1
30–35 ..	246	201	447				
35–40 ..	264	189	453	Totals ..	5,867	4,252	10,119

The average age at death of persons of either sex, in each of the ten years 1904–13, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1904 ..	41·47 years.	38·44 years.	1909 ..	42·76 years.	38·78 years.
1905 ..	43·03 "	39·13 "	1910 ..	44·47 "	42·25 "
1906 ..	44·39 "	39·35 "	1911 ..	46·17 "	42·37 "
1907 ..	40·43 "	36·66 "	1912 ..	47·19 "	44·91 "
1908 ..	42·50 "	39·14 "	1913 ..	46·26 "	43·04 "

The latest information as to the average expectation of life in New Zealand is given for each age in a table on page 160 of the Year-book for 1912. The preparation of tables from the results of the recent census is now being undertaken, and these will be issued shortly.

Death-rates of Various Countries.

A table is given showing the death-rates of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in each of the past ten years. The New Zealand rates are also given.

Death-rates of Australasia per 1,000 of Mean Population, 1904–13.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Queensland	10·06	10·40	9·50	10·31	10·26	9·70	9·71	10·65	10·96	10·39
New South Wales ..	10·67	10·18	9·95	10·63	10·20	9·89	9·89	10·37	10·86	10·89
Victoria	11·97	12·17	12·55	11·86	12·71	11·45	11·49	11·45	12·23	11·11
South Australia (Proper)	10·42	10·45	10·66	10·16	10·14	9·74	10·09	9·82	10·28	10·82
Western Australia ..	12·04	10·98	12·12	11·47	11·17	10·27	10·11	10·19	11·06	9·34
Tasmania	10·79	10·00	10·91	10·81	11·36	9·68	11·10	10·13	10·73	10·87
Commonwealth ..	11·05	10·88	10·92	10·99	11·07	10·33	10·43	10·66	11·23	10·78
New Zealand	**9·57**	**9·27**	**9·31**	**10·95**	**9·57**	**9·22**	**9·71**	**9·39**	**8·87**	**9·47**

New Zealand is conspicuous as showing the lowest death-rate of the Australasian States, the rates for which are considerably lower than those of other countries. The death-rates of certain of the principal European and other countries are shown:—

DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	Average of Five Years, 1906-10.	Year 1911.	Country.	Average of Five Years, 1906-10.	Year 1911.
Ontario	14·2	12·6	German Empire ..	17·5	17·3
Norway	13·8	13·2	France	19·2	19·6
Denmark ..	13·7	13·6	Italy	21·2	21·4
Sweden	14·3	13·8	Servia	24·4	21·8
United States* ..	15·2	14·2	Austria	22·4	21·9
Netherlands ..	14·3	14·5	Jamaica ..	24·3	22·1
England and Wales	14·7	14·6	Spain	24·3	23·2
Scotland	16·2	15·1	Hungary ..	25·0	25·1
Switzerland ..	16·0	15·1†	Roumania ..	26·3	25·7
Belgium	15·9	15·2†	Chile	33·2	31·1
Ireland	17·2	16·5	Ceylon	30·8	34·8
Finland	17·4	16·5			

*Registration Area. †1910 figures.

INDEX OF MORTALITY.

Perfect accuracy in comparing one country with another can be attained only by the use of what is termed an "index of mortality." The proportions of the living vary in regard to the different age-groups, and the ordinary death-rate—which is calculated on the population as a whole—does not afford a true means of judging of the relative healthiness of the places compared. But by taking a population like that of Sweden, and applying the percentage at each age-group to the death-rates, a standard of health or index of mortality can be arrived at. This has been done for New Zealand, in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Conference held at Hobart in 1902, and the result is expressed in tabular form.

INDEX OF MORTALITY IN NEW ZEALAND FOR 1913.

Ages, in Years.	Estimated Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Percentage of Population of Sweden, 1890 (Standard).	Index of Mortality in New Zealand per 1,000.
Under 1 ..	25,827	1,653	64·00	2·55	1·63
1 and under 20 ..	402,634	971	2·41	39·80	0·96
20 " 40 ..	385,234	1,550	4·02	26·96	1·08
40 " 60 ..	179,885	1,821	10·12	19·23	1·95
60 and upwards ..	75,064	4,124	54·94	11·46	6·30
Totals ..	1,068,644	10,119	9·47	100·00	11·92

A similar calculation for the States of the Australian Commonwealth has been made for 1912. The results, when compared with the actual rates, exhibit to what degree the age-constitution of the population affects the death-rate. New Zealand figures are also given.

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1912.

—	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Index ..	13·91	13·63	14·94	12·76	14·55	13·69	14·08	11·27
Actual ..	10·96	10·86	12·23	10·28	11·06	10·73	11·23	8·87

An index of mortality worked by the same method has been obtained for England and Wales for the year 1911. The index is found to be 17·12 as against an actual rate of 14·59.

Birthplaces of Deceased Persons.

Table showing the Birthplaces and Ages of the Persons whose Deaths were registered during the Year 1913.

Birthplace.	Ages, in Years.								
	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upwards.	Totals.
British.									
Australasia—									
New Zealand ..	2,260	305	499	575	418	179	152	78	4,466
Queensland ..	2	2	8	3	4	..	..	..	19
New South Wales ..	4	6	9	10	10	6	7	14	66
Victoria	2	1	10	19	28	42	16	7	125
South Australia ..	..	..	..	3	3	4	5	1	16
Western Australia ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tasmania	1	1	6	7	2	14	16	19	66
Australia (State not named)	..	1	1	4	3	4	5	..	18
United Kingdom—									
England and Wales	5	15	48	130	178	343	492	1,163	2,374
Scotland	3	2	23	51	61	121	225	665	1,151
Ireland	..	..	16	35	69	152	223	562	1,057
Other British possessions—									
India	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	6	14
North America ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	16	25
South Africa ..	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	15
Others	1	..	1	2	2	5	3	9	23
Foreign.									
Austria	..	..	3	1	1	1	3	4	13
Denmark	..	..	2	2	..	9	7	17	37
Finland	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
France	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	11	18
Germany	..	..	..	..	7	6	27	53	93
Italy	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	6	13
Norway	..	..	2	1	2	3	9	9	26
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Russia	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4
Sweden	..	..	2	3	..	4	7	14	30
Switzerland ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	4
United States of America	..	3	1	5	5	6	5	11	36
China	..	..	..	1	2	3	13	8	27
Others	..	..	..	4	..	2	3	7	16
At sea	..	..	..	5	2	6	1	5	19
Unspecified	4	1	14	38	48	44	63	127	339
Totals ..	2,285	339	650	900	854	967	1,303	2,821	10,119

Occupations of Deceased Males, 1913.

The occupations of males who died during 1913, arranged according to the census classification, are shown in the following table :—

Occupations.	Number of Deaths of Males.	Ages, in Years.					
		Under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Class I.—Professional.							
General Government	11	..	..	..	4	5	2
Local Government	11	..	..	..	1	6	4
Defence	5	..	..	..	..	2	3
Law and order	36	..	..	2	9	9	16
Religion	18	..	..	1	1	7	9
Health	24	..	..	3	4	11	6
Literature	18	..	..	..	4	6	8
Science	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Civil and mechanical engineering, architecture, and surveying	26	..	..	..	4	6	16
Education	37	..	..	1	9	11	16
Fine arts	9	..	..	..	3	1	5
Music	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Amusements	8	..	..	..	3	4	1
Total Professional	207	..	..	7	44	70	86
Class II.—Domestic.							
Hotelkeepers and assistants	43	..	..	..	8	18	17
Others engaged in providing board and lodging	12	..	1	2	..	6	3
House servants	40	..	..	1	14	12	13
Coachmen and grooms	11	..	1	..	6	3	1
Laundrymen	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Others engaged in domestic service	26	..	2	..	5	9	10
Total Domestic	136	..	4	3	33	52	44
Class III.—Commercial.							
Banking and finance	9	..	..	..	..	1	8
Insurance and valuation	19	..	1	2	3	6	7
Land and household property	10	..	..	..	3	2	5
Trade—							
Books, publications, and advertising	11	..	..	..	2	3	6
Machinery, tools, and implements	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ships, boats, and marine stores	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Textile fabrics	39	..	3	2	15	8	11
Dress	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Animal food	51	..	..	1	13	19	18
Vegetable food	11	..	..	..	1	5	5
Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	19	..	1	..	4	7	7
Living animals	16	..	1	..	9	3	3

OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MALES—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Deaths of Males.	Ages, in Years.					
		Under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—*continued.*							
Trade—*continued*—							
Wool and other animal matter ..	4	..	..	..	1	1	2
Seeds, Plants, &c.	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Timber	9	..	1	..	..	4	4
Wood, coal, &c.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Metals other than gold and silver ..	8	..	..	1	3	3	1
Merchants, shopkeepers, &c... ..	87	..	1	1	24	26	35
Dealers and hawkers	19	..	1	2	3	4	9
Agents, brokers, &c.	12	..	..	..	1	5	6
Accountants, clerks, &c.	128	..	5	11	31	36	45
Commercial travellers, salesmen ..	38	..	..	..	17	16	5
Other mercantile persons	5	..	..	..	2	2	1
Total Commercial	503	..	14	20	134	155	180
CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.							
Railway traffic	47	..	3	2	15	17	10
Tramways	14	..	1	4	6	2	1
Road	83	..	4	2	24	30	23
Sea and river traffic	138	1	1	3	39	42	52
Postal service	11	..	..	..	9	2	..
Telegraph and telephone service ..	7	..	1	..	4	2	..
Delivery of parcels, &c., by hand ..	6	..	..	..	..	4	2
Total Transport and Communication ..	306	1	10	11	97	99	88
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.							
Books and publications	27	..	1	1	..	13	12
Musical instruments	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
Prints, pictures, and art materials ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ornaments, minor art products, &c. ..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1
Equipment for sports and games ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	4	..	..	..	..	1	3
Arms, ammunition, and explosives ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engines, machines, tools, &c.	16	..	..	..	4	5	7
Carriages and vehicles	18	..	1	1	8	1	7
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware ..	19	..	..	1	4	8	6
Ships, boats, and equipments	27	..	..	..	2	2	23
Furniture	28	..	4	1	4	6	13
Building-material (wood)	29	..	1	3	7	7	11
Chemicals	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Textile fabrics	5	..	..	..	1	1	3
Dress	76	..	1	2	12	23	38
Fibrous materials	7	..	..	..	1	3	3
Animal food	8	..	..	..	4	3	1
Vegetable food	31	..	1	..	9	10	11
Groceries, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	11	..	..	..	4	2	5
Wool-scouring, soap, and candles, &c. ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1

OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MALES—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Deaths of Males.	Ages, in Years.					
		Under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—*continued.*							
Wood-work	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paper-manufacture	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marble, clay, cement, glass, &c. ..	9	..	..	..	2	1	6
Precious metals	6	..	..	..	1	4	1
Metals, other than gold or silver ..	65	..	2	2	17	20	24
Fuel, light, &c.	9	..	1	1	5	1	1
Building and construction—							
Builders and contractors	33	..	..	..	3	9	21
Stonemasons	9	..	..	..	2	..	7
Bricklayers	16	..	..	..	2	6	8
Carpenters	126	..	3	7	18	30	68
Plasterers	5	..	..	..	2	..	3
Painters and glaziers	44	..	1	2	16	16	9
Plumbers	16	..	..	..	6	4	6
Roads, railways, and earthworks ..	20	..	..	..	3	9	8
Disposal of the dead	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disposal of refuse	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other industrial workers—							
Mechanics, manufacturers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Factory workers, managers, &c. ..	7	..	..	..	2	2	3
Contractors, managers, &c.	24	..	..	1	4	10	9
Machinists, machine hands	7	..	..	1	1	3	2
Engineers, engine-drivers	79	..	1	4	24	27	23
Labourers undefined	738	..	8	28	173	207	322
Total industrial	1,541	..	26	56	349	436	674
CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PURSUITS, ETC.							
Agricultural (including farming undefined)	921	..	21	23	131	240	506
Pastoral	96	..	..	4	22	33	37
Bees, fisheries, and wild animals ..	18	..	1	..	3	5	9
Forestry	16	..	..	..	8	5	3
Kauri-gum digging	23	..	..	1	1	9	12
Mines and quarries	243	..	..	1	39	38	165
Total agricultural, pastoral, &c. ..	1,317	..	22	29	204	330	732
CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.							
Independent means, &c.	301	..	..	1	8	24	268
Dependent relatives (including persons under 20 years of age with no specified occupation)	1,378	1,345	30	1	2	..	..
Dependent upon the State or upon public or private support	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Undefined or unknown ..	177	..	..	8	46	28	95
Total indefinite	1,857	1,345	30	10	56	53	363
Total deaths of Males (all occupations)	5,867	1,346	106	136	917	1,195	2,167

Deaths and Death-rates of Four Chief Centres.

The total number of deaths registered for the four centres in 1913 was 3,062—viz., 2,364 in the cities, and 698 in the suburbs.

By including the suburbs the death-rate for last year is lowered at all of the four centres. The rates for the year are,—

	Death-rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
Auckland City	11·49	
" and seven suburban boroughs ..		10·61
Wellington City	9·30	
" and four suburban boroughs ..		9·08
Christchurch City	10·40	
" and five suburban boroughs ..		10·15
Dunedin City	11·98	
" and five suburban boroughs ..		11·03

The death-rates for the cities, including suburban boroughs, for five years are as below:—

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Auckland (including suburbs) ..	9·30	9·73	10·93	9·73	10·61
Wellington " ..	9·11	8·95	10·08	9·13	9·08
Christchurch " ..	9·33	10·41	10·36	10·34	10·15
Dunedin " ..	9·95	10·24	10·43	10·43	11·03

If the number of deaths of infants under one year be excluded, the mortality among the rest of the population is found to have been for 1912 and 1913 in the following ratio to the 1,000 living:—

	1912.	1913.
Auckland (including suburbs)	8·04	8·74
Wellington "	7·44	7·79
Christchurch "	8·65	8·82
Dunedin "	9·40	9·59

In the portion of the births subsection dealing with births and birth-rates of the chief centres it is explained that a new system of allocating births and of computing birth-rates for the centres has been adopted. The birth-rates obtained under the new system are lower than those that would be arrived at under the former system, and the new system is also responsible to a slight degree for a higher rate of infantile mortality as reckoned on per 100 births. The greater part of the increase in 1913 as compared with 1912 is, however, due to an actual excess in point of numbers of deaths of infants registered. The rates per 100 births in 1912 and 1913 are,—

	1912.	1913.
Auckland (including suburbs)	5·70	8·08
Wellington "	6·13	6·02
Christchurch "	6·00	6·35
Dunedin	3·81	7·34

Again, the percentage of deaths of children under 5 to the total number of deaths is—in Auckland, 24·79; in Wellington, 20·15; in Christchurch, 20·42; in Dunedin, 17·78.

Excluding suburbs, and dealing with the deaths at all ages in the four cities or central boroughs only, the rates at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch for 1913 are found to be lower than those for the previous year. The figures for five years are given :—

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Auckland (excluding suburbs) ..	11·25	11·88	13·68	11·65	11·49
Wellington " ..	9·35	9·31	10·32	9·43	9·30
Christchurch " ..	9·48	10·54	10·95	10·63	10·40
Dunedin " ..	11·55	10·99	11·79	11·57	11·98

Omitting the deaths of infants under one year, and calculating the rate on the population of one year of age and upwards, an increase in the rate is shown at two of the four centres. The mean rates for five years are also given :—

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population, excluding Infants under One Year of Age.		
	1912.	1913.	Mean of Five Years.
Auckland (excluding suburbs) ..	9·95	9·42	10·07
Wellington " ..	7·95	8·03	7·84
Christchurch " ..	9·03	9·06	8·87
Dunedin " ..	10·79	10·54	10·35

Vital Statistics of Chief Cities, compared with Australian Capitals, 1913.

The death-rates of the four chief centres compare very favourably with those of the capital cities of the various Australian States. The following table shows the numbers and rates of births and deaths for the year 1913. Rates for Perth are not available.

Cities (including Suburbs).	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths
		Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
Sydney ..	710,100	20,535	28·92	7,938	11·18	12,597
Melbourne ..	639,700	17,397	27·20	7,960	12·44	9,437
Adelaide ..	198,742	6,346	31·93	2,794	14·06	3,552
Brisbane* ..	148,147	5,092	34·37	1,944	13·12	3,148
Hobart ..	38,845	1,324	34·08	625	14·88	699
Auckland ..	**91,624**	**2,376**	**25·93**	**972**	**10·61**	**1,404**
Wellington ..	**72,685**	**1,793**	**24·67**	**660**	**9·08**	**1,133**
Christchurch ..	**69,961**	**1,701**	**24·31**	**710**	**10·15**	**991**
Dunedin ..	**65,285**	**1,471**	**22·53**	**720**	**11·03**	**751**

* Ten-mile radius.

The low birth rates of the New Zealand cities as compared with the Australian capitals is largely due to the difference in system of allocation of births.

Orphanhood of Children.

The table following shows the number of living issue (male, female, and total) left by married men whose deaths were registered

during the ten years 1904–13, the information being given according to age of father and of issue. It will be seen that during the period under review 20,605 fathers left issue to the number of 101,233, an average of 4·91. There were also 3,496 married men who died without issue.

NUMBER AND AGES OF ISSUE LEFT BY MARRIED MEN, 1904–13.

Age of Issue, in Years.	Number of Issue left by Fathers dying within the Age-groups shown at Head of Column.								
	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and over.	Totals.
				Males.					
0	53	122	56	22	6	3	1	..	263
1	40	134	86	34	8	4	2	..	308
2	80	220	106	46	11	10	4	..	477
3	39	181	145	72	10	8	3	1	459
4	35	187	175	76	15	9	8	1	506
5	11	212	181	87	19	16	11	..	537
6	12	191	179	91	21	16	9	1	520
7	5	175	200	118	25	23	16	1	563
8	2	149	232	134	39	23	15	1	595
9	..	108	205	150	40	24	20	2	549
10	..	116	223	172	49	21	28	1	610
11	..	80	199	194	43	36	33	2	587
12	..	59	248	199	73	50	26	3	658
13	..	38	206	242	77	60	40	5	668
14	..	37	232	271	81	87	54	6	768
15	..	23	177	279	97	77	58	5	716
16	..	11	188	283	106	89	86	7	770
17	..	8	188	340	150	131	101	7	925
18	..	7	159	334	143	118	98	7	866
19	..	3	129	347	172	155	143	14	963
20	..	2	127	342	186	153	148	13	971
21 and over	..	..	309	3,608	4,191	6,282	14,843	7,126	36,359
Unspecified	17	75	183	309	177	277	553	77	1,668
Total male issue	294	2,133	4,133	7,750	5,739	7,672	16,300	7,280	51,301
				Females.					
0	61	120	75	21	5	1	1	..	284
1	66	150	99	42	8	3	2	..	370
2	45	199	129	57	10	5	3	..	448
3	50	212	138	73	14	3	4	..	494
4	20	183	141	64	14	13	11	..	446
5	13	187	177	100	17	11	12	3	520
6	18	157	165	99	14	13	9	2	477
7	8	154	204	127	29	21	13	..	556
8	1	117	191	140	31	25	26	1	532
9	3	132	196	158	38	27	14	1	569
10	..	97	218	168	35	29	25	5	577
11	..	83	201	199	55	35	25	2	600
12	..	67	225	215	63	54	44	5	673
13	..	46	194	235	85	51	44	3	658
14	..	31	208	243	88	73	56	2	701
15	..	24	189	274	93	77	63	4	724
16	..	19	194	294	130	94	85	3	819
17	..	7	172	300	144	121	90	8	842
18	..	7	178	320	158	133	120	5	921
19	..	1	146	392	176	152	135	13	1,015
20	..	1	125	346	181	145	126	14	938
21 and over	..	..	312	3,516	4,051	6,337	14,202	6,739	35,157
Unspecified	12	80	172	286	198	251	546	66	1,611
Total female issue	297	2,074	4,049	7,669	5,637	7,674	15,656	6,876	49,932

NUMBER AND AGES OF ISSUE LEFT BY MARRIED MEN, 1904–13—*continued.*

Age of Issue, in Years.	Number of Issue left by Fathers dying within the Age-groups shown at Head of Column.								
	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and over.	Totals.
				Both Sexes.					
0	114	242	131	43	11	4	2	..	547
1	106	284	185	76	16	7	4	..	678
2	125	419	235	103	21	15	7	..	925
3	89	393	283	145	24	11	7	1	953
4	55	370	316	140	29	22	19	1	952
5	24	399	358	187	36	27	28	3	1,057
6	30	348	344	190	35	29	18	3	997
7	13	329	404	245	54	44	29	1	1,119
8	3	266	423	274	70	48	41	2	1,127
9	3	240	401	308	78	51	34	3	1,118
10	..	213	441	340	84	50	53	6	1,187
11	..	163	400	393	98	71	58	4	1,187
12	..	126	473	414	136	104	70	8	1,331
13	..	79	400	477	162	111	84	8	1,321
14	..	68	440	514	169	160	110	8	1,469
15	..	47	366	553	190	154	121	9	1,440
16	..	30	382	577	236	188	171	10	1,589
17	..	15	360	640	294	252	191	15	1,767
18	..	14	337	654	301	251	218	12	1,787
19	..	4	275	739	348	307	278	27	1,978
20	..	3	252	688	367	298	274	27	1,909
21 and over	..	..	621	7,124	8,242	12,619	29,045	13,865	71,516
Unspecified	29	155	355	595	375	528	1,099	143	3,279
Grand totals ..	591	4,207	8,182	15,419	11,376	15,346	31,956	14,156	101,233
Total male deaths ..	3,564	4,016	4,049	5,161	3,247	4,487	9,653	4,327	38,504
Married men who died—									
(*a*) Without issue ..	199	416	449	482	259	401	880	410	3,496
(*b*) Leaving issue ..	342	1,577	2,098	3,098	2,069	2,778	5,879	2,764	20,605

Several tables dealing with orphanhood are given in full in the annual volume of Statistics of the Dominion. Two of these showing respectively number of issue under 14 and 21 years of age left by married men whose deaths were registered during 1913 are summarized and given below.

ISSUE UNDER AGE 14 LEFT BY MARRIED MEN, YEAR 1913.

Age at Death, in Years.	Married Men who died leaving Number of Children under 14 Years of Age shown at Head of Column.							Total Number of Married Men who died leaving Children under Age 14.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over.	
20 and under 25 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
25 „ 30 ..	16	10	6	1	..	..	..	33
30 „ 35 ..	29	27	22	8	5	2	..	93
35 „ 40 ..	26	33	20	9	12	7	5	112
40 „ 45 ..	24	24	18	19	13	2	2	102
45 „ 50 ..	34	28	21	12	4	4	2	105
50 „ 55 ..	32	25	10	10	8	1	2	88
55 „ 60 ..	34	17	7	5	1	1	..	65
60 „ 65 ..	26	9	4	..	2	..	..	41
65 „ 70 ..	15	6	3	2	..	..	..	26
70 „ 75 ..	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	14
75 „ 80 ..	4	..	4	..	1	..	1	10
80 and over ..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	6
Totals ..	248	187	118	67	47	17	12	696

ISSUE UNDER AGE 21 LEFT BY MARRIED MEN, YEAR 1913.

Age at Death, in Years.	Married Men who died leaving Number of Children under 21 Years of Age shown at Head of Column.							Total Number of Married Men who died leaving Children under Age 21.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over.	
20 and under 25 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
25 „ 30 ..	16	10	6	1	..	..	..	33
30 „ 35 ..	29	27	22	7	6	2	..	93
35 „ 40 ..	29	35	18	9	13	6	7	117
40 „ 45 ..	22	24	18	17	15	6	9	111
45 „ 50 ..	22	36	28	22	9	8	11	136
50 „ 55 ..	37	35	20	15	9	12	13	141
55 „ 60 ..	54	27	19	16	11	3	8	138
60 „ 65 ..	49	26	17	12	4	2	2	112
65 „ 70 ..	32	20	13	6	1	5	..	77
70 „ 75 ..	31	16	9	..	4	2	..	62
75 „ 80 ..	21	5	7	1	1	2	1	38
80 and over ..	9	4	1	1	..	..	1	16
Totals ..	351	265	179	107	73	48	52	1,075

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Subjoined is a classified statement of the deaths of infants under one year during 1913, with the ratio of the deaths in each class to the 1,000 births during the year:—

Sex.	Under 1 Month.	1 and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.
NUMBER OF DEATHS.					
Male	487	153	151	151	942
Female	343	130	87	151	711
DEATHS TO THE 1,000 BIRTHS.					
Male	33·74	10·60	10·46	10·46	65·26
Female	25·40	9·63	6·45	11·18	52·66

Sixty-five out of every thousand male children born, and fifty-three of every thousand females, are found to have died before attaining the age of one year. The mortality was thus one in fifteen of male children and one in nineteen of females.

It will be seen from the figures that the chances of living during the first year of age are greater for female than for male infants. Thus, in proportion to the number of children of each sex born in 1913, there were during the year—

100 deaths of males to 70 deaths of females under 1 month of age;
100 „ 85 „ from 1 to 3 months of age;
100 „ 58 „ from 3 to 6 months of age;
100 „ 100 „ from 6 to 12 months of age;
100 „ 75 „ under 12 months of age.

Dealing with the results for ten years, the deaths of infants under one year are in the large proportion of three-fourths of the total deaths under five, as might be expected, the first year being the tenderest period.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS AND PROPORTION TO DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Year.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years of Age.						Total Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 5 Years: Per Cent. of Mortality at all Ages.
	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	Total under 5 Years.		
1904	1,616	169	83	63	43	1,974	8,087	24·41
1905	1,599	176	97	61	46	1,979	8,061	24·55
1906	1,506	177	87	58	37	1,865	8,339	22·36
1907	2,228	350	165	94	49	2,886	10,066	28·67
1908	1,761	231	103	88	45	2,228	9,043	24·64
1909	1,634	242	115	75	44	2,110	8,959	23·55
1910	1,760	253	95	76	54	2,238	9,639	23·22
1911	1,484	206	122	99	69	1,980	9,534	20·77
1912	1,409	157	93	45	46	1,750	9,214	18·99
1913	1,653	223	104	65	54	2,099	10,119	20·74
Average of ten years	1,665	218	106	73	49	2,111	9,106	23·19

NOTE.—The total number of deaths of children under 5 years for the period included in this table is 21,109.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, AND PROPORTION TO BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.					Total Births registered.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to every 1,000 Births.
	Under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.		
1904	669	260	356	331	1,616	22,766	70·98
1905	714	285	290	310	1,599	23,682	67·52
1906	717	247	244	298	1,506	24,252	62·10
1907	763	446	500	519	2,228	25,094	88·79
1908	810	242	347	362	1,761	25,940	67·89
1909	794	285	258	297	1,634	26,524	61·60
1910	786	298	333	343	1,760	25,984	67·73
1911	751	217	234	282	1,484	26,354	56·31
1912	827	188	192	202	1,409	27,508	51·22
1913	830	283	238	302	1,653	27,935	59·17
Average of ten years	766	275	299	325	1,665	25,604	65·03

NOTE.—The total number of deaths of infants under 1 year for the period included in the table is 16,650.

RATES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN NEW ZEALAND AND FOUR CHIEF CENTRES (NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS) EACH YEAR 1904–13.

Year.	New Zealand.	Auckland and Suburban Boroughs.	Wellington and Suburban Boroughs.	Christchurch and Suburban Boroughs.	Dunedin and Suburban Boroughs.
1904 ..	70·98	70·12	95·33	102·96	93·02
1905 ..	67·52	91·52	96·21	88·99	67·13
1906 ..	62·10	85·80	71·88	74·37	72·60
1907 ..	88·79	97·19	117·80	126·16	95·36
1908 ..	67·89	81·87	81·67	67·82	74·54
1909 ..	61·60	61·85	84·21	62·78	48·52
1910 ..	67·73	79·02	84·59	69·40	79·08
1911 ..	56·31	63·02	73·36	62·90	43·42
1912 ..	51·22	56·95	61·32	60·03	38·11
1913 ..	59·17	80·81	60·23	63·49	73·42

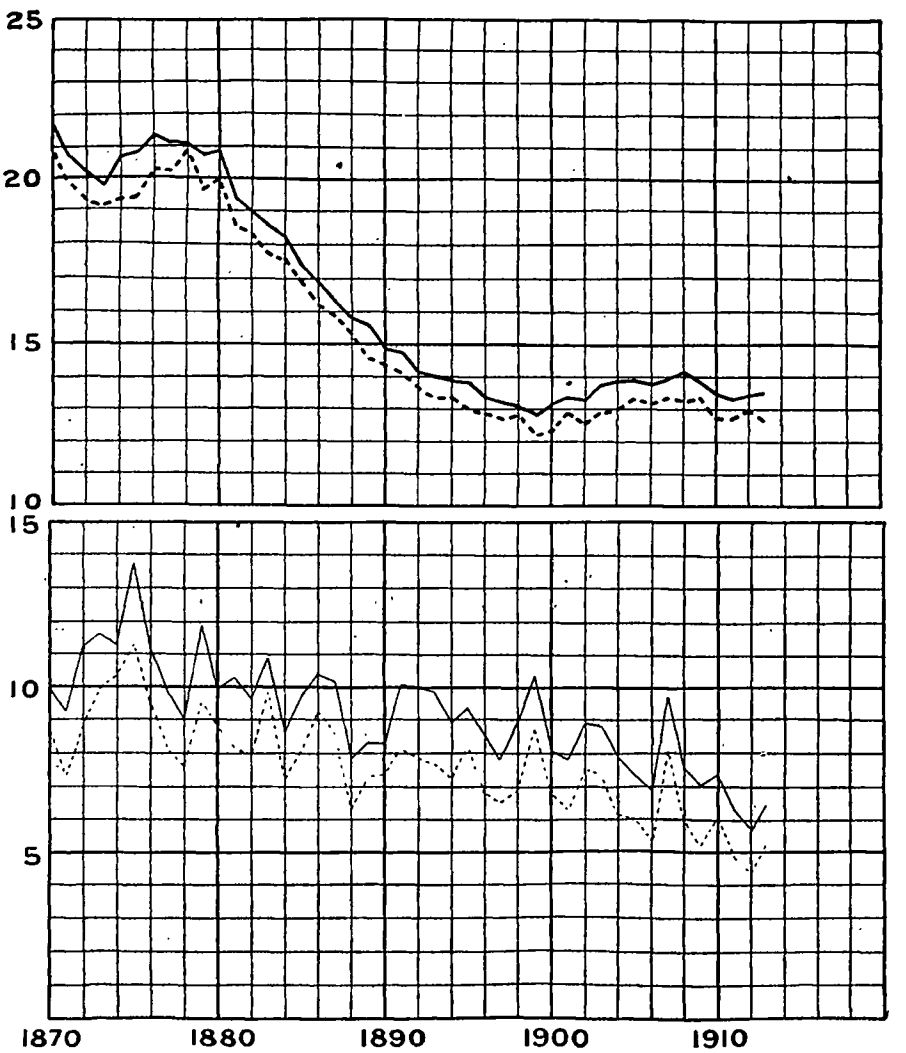
Although 16,650 infants under one year were lost to the Dominion by death during the ten years 1904–13, and, including these, 21,109 children under five, the next table shows more satisfactory results for New Zealand than for New South Wales, Victoria, or the Australian Commonwealth in the matter of the preservation of infant life. Dealing with averages of five years, in New Zealand only 60·97 infants under one year are found to die out of every 1,000 born, against 72·85 in New South Wales, 75·49 in Victoria, and 72·88 in the Commonwealth as a whole.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE TO EVERY 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	New Zealand.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Australian Commonwealth
1908	67·89	75·20	86·05	77·78
1909	61·60	73·87	71·36	71·56
1910	67·73	74·71	76·88	74·81
1911	56·31	69·46	68·70	68·49
1912	51·22	71·00	74·48	71·74
Means of five years ..	60·97	72·85	75·49	72·88

Graphs follow showing the rates of infantile mortality (male and female) since 1870. The male and female birth-rates are also shown. The tendency for variations in the rates of the two sexes to occur simultaneously is very noticeable.

BIRTH AND INFANTILE-MORTALITY RATES (MALE AND FEMALE), 1870–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height one per 1,000 of mean population in the case of the births, and one per 100 births in the case of infantile mortality. The mortality-rates of each sex are reckoned on the births of that sex.

The table following, giving the rates of infantile mortality in various countries and cities, shows that as regards the preservation of infant life far better conditions obtain in New Zealand than in most other countries :—

RATES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Country or City.	Year 1911.		Latest Year obtainable.		
	Rate of Infantile Mortality.*	Birth-rate.†	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.*	Birth-rate.†
New Zealand	**56**	**26·0**	**1913**	**59**	**26·1**
Auckland	**63**	**27·2**	"	**81**	**25·9**
Wellington	**73**	**26·1**	"	**60**	**24·7**
Christchurch	**63**	**26·8**	"	**63**	**24·3**
Dunedin	**43**	**26·5**	"	**73**	**22·5**
Australian Commonwealth	68	27·2	1912	72	28·7
Sydney	72	28·4	1913	79	28·9
Melbourne	78	24·4	"	76	27·3
Adelaide	78	27·4	"	78	31·9
Brisbane	81	29·2	"	79	34·4
Perth	79	30·5	"	84	...
Hobart	77	29·1	"	81	34·1
United Kingdom	...	...	1910	105	25·0
England and Wales	130	24·4	1911	130	24·4
London	129	24·8	1912	91	24·5
Scotland	...	...	1910	108	26·2
Edinburgh	118	21·8	1912	118	20·9
Glasgow	139	27·7	"	124	28·1
Ireland	94	23·2	1911	94	23·2
Dublin	156	28·2	1912	140	27·4
Belfast	128	28·4	"	129	27·8
France	...	..	1910	111	19·6
Paris	118	17·2	1912	103	16·8
Belgium	...	...	1910	134	23·7
The Netherlands	137	27·8	1911	137	27·8
The Hague	107	24·6	1912	66	23·6
Amsterdam	91	22·7	1912	64	23·3
Rotterdam	103	28·9	1912	79	29·0
Denmark	106	26·8	1911	106	26·8
Copenhagen	113	24·6	1912	108	24·9
Norway	...	...	1910	67	26·1
Christiania	116	22·5	1912	107	22·7
Sweden	...	...	1910	75	24·7
Stockholm	77	22·0	1912	82	21·0
Finland	114	29·1	1911	114	29·1
Russia (European)	...	...	1904	232	48·5
St. Petersburg	231	28·2	1912	249	26·5
Moscow	321	35·2	"	333	28·9
German Empire	192	28·6	1911	192	28·6
Berlin	173	20·8	1912	142	20·4
Hamburg	158	21·7	"	130	21·8
Dresden	166	20·1	"	116	20·2
Breslau	207	26·9	"	163	26·3
Munich	176	22·4	"	134	21·9
Switzerland	...	...	1910	105	25·0
Spain	...	...	1907	158	33·6
Italy	...	...	1910	142	33·3
Milan	...	...	1912	102	23·4
Austria	207	31·4	1911	207	31·4
Vienna	166	20·0	1912	149	19·1
Prague	186	16·9	"	139	19·9
Trieste	215	29·6	"	164	29·7
Hungary	207	35·0	1911	207	35·0
Budapest	161	25·3	1912	141	25·5
Servia	...	...	1910	138	38·5
Bulgaria	...	...	1908	170	40·4
Ceylon	218	37·9	1911	218	37·9
Japan	...	...	1909	166	34·2
Ontario, Canada	117	21·7	1911	117	21·7
Toronto	114	22·2	"	114	22·2
Jamaica	187	39·0	"	187	39·0
Chile	332	38·5	"	332	38·5

* Per 1,000 births. † Per 1,000 of mean population.

The principal causes of mortality in children under one year for New Zealand are given, with the numbers of deaths for five years

from such causes. Premature birth stands first in order of importance, congenital debility next, followed by diarrhœa and enteritis. Here it is seen how much mortality is attributed to these causes according to the medical certificates.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—CAUSES, 1909–13.

Causes.	Number of Deaths from each Cause.					Percentage of Total.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Whooping-cough	28	101	12	6	87	1·71	5·74	0·81	0·43	5·26
Convulsions ..	107	80	89	51	71	6·55	4·54	6·00	3·62	4·29
Bronchitis and pneumonia	168	157	161	126	157	10·28	8·92	10·85	8·94	9·50
Diarrhœa and enteritis	249	343	244	178	214	15·24	19·49	16·44	12·63	12·95
Malformations ..	57	58	51	117	89	3·49	3·30	3·43	8·30	5·38
Premature birth	347	407	337	398	418	21·24	23·12	22·71	28·25	25·29
Congenital Debility ..	256	281	263	254	296	15·67	15·97	17·72	18·03	17·91
Other causes ..	422	333	327	279	321	25·82	18·92	22·04	19·80	19·42
Totals ..	1,634	1,760	1,484	1,409	1,653	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

It is unlawful for any person to take charge of an infant under the age of six years, for the purpose of nursing or maintaining it apart from its parents or guardians, for a longer period than seven consecutive days, unless such person is licensed as a foster-parent.

Provision is made by law for the granting and revocation of licenses, and for the method of payment of maintenance-money. No payment is to be made to or received by a foster-parent except in pursuance of an agreement approved by the Secretary for Education, and if default be made in payment under the agreement the amount due, or part thereof, may be paid by the Secretary, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown. When and so long as any money so recoverable remains unpaid, the Secretary shall have and may exercise the powers of a guardian until the child attains the age of fifteen years. Provision is also made for the inspection of foster-homes, and in case of the removal or death of foster-children. The Act applies to any adopted infant in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such adoption had taken place. The Department of Education is the authority by whom the Act is administered.

The New Zealand Legislature in 1907 introduced provisions for early notification of birth, allowing seventy-two hours after birth if in a city or borough, or twenty-one days in any other case. The time allowed for notification in the case of a birth in a city or borough has now been reduced to forty-eight hours.

Causes of Death.

The classification of causes of death was made in 1908 for the first time in New Zealand according to the Bertillon Index of Diseases. This system has been adopted by the Commonwealth of Australia and the principal European and American countries. It is highly desirable for comparative purposes that uniformity of statistical method should obtain when possible.

The Bertillon system differs materially from that formerly in use, and comparisons of certain causes of mortality prior to 1908 are impossible owing to changes in the classification. This applies more particularly to diseases of the digestive, nervous, respiratory, and circulatory systems. There are, however, certain principal causes of deaths which are unaffected and retain their comparative value, such as cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping-cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, diabetes, appendicitis, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, and old age.

A comparison of the causes of deaths in 1912 and 1913 arranged according to an abridged classification, the percentage of each group to the total deaths, and the proportion per 10,000 persons living, is given in the following table :—

Class.	Number of Deaths.		Proportion to Total Deaths.		Proportion per 10,000 living.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.		
I. General diseases	2,202	2,511	23·90	24·81	21·19	23·50
II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	937	1,008	10·17	9·96	9·02	9·43
III. Diseases of the circulatory system	1,580	1,557	17·15	15·39	15·21	14·57
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system	844	949	9·16	9·38	8·13	8·88
V. Diseases of the digestive system	718	836	7·79	8·26	6·91	7·82
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa	422	465	4·58	4·60	4·06	4·35
VII. Puerperal condition ..	100	100	1·09	0·99	0·96	0·94
VIII. Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue	42	40	0·46	0·39	0·41	0·37
IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	28	25	0·30	0·25	0·27	0·23
X. Malformations	130	97	1·41	0·96	1·25	0·91
XI. Infancy	740	797	8·03	7·88	7·12	7·46
XII. Old-age	706	809	7·66	7·99	6·79	7·57
XIII. Violence	638	787	6·92	7·78	6·14	7·37
XIV. Ill-defined causes ..	127	138	1·38	1·36	1·22	1·29
Totals	9,214	10,119	100·00	100·00	88·68	94·69

The next table shows the number of deaths from certain principal causes for the five years 1909–13, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population.

Cause.	Number of Deaths.					Proportion per 10 000 of Mean Population.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Typhoid fever	55	62	67	46	60	0·57	0·62	0·66	0·44	0·56
Measles	26	1	41	15	26	0·27	0·01	0·41	0·14	0·24
Scarlet fever	26	13	9	7	11	0·27	0·13	0·09	0·07	0·10
Whooping-cough ...	41	148	17	10	128	0·42	1·49	0·17	0·10	1·20
Diphtheria	64	75	62	46	61	0·66	0·76	0·61	0·44	0·57
Influenza ...	47	141	63	65	56	0·48	1·42	0·62	0·63	0·52
Phthisis ...	588	550	536	524	578	6·05	5·54	5·28	5·04	5·41
Other forms of tuberculosis	212	181	202	192	234	2·18	1·82	1·99	1·85	2·19
Cancer	711	742	809	812	856	7·32	7·47	7·97	7·82	8·01
Diabetes	104	123	129	147	150	1·07	1·24	1·27	1·41	1·40
Exophthalmic goitre ...	24	22	26	40	19	0·25	0·22	0·26	0·39	0·18
Anæmia, Chlorosis ...	53	76	56	53	64	0·55	0·77	0·55	0·51	0·60
Simple meningitis	131	142	138	136	127	1·35	1·43	1·36	1·31	1·19
Apoplexy	145	172	141	168	173	1·49	1·73	1·39	1·62	1·62
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	161	200	207	221	239	1·66	2·02	2·04	2·13	2·24
Epilepsy	44	66	54	69	54	0·45	0·67	0·53	0·66	0·51
Convulsions of children under 5 years of age	131	107	109	57	93	1·35	1·08	1·08	0·55	0·87
Organic heart-disease ...	1,170	1,154	1,205	1,271	1,227	12·04	11·62	11·87	12·24	11·48
Arteriosclerosis ...	27	44	54	74	89	0·28	0·44	0·53	0·71	0·83
Embolism; thrombosis ...	45	67	56	80	63	0·46	0·68	0·55	0·77	0·59
Bronchitis	206	297	295	238	281	2·12	2·99	2·91	2·29	2·63
Bronchopneumonia ...	134	135	153	114	154	1·38	1·36	1·51	1·10	1·44
Pneumonia	293	300	349	297	336	3·01	3·02	3·44	2·86	3·15
Gastritis	65	53	53	48	29	0·67	0·53	0·52	0·46	0·27
Diarrhœa and enteritis ...	351	500	404	271	344	3·61	5·04	3·98	2·61	3·22
Appendicitis and typhlitis	66	98	103	72	91	0·68	0·99	1·02	0·69	0·85
Intestinal obstruction ...	45	58	63	55	63	0·46	0·58	0·62	0·53	0·59
Cirrhosis of liver ...	47	38	44	48	47	0·48	0·38	0·43	0·46	0·44
Simple peritonitis ...	54	66	62	65	61	0·56	0·67	0·61	0·62	0·57
Acute nephritis	52	50	68	35	16	0·53	0·50	0·67	0·34	0·15
Bright's disease ...	190	195	193	195	230	1·95	1·97	1·90	1·88	2·15
Uræmia	30	26	32	40	71	0·31	0·26	0·32	0·38	0·66
Cystitis	29	38	50	40	31	0·30	0·38	0·49	0·38	0·29
Diseases and accidents of puerperal condition	135	117	114	100	100	1·39	1·18	1·12	0·96	0·94
Congenital debility ...	264	283	268	256	301	2·72	2·85	2·64	2·46	2·82
Premature birth ...	347	407	337	398	418	3·57	4·10	3·32	3·83	3·91
Senility	556	660	661	706	809	5·72	6·65	6·51	6·80	7·57
Violence (1) suicide ...	118	100	124	124	148	1·21	1·01	1·22	1·19	1·38
(2) accident, &c. ...	660	567	590	514	639	6·79	5·71	5·81	4·95	5·98
Other causes	1,512	1,565	1,590	1,565	1,642	15·56	15·76	15·67	15·07	15·37
Totals	8,959	9,639	9,534	9,214	10,119	92·19	97·09	93·94	88·68	94·69

Typhoid Fever.—Deaths from this cause numbered 60 in 1913, against 46 in 1912. The rate remained fairly steady throughout the quinquennium, except for a drop in 1912.

Measles.—Very few deaths occur from this cause. In 1911 the number was 41, but in 1910 there was only one, while in 1913, 26 deaths were attributed to measles.

Scarlet Fever.—The rate fell steadily during the first four years of the quinquennium, but rose a little in 1913. The number of deaths in the five years has been exceedingly low.

Whooping-cough.—Only 10 deaths were recorded in 1912, while the number for 1913 was 128, and for 1910, 148. The average for the five years was 69.

Diphtheria.—Fifteen more deaths were attributed to this cause in 1913 than in 1912, but 14 less than in 1910. The average for the past five years was 62.

Influenza.—As in the case of whooping-cough, the number of deaths in 1910 (141) was much above the average. Sixty-five deaths from influenza were registered in 1912, and 56 in 1913.

Tuberculosis.—Deaths from phthisis numbered 578 or 5·41 per 10,000 of the population, against 524 deaths or 5·04 per 10,000 in 1912, and 588 deaths or 6·05 per 10,000 in 1909. The average for the past ten years was 564 or 5·94 per 10,000.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 10,000.	Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 10,000.
1904	598	7·08	1909	588	6·05
1905	496	5·70	1910	550	5·54
1906	556	6·21	1911	536	5·28
1907	612	6·66	1912	524	5·04
1908	607	6·42	1913	578	5·41

Reference to the following table will show that 372 persons known to have been born in the Dominion died during 1913 from phthisis, a proportion of 4·99 per 10,000 of the estimated native-born white population, and 102 persons born elsewhere but resident in New Zealand for fifteen years or over succumbed to the disease.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1913.

Length of Residence in the Dominion.	Age at Death, in Years.										
	Under 5	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.	Total.
MALES.											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1 month and under 6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6 months " 12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
1 year " 2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
2 years " 3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
3 " " 4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
4 " " 5	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	7
5 " " 10	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	1	...	...	14
10 " " 15	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	2	...	...	11
15 " " 20	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
20 " " 25	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
25 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	2	9	13	15	8	3	50
Not known	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	3	7	2	25
Born in Dominion	...	2	...	37	52	37	12	4	2	...	146
Totals	...	2	...	40	78	74	36	26	17	6	279
FEMALES.											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 month and under 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 months " 12	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
1 year " 2	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	6
2 years " 3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 " " 4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4 " " 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 " " 10	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	7
10 " " 15	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
15 " " 20	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	2
20 " " 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
25 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	3	6	11	10	8	2	40
Not known	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	7
Born in Dominion	...	2	2	8	71	79	47	12	5	...	226
Totals	...	2	2	8	77	91	61	30	16	9	3	299
Totals of both sexes	...	2	4	8	117	169	135	66	42	26	9	578

Phthisis is now known to be and is treated as an infectious preventable disease caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosus*, which is communicable in many ways. Certain constitutions are far more predisposed than others to receive this bacillus, especially under conditions of life unfavourable to robust health, when a nidus is formed for the development of the bacillus. The Government has established a sanatorium for consumptives at Cambridge, in the Waikato, and further institutions are contemplated. There are sanatoria for the treatment of this disease in connection with some of the public hospitals.

The mortality from all forms of tuberculosis decreased from 9·46 per 10,000 of the population in 1904 to 6·89 in 1912, but rose to 7·60 in 1913. The percentage of total deaths from all causes decreased from 9·88 to 8·02 in the ten years.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1904–13.

Year.	Mean Population.	Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.	Rate per 10,000.	Percentage of Total Deaths from all Causes.
1904	845,022	799	9·46	9·88
1905	870,000	678	7·79	8·41
1906	895,594	720	8·04	8·63
1907	919,105	856	9·31	8·50
1908	945,063	839	8·87	9·28
1909	971,784	800	8·23	8·93
1910	992,802	731	7·36	7·58
1911	1,014,896	738	7·27	7·74
1912	1,039,016	716	6·89	7·77
1913	1,068,644	812	7·60	8·02

AGES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1913.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years ..	26	20	46	50 years and under 55	24	17	41
5 years and under 10	12	8	20	55 " 60	17	8	25
10 " 15	5	16	21	60 " 65	15	10	25
15 " 20	26	47	73	65 " 70	11	7	18
20 " 25	40	53	93	70 " 75	9	3	12
25 " 30	54	56	110	75 " 80	6	2	8
30 " 35	57	56	113	80 and upwards ..	1	1	2
35 " 40	59	39	98				
40 " 45	39	33	72	Total deaths ..	421	391	812
45 " 50	20	15	35				

The rate of deaths from tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was lower in New Zealand in 1912 than in any of the Australian States with the exception of Queensland. The New Zealand rate, as well as those of the Australian States, compares very favourably with that of England and Wales, which has however also decreased considerably of late years, the rates for 1910 and 1911 being lower than in any previous year.

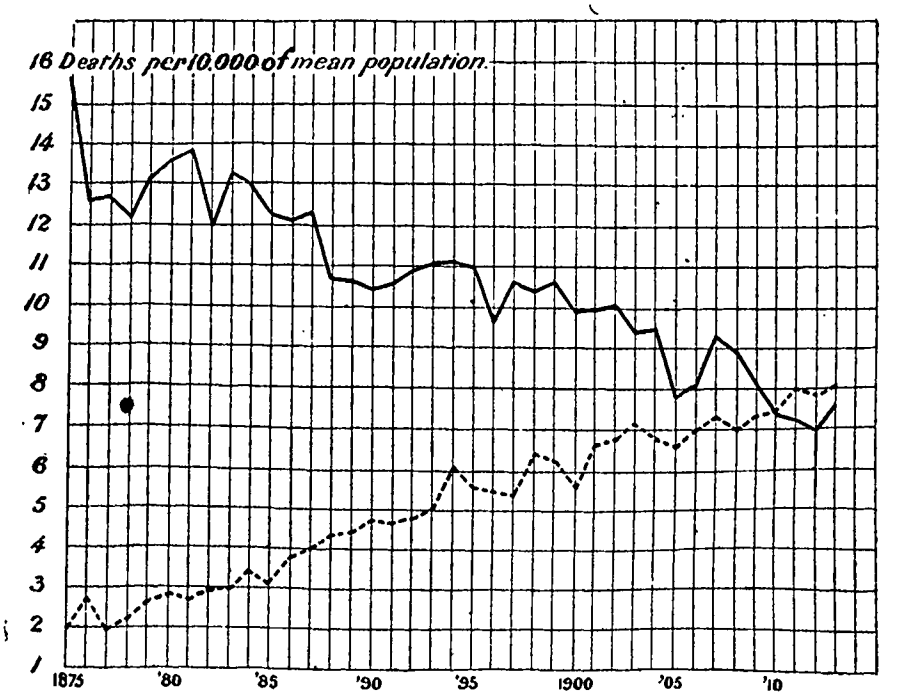
DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1912.

	Death-rates (per 1,000) from Tuberculosis.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
England and Wales (1911)	1·47	10·07
Queensland	0·62	5·69
New South Wales	0·71	6·55
Victoria	0·93	7·61
South Australia	0·92	8·95
Western Australia	0·85	7·65
Tasmania	0·80	7·44
New Zealand	**0·69**	**7·77**

Cancer.—There were 856 deaths assigned to this cause in 1913, a proportion of 8·01 per 10,000 persons, both number and rate being higher than in 1912. The average number and rate for the five years 1909–13 were 786 and 7·72 respectively. Deaths of males during 1913 numbered 446 and of females 410. The death-rate from cancer is now greater than that from tubercular diseases, and its increasing tendency is a matter of grave concern.

The diagram following illustrates on the one hand the increase in the cancer death-rate and on the other the decrease in the rate of deaths from tuberculosis.

DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER, 1875–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height one death per 10,000 of mean population. Continuous curve represents tuberculosis. Dotted curve represents cancer.

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM CANCER, THE PROPORTION PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEATHS, 1904-13.

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.	Total Deaths, all Causes.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of Living Persons.	Percentage of Total Deaths due to Cancer.
1904	571	8,087	6·76	7·06
1905	566	8,061	6·51	7·02
1906	623	8,339	6·96	7·47
1907	674	10,066	7·33	6·70
1908	657	9,043	6·95	7·27
1909	711	8,959	7·32	7·94
1910	742	9,639	7·47	7·70
1911	809	9,534	7·97	8·49
1912	812	9,214	7·82	8·81
1913	856	10,119	8·01	8·46

The part of the body mostly affected is the stomach. Among females the generative and mammary organs are frequently the seat of the disease.

CANCER: SEAT OF DISEASE, 1913.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mouth, lip, tongue, throat, neck	98	27	125
Stomach	130	63	193
Intestines, rectum	89	78	167
Liver	44	56	100
Kidneys, bladder, urethra, &c.	30	5	35
Female genital organs	..	78	78
Breast	1	63	64
Other organs or organs not specified ..	54	40	94
Totals	446	410	856

Ninety-four per cent. of the deaths were at the ages 35 years and upwards, and 56 per cent. at the ages 60 years and upwards.

AGES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM CANCER, 1913.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 5 years ..	6	2	8	45 years and under 50	25	46	71
5 years and under 10	2	..	2	50 " 55	39	30	69
10 " 15	2	..	2	55 " 60	51	58	109
15 " 20	3	1	4	60 " 65	56	34	90
20 " 25	2	1	3	65 " 70	59	66	125
25 " 30	4	4	8	70 " 75	68	51	119
30 " 35	8	14	22	75 " 80	53	40	93
35 " 40	16	16	32	80 years and upwards	33	20	53
40 " 45	19	27	46				
				Totals ..	446	410	856

The proportion of deaths from cancer to the 1,000 persons living in some of the principal countries of the world as shown below leads

to the conclusion that there is a general tendency to increase. The rate for England and Wales for 1911 (0·99 per 1,000) is the highest yet recorded in that country.

CANCER DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Average of 5 Years, 1896–1900.	Average of 5 Years, 1906–10.	Increase per Cent. during 10 Years.	Rate for Last Year ascertainable.
New Zealand	**0·59**	**0·72**	**·22·03**	**0·80 (1913)**
Commonwealth of Australia ..	0·58	0·70	20·69	0·76 (1912)
England and Wales	0·80	0·94	17·50	0·99 (1911)
Scotland	0·77	1·00	29·87	1·03 (1910)
Ireland	0·58	0·79	36·21	0·82 (1911)
German Empire	0·66	0·84	27·27	0·88 (1911)
Austria	0·69	0·78	13·04	0·82 (1911)
Italy	0·51	0·64	25·49	0·65 (1911)
Norway	0·86	0·97	12·79	0·93 (1910)
Netherlands	0·92	1·03	11·96	1·07 (1911)
Switzerland	1·27	1·26	*0·79	1·23 (1910)

*Decrease.

Diabetes.—There were 150 deaths in 1913, a rate of 1·40 per 10,000, the averages for the last five years being 131 and 1·28 respectively. Deaths from this cause appear to be on the increase.

Exophthalmic Goitre.—Only 19 deaths from this cause were registered in 1913, as against 40 in 1912.

Anæmia and Chlorosis.—Seventy-six deaths were recorded in 1910, but in 1912 the number was only 53 and in 1913, 64, the average for the five years 1909–13 being 60, and the average rate per 10,000 being 0·60.

Simple Meningitis.—Very little fluctuation is shown as regards deaths from this cause. The number for 1913 was 127, while the rate per 10,000 was 1·19.

Apoplexy.—The number of deaths in 1913 (173) was an increase of 5 on that for 1912, and of 32 when compared with 1911. The rate (1·62 per 10,000) was the same in 1913 as in 1912.

Cerebral Hæmorrhage.—Deaths from this cause show a steady increase in number and rate from year to year. The averages for the five years 1909–13 work out at 206 and 2·02.

Epilepsy.—The number of deaths from this cause (54) was lower in 1913 than in 1912 or 1910.

Convulsions of Children.—As regards both number and rate, 1912 shows a great decrease on the years preceding. The rate fell from 1·35 per 10,000 in 1909 to 0·55 per 10,000 in 1912. The figures for 1913 are higher than those for 1912, but much below the average.

Organic Heart-disease.—More deaths occur from this cause than from any other. Under the Bertillon classification deaths occurring from heart-disease, combined with bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatic fever,

or Bright's disease, must be allocated to heart-disease, this being the reverse of the system formerly followed. Number and rate of deaths from heart-disease show a tendency to increase, though the number and rate in 1913 were lower than in 1912.

Arteriosclerosis.—A rapid increase of deaths from this cause is apparent, the number in 1913 being 89, as against only 27 in 1909.

Embolism and Thrombosis.—In common with other diseases of the circulatory system, numbers and rates show a general tendency to increase, the figures for 1913 however, being lower than the average of the quinquennium. The number of deaths in 1913 was 63, while the rate per 10,000 was 0·59.

Bronchitis.—The number (281) and rate (2·63 per 10,000) of deaths from this cause in 1913 were about equal to the averages of the five years. The year 1910 shows the highest number as well as the highest rate.

Bronchopneumonia.—In 1911, 153 deaths from this cause were recorded, in 1912 the number had fallen to 114, but in 1913 it rose again to 154.

Pneumonia.—The number and rate in 1913 were higher than in 1912, but lower than in 1911.

Gastritis.—There were only 29 deaths from this cause in 1913, as compared with 48 in 1912 and 65 in 1909.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—Considerable fluctuation is shown as regards deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis. The number fell from 555 in 1908 to 351 in 1909, rose to 500 in 1910, and fell to 404 in 1911, while in 1912 the number was only 271. Last year 344 deaths were attributed to this cause.

Appendicitis and Typhlitis.—Ninety-one deaths were registered in 1913, an increase of 19 on the figures for 1912. The average for the five years 1909–13 was 86, while the average rate per 10,000 was 0·85.

Intestinal Obstruction.—Sixty-three deaths (a rate of 0·59 per 10,000) were registered in 1913. Little movement is shown as regards deaths from this cause.

Cirrhosis of Liver.—The number of deaths in 1913 (47) was one less than in 1912. Here also very little fluctuation is shown.

Simple Peritonitis.—Still another cause deaths from which show little fluctuation, 61 deaths being registered in 1913, as against an average of 62 for the five years.

Acute Nephritis.—Only 16 deaths in 1913 were attributed to this cause, as against 68 in 1911 and 35 in 1912. The average rate for the five years 1909–13 was 0·44 per 10,000.

Bright's Disease.—In four years, 1909 to 1912, the number of deaths from this cause remained practically stationary between 190 and 195. The year 1913 shows an increase, 230 deaths being recorded.

Uræmia.—Seventy-one deaths from this cause were registered in 1913, as against 40 in 1912 and 32 in 1911.

Cystitis.—The number of deaths registered in 1913 (31) was 9 less than in 1912, and 19 less than in 1911.

Puerperal Accidents and Diseases.—In 1913 as in 1912 the deaths certified to these causes numbered 100 exactly. Included in the number in 1913 were: Accidents of pregnancy, 25; puerpera hæmorrhage, 14; other accidents of labour, 17; puerperal septicæmia, 29; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions 10. The number of deaths to every 1,000 confinements (where children were born alive) for each of ten years is shown.

Year.	Deaths of Mothers to every 1,000 Confinements.	Year.	Deaths of Mothers to every 1,000 Confinements.
1904	4·66	1909	5·14
1905	4·22	1910	4·55
1906	3·91	1911	4·38
1907	4·62	1912	3·73
1908	4·64	1913	3·62

Congenital Debility.—The number in 1913 was higher than in the four years preceding, being 301 as against 256 in 1912, and 268 in 1911.

Premature Birth.—The number of deaths from this cause in 1912 and 1913 was considerably higher than in 1911. The rate per 1,000 births registered in 1913 was 14·96.

Senility.—No fewer than 809 deaths were attributed to this cause in 1913. The number for 1912 was 706 and for 1909, 556.

Violence.—The deaths from external violence, apart from suicide, numbered 639 in 1913—males 520, females 119, the total being higher than the average of the quinquennium 1909–13, which was 594. The rate per 10,000 living was 6·79 in 1909, 5·71 in 1910, 5·81 in 1911, 4·95 in 1912, and 5·98 in 1913. The various forms of violent deaths (excluding suicides) in 1913 are shown in the following table:—

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1913.

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total.
Poisoning ..	12	7	19	Suffocation, gas, &c. ..	9	15	24
Drowning ..	147	27	174	In mines and quarries ..	26	..	26
Shooting ..	27	4	31	By machinery	7	..	7
Falls ..	34	5	39	By vehicles, railways, &c.	100	16	116
Starvation ..	2	1	3	Injuries by animals ..	18	..	18
Exposure ..	3	1	4	Electrocution	1	..	1
Homicide ..	6	2	8	Other external violence ..	57	11	68
Fractures ..	41	8	49				
Burns and scalds	30	22	52	Totals	520	119	639

Suicide.—The suicidal deaths in 1913 were 148—males 116 and females 32. The rate per 10,000 living was 1·38 in 1913, against an average of 1·20 for the past five years. The means most frequently resorted to by males was shooting and hanging, and by females,

poison. The following table shows the means of self-destruction employed :—

SUICIDES, 1913.

Mode of Death.	M.	F.	Total.	Mode of Death.	M.	F.	Total.
Hanging or strangulation ..	19	8	27	Drowning ..	7	3	10
Firearms	37	1	38	Other modes	9	4	13
Cutting or piercing instruments	23	2	25				
Asphyxia	..	1	1	Total suicides	116	32	148
Poison	21	13	34				

MAORI DEATHS.

Under the provisions of section 20 of the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1912, the deaths of 412 persons of the Maori race were registered in 1913. In addition 61 Maori deaths were registered under the main Act. These numbers are not included in the numbers of deaths quoted elsewhere in this subsection.

SECTION IV.—VITAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

SUBSECTION C.—MARRIAGES.

Introductory.

Marriage may be solemnized in New Zealand only on the authority of a Registrar's certificate, either by a person whose name is on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act, or before a Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Marriages duly appointed. No marriage can be legally solemnized before 8 o'clock in the forenoon or after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Notice of intended marriage must be given to the Registrar of the district within which the marriage is to be solemnized, and the party giving notice must have resided for three clear days in the district. If the parties dwell in different districts, notice must be given to and a certificate obtained from the Registrar of each district. In the case of a person under twenty-one not being a widow or widower, the consent of parent or guardian is necessary before the Registrar's certificate can be issued.

The system of notice and certificate has obtained in New Zealand since 1855. By this system it is ensured not only that marriages are in order, but that no legally solemnized marriage escapes registration. Officiating ministers and Registrars are required to send to the Registrar-General returns of all marriages solemnized; and as the returns come in they are checked off with the entries in the Registrars' lists of notices received and certificates issued. In case of the non-arrival of a marriage return corresponding to any entry in the list of notices, inquiries are made as to whether solemnization has been effected. Inquiries are made similarly in respect of any marriage for which return is received, but for which there is no corresponding return of notice and certificate.

The marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister was legalized in New Zealand in the year 1881, and the marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother in 1901. Both Acts are retrospective, including in their provisions marriages solemnized before as well as those contracted after the statutes were passed, and declaring all such marriages to be valid, and the issue born thereof to be deemed born in lawful wedlock.

Numbers and Rates.

The marriages for 1913 show a decrease of 336 on the figures for the previous year, the number solemnized in 1913 being 8,813, as

against 9,149 in 1912. The rate per 1,000 of the mean population was 8·81 in 1912 and 8·25 in 1913. In the following table are shown the numbers and rates in each year since 1887. A column is added showing the index number for each year as compared with the average of the five years 1882–86, taken as 100.

MARRIAGES, NUMBER AND RATE.

Year.	Total Number of Marriages registered.	Marriage-rate. Per 1,000 of Population.	Marriage-rate. Compared with Rate in 1882–86, taken as 100.	Year.	Total Number of Marriages registered.	Marriage-rate. Per 1,000 of Population.	Marriage-rate. Compared with Rate in 1882–86, taken as 100.
1882–86	3,663*	6·68	100	1900	5,860	7·67	115
				1901	6,095	7·83	117
1887	3,563	5·97	89	1902	6,394	8·01	120
1888	3,617	5·97	89	1903	6,748	8·23	123
1889	3,632	5·93	89	1904	6,983	8·26	124
1890	3,797	6·12	92	1905	7,200	8·28	124
1891	3,805	6·04	90	1906	7,592	8·48	127
1892	4,002	6·23	93	1907	8,192	8·91	133
1893	4,115	6·22	93	1908	8,339	8·82	132
1894	4,178	6·15	92	1909	8,094	8·33	125
1895	4,110	5·94	89	1910	8,236	8 30	124
1896	4,843	6·85	103	1911	8,825	8·70	130
1897	4,928	6·83	102	1912	9,149	8·81	132
1898	5,091	6·91	103	1913	8,813	8·25	124
1899	5,461	7·28	109				

*Average for five years.

The marriage-rate for the period under review shows a general upward tendency, having been above 8 per 1,000 in each year since and including 1902. There is, however, a certain amount of fluctuation from year to year.

The decrease in number and rate in 1913 has been attributed to the industrial disturbances during the latter part of the year. In this connection it is found that the number of marriage notices received by Registrars was 209 less in the December quarter of 1913 than in the corresponding quarter of 1912, the figures being 2,380 and 2,589 respectively. More than one-third of the decrease was therefore distributed over the first nine months of the year.

The marriage-rate, measured by the total population, does not show the true position when, as in the case of New Zealand, the age constitution of the people fluctuates considerably. A more satisfactory standard is found in the number of persons of marriageable age, defined as meaning the unmarried and widowed of males aged 20 years and upwards and of females aged 15 years and upwards. The rates are given for six census years :—

Year of Census.	Proportion of Unmarried per 1,000 of Total		Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the			
	Males.	Females.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.	Marriageable Persons.	Total Population
1886	235·0	238·2	47·32	54·56	25·36	5·99
1891	238·2	268·5	47·78	47·97	23·94	6·04
1896	258·8	308·9	50·14	47·00	24·26	6·85
1901	275·5	331·8	54·11	49·78	25·93	7·83
1906	294·3	328·2	54·36	54·93	27·72	8·48
1911	286·5	314 9	57·60	58·38	28·99	8·70

Rates of Various Countries.

A comparison of the marriage-rate for each State of the Australian Commonwealth with New Zealand for the last ten years is given. For the Commonwealth the rate in 1913 was 8·67 per 1,000 of mean population; the rate for 1912 was 9·07, so that the Australian rate has declined almost equally with that of New Zealand.

Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population in Australia and New Zealand.

Year.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia (Proper).	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1904 ..	5·90	7·24	6·83	7·02	8·92	7·38	8·26
1905 ..	6·00	7·46	7·28	7·14	8·61	7·40	8·28
1906 ..	6·69	7·68	7·36	7·30	8·89	7·59	8·48
1907 ..	7·56	7·89	7·81	8·29	8·27	7·63	8·91
1908 ..	7·24	8·03	7·53	8·18	7·80	7·64	8·82
1909 ..	7·97	8·15	7·48	8·38	7·59	7·85	8·33
1910 ..	8·06	8·76	7·98	9·17	7·77	7·82	8·30
1911 ..	8·41	9·24	8·34	9·81	8·44	7·76	8·70
1912 ..	8·91	9·60	8·65	9·62	8·37	7·86	8·81
1913 ..	8·67	9·02	8·13	9·40	8·19	8·27	8·25

The rate for New Zealand is higher than the rate for most of the European countries given in the table following.

Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population in European Countries.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Roumania	1911	10·5	England and Wales	1911	7·6
Servia	1911	10·3	Switzerland ..	1910	7·3
Russia	1906	9·6	Denmark	1911	7·2
Hungary	1911	9·2	Netherlands ..	1911	7·2
Bulgaria	1909	9·1	Spain	1911	7·1
Belgium	1910	7·9	Scotland	1911	6·7
German Empire .	1911	7·8	Norway	1911	6·2
France	1911	7·8	Finland	1911	6·0
Austria	1911	7·6	Sweden	1911	5·9
Italy	1911	7·5	Ireland	1911	5·3

Condition of Contracting Parties.

Of the marriages contracted in 1913, those between bachelors and spinsters comprised 91 per cent. The number under each heading for the ten years 1904–13 is stated below :—

Year.	Marriages contracted between				Number of Divorced Persons married (included previously).	Number of Minors married (included in previous columns).
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.		
1904 ..	6,365	210	307	101	87	1,351
1905 ..	6,582	196	316	106	87	1,347
1906 ..	6,925	265	286	116	98	1,329
1907 ..	7,499	231	335	127	128	1,427
1908 ..	7,622	254	344	119	129	1,515
1909 ..	7,375	230	357	132	152	1,452
1910 ..	7,440	306	342	148	150	1,454
1911 ..	8,036	258	365	166	165	1,498
1912 ..	8,350	253	413	133	204	1,633
1913 ..	8,034	274	370	135	218	1,553

Divorced men and women have been classified as bachelors or spinsters: 97 divorced men and 121 divorced women were married during last year.

Included amongst widows in 1913 are five married women, and amongst the widowers four men, who elected to go through the form of marriage with other persons under the protection of the provisions of section 224, subsection (5), of the Crimes Act, which reads, "No one commits bigamy by going through a form of marriage if he or she has been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for seven years then last past, and is not proved to have known that his wife or her husband was alive at any time during those seven years."

Bachelors and Spinsters in New Zealand.

The results of three censuses in respect of the number of bachelors of 20 years and upwards, and the number of spinsters of 15 years and upwards, show some interesting features. In 1896 there was an excess of spinsters over the bachelors amounting to 1,786, and the census of 1901 shows that this excess had increased to 3,572. But by 1906 not only had the preponderance of the female element been lost, but an excess of bachelors over spinsters was reported amounting to 9,633. This result, no doubt, is largely due to the arrival from abroad of numbers of young men who have settled in New Zealand. The census of 1911 again shows a further increase of the bachelors to 12,713.

It is noticeable how differently the numbers for the provincial districts have been affected by the process in operation. An excess of bachelors was preserved in Auckland, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland from 1896 to

1906. Auckland in 1906 showed an excess of bachelors of 3,383, and in 1911 this number had increased to 7,263. The number of bachelors in Wellington decreased from 4,389 in 1906 to 2,308 in 1911. In Canterbury, an excess of spinsters in 1896 of 3,997, which increased to 4,918 in 1901, decreased to 2,117 in 1906, and again increased in 1911 to 2,299; while in Otago an excess of 2,066 spinsters in 1896 diminished in 1901 when there were 1,899 more spinsters than bachelors, and again in 1906, when the number of spinsters was 954 greater than the number of bachelors. The census of 1911 shows an excess of spinsters over bachelors of 2,765 for the Otago portion of the province, while in the Southland portion there were 1,519 more bachelors than spinsters. Both Canterbury and Otago have lost large numbers of bachelors by departures to the North Island. The following table exhibits the particulars for each provincial district:—

Provincial District.	Census 1896.		Census 1901.		Census 1906.		Census 1911.	
	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.
Excess for Dominion	..	1,786	..	3,572	9,633	..	12,713	..
Auckland	703	..	521	..	3,383	..	7,263	..
Taranaki	524	..	805	..	754	..	1,370	..
Hawke's Bay	1,142	..	425	..	1,151	..	1,003	..
Wellington	637	..	32	..	4,389	..	2,308	..
Marlborough	183	..	158	..	532	..	610	..
Nelson	580	..	637	..	1,550	..	2,629	..
Westland	501	..	666	..	935	..	1,033	..
Canterbury	..	3,997	..	4,918	..	2117	..	2,299
Otago	..	2,066	..	1,899	..	954	..	2,765
Southland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,519	..
Chatham Islands	7	..	1	..	10	..	14	..
Kermadec Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Of the persons married in 1913, 159 bridegrooms and 1,394 brides were under 21 years of age. Of the bridegrooms, two were between 16 and 17, and one between 17 and 18, while eleven were between 18 and 19. Of the brides, seven were between 15 and 16, and forty between 16 and 17 years of age. The proportion of men married is greatest at the ages 25 to 30, and of women at from 21 to 25 years.

The following are the proportions of men and women married at each age-period to every 100 marriages in the years 1893, 1903, and 1913:—

Age, in Years.	1893.		1903.		1913.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 21	1·75	19·73	1·62	16·00	1·80	15·82
21 and under 25	27·39	43·69	24·48	39·67	22·04	35·09
25 " 30	36·13	23·26	38·22	28·14	37·75	27·86
30 " 40	25·35	9·50	27·00	12·52	29·63	16·94
40 " 50	5·69	2·75	5·45	2·60	5·84	3·07
50 " 60	2·82	0·83	1·94	0·68	1·84	0·82
60 " 70	0·75	0·22	0·90	0·33	0·74	0·33
70 and upwards	0·12	0·02	0·39	0·06	0·36	0·07
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE.

Year.	Mean Age of Bridegrooms.	Mean Age of Brides.	Year.	Mean Age of Bridegrooms.	Mean Age of Brides.
1896 ..	29·74	25·28	1905 ..	29·65	25·75
1897 ..	29·62	25·21	1906 ..	29·76	25·97
1898 ..	29·95	25·30	1907 ..	29·83	26·07
1899 ..	29·86	25·48	1908 ..	29·86	26·11
1900 ..	29·91	25·29	1909 ..	30·11	26·40
1901 ..	29·72	25·54	1910 ..	29·91	26·32
1902 ..	29·89	25·63	1911 ..	30·12	26·48
1903 ..	29·89	25·84	1912 ..	29·95	26·39
1904 ..	29·60	25·44	1913 ..	30·15	26·42

The average age of bridegrooms has remained fairly constant during the period, but there is a gradual increase in the average age of the brides. In England the mean age of those whose ages were stated was (in the year 1911) 29·03 years for men, and 27·46 years for women. Thus the average age at marriage in New Zealand would appear to be higher for men, but lower for women, than in England.

The proportion of bridegrooms under 21 is much greater in England than in New Zealand, and the proportion of brides under 21 somewhat lower.

In England, in 1911, of every 1,000 bridegrooms whose ages were stated, 39 were under 21 years of age, and of every 1,000 brides 133 were under 21 years of age. In New Zealand, in 1913, the proportions of minors were 18 bridegrooms and 158 brides in every 1,000 marriages.

Year.	Bridegrooms under 21 in every 100.	Brides under 21 in every 100.	Year.	Bridegrooms under 21 in every 100.	Brides under 21 in every 100.
1890 ..	1·89	22·75	1906 ..	1·65	15·86
1892 ..	1·62	20·14	1907 ..	1·60	15·82
1894 ..	1·44	19·53	1908 ..	2·12	16·05
1896 ..	1·96	19·51	1909 ..	1·76	16·17
1898 ..	1·57	18·13	1910 ..	1·95	15·70
1900 ..	1·67	17·34	1911 ..	1·95	15·02
1902 ..	1·39	16·59	1912 ..	1·88	15·97
1904 ..	1·73	17·61	1913 ..	1·80	15·82

Registrars of Marriages are prohibited by law from issuing certificates for the marriage of minors without the consent of the parents or lawful guardians, if there be any in New Zealand. If a declaration is made in any case that there is no such parent or lawful guardian resident in the Dominion, then a certificate may be issued after the expiration of fourteen days following the date on which the notice of intended marriage was given.

The ages at which persons may contract binding marriages are the same as in England—12 years for females and 14 for males. Marriage may be contracted at earlier ages than those stated, but would be voidable at the discretion of either of the parties upon reaching the age of 12 or 14, as the case may be, and without the necessity of proceedings in Court.

Although in New Zealand the age at which girls may legally marry is as above, nevertheless, by the criminal law, to unlawfully carnally know a girl under the age of 16 years is now a punishable offence. The age of consent was raised from 15 to 16 by statute passed in 1906.

Occupations of Bridegrooms.

The bridegrooms married during 1913 are given below according to their occupations, arranged in the classification used at the census of 1911.

Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms, 1913.

Occupation.	Total Bride-grooms.	Ages, in Years.				
		Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards
Professional class	540	..	83	423	29	5
Domestic class	178	2	35	132	7	2
Mercantile class	1,543	6	374	1,094	62	7
Engaged in transport and communication	961	11	269	654	26	1
Engaged in manufacturing ..	1,304	9	362	892	37	4
Engaged in building and construction	736	2	185	525	19	5
Other industrial workers ..	1,341	12	337	920	61	11
Agricultural and pastoral class..	1,914	8	348	1,415	128	15
Working in mines and quarries..	202	1	37	155	9	..
Other primary producers ..	58	..	19	39	..	..
Independent means	28	..	..	3	14	11
Occupations not stated ..	8	..	1	6	1	..
Totals	8,813	51	2,050	6,258	393	61

Marriage Register signed by Mark.

Of the men married in 1913, 11 or 1·25 in every 1,000, and of the women 22 or 2·50 per 1,000, signed the register by mark.

The illiteracy of the people, as measured by the proportion of persons who affix marks instead of signatures to the marriage

register, has greatly decreased of late, having fallen since 1881 from 32·04 per 1,000 to 1·25 per 1,000 among men and from 57·98 per 1,000 to 2·50 per 1,000 among women. This is shown by the following table:—

PERSONS IN EVERY 1,000 MARRIED WHO SIGNED BY MARK.

—	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Male	32·04	13·93	4·59	3·16	1·13	0·66	1·25
Female	57·98	16·82	6·23	3·42	2·38	2·30	2·50

The numbers upon which the above rates are worked are comparatively small, and they should not be used as a basis for any conclusion as to the education of the people as a whole.

MARRIAGES BY MINISTERS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows the proportions of marriages by ministers of the principal denominations in the past five years:—

Denomination.	Percentage of Marriages.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Church of England	24·27	24·38	25·60	25·99	25·02
Presbyterians	25·72	26·20	26·54	26·48	26·88
Methodists	14·84	14·49	13·83	13·43	12·57
Roman Catholics	10·93	11·85	10·86	10·90	11·73
Other denominations	7·97	6·31	6·54	6·22	6·24
Before Registrars	16·27	16·77	16·63	16·98	17·56
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The above figures must not be taken as a true indication of the religions of the parties married, as it does not necessarily follow that both parties are members of the church whose officiating minister performed the ceremony, and persons married before Registrars may belong, in greater or lesser proportion, to any of the denominations.

MAORI MARRIAGES.

In cases where both parties to a marriage are of the Native race there is no necessity under the Marriage Act to comply with the provisions of that Act, though the parties are at liberty to take advantage thereof. Considerable inconvenience, however, has been found to exist on account of the non-registration of Maori marriages, and a section was inserted in the Native Land Act, 1909, whereby it was laid down that Maori marriages must be celebrated either

under the provisions of the Marriage Act or in the presence of a registered officiating minister, but without complying with the other requirements of the Act. Ministers solemnizing the latter class of marriages must send returns to the Registrar-General.

Returns of 254 marriages in which both parties were of the Native race were received during the year 1913. Of these 34 were in accordance with the provisions of the Marriage Act. Maori marriages are not included in the numbers shown elsewhere in this sub-section, nor are they taken into account in the computation of marriage-rates.

NUMBER OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS.

The number of names on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act is (July, 1914) 1,470, and the denominations to which they belong are shown hereunder:—

Denomination.	No.
Specified in statute—	
Church of England	469
Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	328
Roman Catholic Church ..	222
Methodist Church of New Zealand	250
Congregational Independents..	33
Baptists	56
Lutheran Church	8
Hebrew Congregations ..	7
Not specified in statute—	
Church of Christ	27
Free Methodist Church of New Zealand	3
Latter-day Saints	3
Salvation Army	32
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	5
Unitarians	3
Brethren	4
Seventh Day Adventists ..	4
Church of the Seven Rules of Jehovah	5
Others	11
Total	1,470

SECTION V.—PUBLIC HEALTH, HOSPITALS, ETC.

SUBSECTION A.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Health Act.

The Public Health Act, 1900, repealed eight amending and allied Acts dating from 1876 to 1900. The Public Health Act, 1900, with amendments in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1907, in the general consolidation of the New Zealand Statutes, now forms the Public Health Act, 1908. This consists of four parts.

Part I provides for the constitution of a Department of Public Health under the control of a Minister of the Crown, called the Minister of Public Health, and also enables the Dominion to be divided up into health districts, each health district being placed under a District Health Officer, who must possess special knowledge of sanitary and bacteriological science. These officers, and such inspectors and other officers who may be appointed by the Governor, are under the control of and responsible to the Chief Health Officer.

Part II deals with sanitation and the prevention of infectious diseases. The initial clauses under this part are more particularly designed to be made use of in the case of the outbreak of any dangerous infectious disease. These diseases have been declared to be plague, smallpox, leprosy, and cholera. The subsequent sections of this part deal with the notification and prevention of the spread of infectious diseases. By the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1910, the thirty-seven Hospital Boards throughout the Dominion are made the local authorities under this Act for all matters relating to infectious diseases. Notification of the latter is required to be made to the Hospital Board and the District Health Officer.

Under "Sanitation" the abatement of nuisances, the prevention of pollution of watercourses, the control of offensive trades, the removal or repairing of insanitary buildings, and other similar matters are dealt with; and the functions of the District Health Officer and the Inspectors in regard thereto are laid down. Generally speaking, in addition to his duties under the Public Health Act, the District Health Officer acts in the advisory capacity of a medical officer of health to the several municipalities and other local governing bodies in his district.

Part III deals with quarantine, which is referred to below. Part IV deals with vaccination, to which reference is made in the Vital-Statistics section of the Year-book.

Diplomas in Public Health.

The New Zealand University Amendment Act, 1912, confers on the Senate of the New Zealand University the power to grant diplomas in public health, and to make regulations for the examination of candidates for such diplomas.

Quarantine.

The quarantine laws are administered by the officers of the Department of Public Health, under authority of the Public Health Act, 1908. The Act provides for the proclamation of infected places in or beyond the Dominion, and every ship arriving at a New Zealand port from or after having touched at an infected place is liable to quarantine, and this liability extends to every person on board such ship. No persons or goods are allowed to be landed from an infected ship, except at the appointed quarantine-ground, and any restrictions that may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of infection may be enforced by the health officers. Heavy fines may be inflicted for any breach of these laws.

A medical practitioner may be appointed to take charge of passengers and crew of a ship liable to quarantine, and the owners or agents of the ship are liable for the cost of such attendance. It is the duty of the owners or agents of the ship to supply the passengers with such wholesome provisions and medicines as the medical man in charge directs or requires. All expenses incurred in connection with the disinfection or destruction of infected goods are a charge against the ship.

Regulations under the Act direct the manner in which the ship and the quarantine quarters must be disinfected, and the precautions to be taken by those on board the ship. Suspected ships are liable to the same precautions as those infected, and healthy ships—*i.e.*, those on board which there has been no case of infectious disease though they have sailed from or touched at an infected port, or have communicated with an infected ship—are liable to fumigation if directed by the Health Officer, and the method of mooring is set out.

No vessel may be admitted to pratique between the hours of sunset and sunrise, unless under exceptional circumstances.

Registration of Medical Practitioners.

To be registered as a medical practitioner in New Zealand application should be made to the Registrar-General at Wellington or to the Registrar of Births and Deaths at Auckland, New Plymouth, Napier, Nelson, Hokitika, Picton, Christchurch, Dunedin, or Invercargill.

An applicant must be a graduate in medicine and surgery of the New Zealand University, or registered or eligible for registration as a medical practitioner in the United Kingdom, or the holder of a diploma granted, after a course of not less than five years' study of the subjects pertaining to a medical and surgical degree or license, by a university in any British possession, or any other university which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, is equal in status to the University of New Zealand.

One month's notice of intended application must be given, and such notice advertised once in the New Zealand Gazette and also in a newspaper circulating near the residence of the applicant. Residence in New Zealand is therefore essential before notice can be given.

The fee for registration is one pound, payable on deposit of evidence of qualification.

Registration of Dentists.

Application for registration as a dentist should be made to the Registrar-General, Wellington, accompanied by a fee of £1.

Every adult person is entitled to be registered as a dentist in New Zealand who is the holder of a degree in dental surgery of the University of New Zealand, or a certificate of proficiency in dentistry obtained from the Senate of the University, or is registered or entitled to be registered as a dentist in the United Kingdom, or is the holder of such degree in dentistry granted in a British possession or a foreign country, as may be recognized by the Senate of the New Zealand University.

Evidence of good character is required in every case.

Sale of Food and Drugs.

In order to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was passed by the Legislature, and came into operation on the 1st January, 1908. This Act forms part of and is to be read together with the Public Health Act, 1908.

The Act is administered by the officers of the Public Health Department, and provides for the analysis, by public analysts, of any article of food or drink, or of any drug, which may be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale, and for the inspection of any place where there is any food or drug intended for sale. If any such article be proved to be unfit for human consumption, or likely to cause injury to health if consumed, heavy penalties may be inflicted on the person or persons responsible.

Stringent measures are provided for the prevention of adulteration of food, drink, or drugs, and for the inspection of places where such things are manufactured or packed. The selling of light-weight bread is an offence under the Act, as is also the taking back of bread after it has been in the possession of the purchaser for more than an hour.

Any person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, together with the cost of the sample, require any authorized officer to purchase a sample of any food or drug and submit the same for analysis.

Regulations under the Act were published in the *New Zealand Gazettes* of the 20th February, 1908, 17th September, 1908, 13th January, 1910, 17th February, 1910, and 6th October, 1910. Standards for the control of the purity of food stuffs and of drugs, on the lines recommended by the Australian Inter-State Conference, have been prepared and gazetted as a complete set of regulations (on 6th March, 1913). All former regulations are revoked thereby.

Plumbers Registration Act.

This Act, passed during the session of 1912, provides for the setting up of a Board, to be called the Plumbers' Board of New Zealand. This Board consists of five members—viz., the Chief

Health Officer or his Deputy, who shall be chairman; the Inspector-General of Schools; a city or borough engineer nominated by the cities and boroughs which have a population of over 5,000 inhabitants, and appointed by the Governor; a master plumber, and a journeyman plumber elected by their respective associations.

The functions of the Board are to decide what persons may be registered under the Act, in what districts sanitary plumbing shall be performed only by registered plumbers, and what shall be the scope of the examinations to be held in the future as a part of the process of securing registration.

The large principle underlying the Act is that of securing trained and certificated sanitary plumbers, and that such registered plumbers shall not be required to pay any license fee or pass any examination under any local authorities controlling sanitary plumbing-works.

SUBSECTION B.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Prior to the abolition of provinces the hospitals of the Dominion were supported mainly out of provincial revenues. After that event the expenditure for hospitals was for the most part charged against the revenue of counties and municipal corporations, until October, 1885, when the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1885 (re-enacted in 1908), came into force.

Under this Act that portion of New Zealand included within the three principal islands—the North, South, and Stewart Islands—was divided into thirty-six hospital districts, each consisting of one or more counties with the interior boroughs and certain town districts having a population of five hundred or more, presided over by thirteen Hospital Boards, twenty-three combined Hospital and Charitable-aid Boards, and six Charitable-aid Boards.

The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909, is described in the preamble as "An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to public hospitals and charitable institutions, the distribution of charitable aid, and the establishment of private hospitals." All previous enactments relating to these matters are repealed.

The main provisions of the Act are thus briefly described: The distinction between Hospital Boards and Charitable-aid Boards has been abolished, and every Board now possesses the double function of maintaining hospitals and administering charitable relief. The Board consists of representatives of the various contributory local districts, counties, boroughs, town districts, and in some instances road districts, as the case may be, lying within the hospital district.

Representation on the Board is proportionate to the population and the value of the rateable property in the contributory district, the total number of members of any Board not to be less than eight nor more than twenty. The representatives are elected by the electors of the local authority of the contributory district, casual vacancies being filled by nomination by the local authority itself. Small contributory districts may be combined, and return a repre-

sentative in common. The representatives of each contributory district retire at every general election of the local authority of that district, and their places are filled by an election held at the same time as that general election. This arrangement preserves the continuity of the Boards by securing the retirement of groups of members at different times, and also avoids the expense of a separate and special election. All property in connection with the purposes of the Act, including hospitals for infectious diseases, is vested in the Boards, excepting that belonging to certain hospitals, four in number, and six charitable institutions, which are specifically exempted on the ground that they are self-supporting so far as the local authorities are concerned.

The revenues of the Boards accrue from the following sources:—

1. Rents and profits of land and endowments.
2. Voluntary contributions and bequests.
3. Contributions from local authorities.
4. Subsidies from the Consolidated Fund as follows:—
   (*a.*) Ten shillings in the pound on all devises or bequests, provided the subsidy shall not exceed £500 in respect of the estate of any single testator.
   (*b.*) Twenty-four shillings in the pound on voluntary contributions other than bequests.
   (*c.*) Pound for pound on contributions by local authorities in respect of capital expenditure, and in respect of other expenditure on a sliding scale, the amounts ranging from 12s. 3d. in the pound when the capital rateable value of property in the district exceeds £450 per head of the population, and the rate of levy per head is not under 4s., to 24s. 3d. when the value per head is less than £100 and the levy per head less than 2s.

The amount to be contributed by the local authorities is determined by estimating the expenditure for the ensuing year, including any deficiency brought forward, and deducting from the amount so ascertained the probable revenue from all sources excepting contributions from local authorities; the balance must be provided by the contributory bodies either out of their ordinary revenues or by special rates. Should any body fail to pay the required contribution, the amount due may be deducted from any subsidy or grant payable by the Government to the said local authority. The revenues of the Boards are thus secured absolutely.

When funds are required for the purpose of acquiring land as a site for any building, or for erecting, adding to, or altering any building, the contributory authority may raise the amount required by way of loan from the State Advances Board, repaying the loan by instalments.

Provision is made by which the contributory authorities may demand an inquiry if they consider the proposed expenditure is unnecessary or extravagant, and if such contention is upheld an amended estimate and fresh apportionment must be made.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals has the general administration of the Act under the direction of the Minister of Public Health,

and is intrusted with authority to inspect institutions within the meaning of the Act at any time he may think fit. If a Board fails or refuses to perform any duty imposed by the Act, the Inspector-General may by direction of the Minister take the matter in hand and remedy it, charging the Board with any expense incurred in so doing.

The Dominion is divided into thirty-eight hospital and charitable-aid districts, each of which is under the control of a Board elected as mentioned above.

Besides the administration of hospitals and charitable aid, these Boards are the responsible authorities as regards certain public health matters, being especially responsible for the control of infectious diseases. This duty was placed upon the Boards by the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1910.

Information relating to the public general hospitals in the Dominion for the year ended 31st March, 1914, compared with the previous corresponding period is given in the following table :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.
Number of institutions	63	63	..
Stipendiary medical staff ..	86	88	2
Nursing staff—			
Trained nurses	252	300	48
Probationers	570	578	8
Domestic staff	550	576	26
Number of beds	3,176	3,292	116

The following shows the receipts and expenditure upon hospitals and charitable aid for the years ended the 31st March, 1913 and 1914 :—

	Year ended 31st March, 1913.	1914.
Receipts.	£	£
From Government	200,256	219,520
From local authorities	166,281	175,120
Voluntary contributions	25,930	49,856
Payments on account of persons relieved	77,369	84,026
From other sources	39,332	56,881
	£509,168	£585,403
Expenditure.	£	£
Hospital maintenance	242,116	265,267
Charitable aid—		
Indoor relief	66,378	68,510
Outdoor relief	31,092	34,451
Administration	23,323	22,720
New buildings and additions	108,162	143,529
Other expenses	29,373	45,129
	£500,444	£579,606

General Hospitals.	Year ended 31st March, 1914.
Average number of patients per diem	2,233
Number of patients under treatment	28,885
Deaths	2,179
Individual average day's stay	28
Average number of occupied beds to each of nursing staff ..	2·5
Average annual cost of maintenance per occupied bed ..	£109·3
Average annual payment by patient per occupied bed ..	£23·5
Number of out-patients attended during year	16,986

Charitable Institutions.

As previously remarked, State charitable institutions are administered by combined Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards, who also distribute outdoor relief. Most of the aged needy are provided with old-age pensions of £26 per annum, but many of these old people prefer to enter a public home, where they are better cared for and at less cost than could be possible with individuals. In these cases the pension is received by the officers of the Board, as payment for the maintenance of the pensioner, but a proportion is handed over to the latter to be expended as he or she may choose.

Where public and private charitable organizations operate side by side independently of each other there is sure to be an overlapping in the collection of funds and the distribution of relief. The Inspector-General of Charitable Institutions has taken steps to endeavour to secure co-operation between public and private charities, in order to avoid any duplication in future. The average cost of maintenance per occupied bed of the old peoples' homes under the control of Hospital Boards for the year 1913–14 was £35 2s.; the average number of inmates daily 1,147; the number of beds available being 1,508.

Comparison of Hospital and Charitable-aid Expenditure since 1894–95 and the Cost per Head of the Population.

Year ended 31st March.	Mean Population.	Hospital and Charitable-aid and other* Expenditure.	Proportion of Cost per Head of the Population.
		£	s. d.
1895	683,111	177,724	5 2½
1896	696,331	199,463	5 8¾
1897	710,418	186,047	5 2¾
1898	724,681	181,773	5 0
1899	739,193	198,823	5 4½
1900	752,644	185,860	4 11¼
1901	765,668	197,408	5 1¾
1902	781,356	212,215	5 5
1903	802,419	231,185	5 9
1904	826,902	243,000	5 10½
1905	851,964	259,616	6 1
1906	877,469	270,710	6 2
1907	901,920	288,808	6 4½
1908	925,727	315,197	6 10
1909	945,063	359,941	7 7¼
1910	977,906	375,075	7 8
1911	997,974	416,384	8 4¼
1912	1,019,984	482,645	9 5¼
1913	1,046,624	500,442	9 6¾
1914	1,075,788	579,606	10 9¼

Capital expenditure is included, and this being variable would cause some slight fluctuation in the rate per head of the population.

Private Hospitals.

The Private Hospitals Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1907, is now superseded by the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909, which provides for the licensing, management, and inspection of private hospitals. All such institutions must be licensed, and every application for a license must be accompanied by a statement giving full description of the house proposed to be used, number of patients, and class of cases proposed to be received. The licensee shall state whether it is in respect of a lying-in private hospital or a surgical and medical private hospital, or if for both classes of cases, and no private hospital shall be used for any purpose other than that in respect of which the license is granted and purposes reasonably incidental thereto.

For every private hospital there must be a resident manager, either the licensee or some person appointed by the licensee, and in every case the manager must be a legally qualified medical practitioner or a registered nurse in the case of a surgical and medical hospital, or a registered midwife in the case of a lying-in hospital, or a registered nurse and midwife, or a registered nurse having as resident assistant a registered midwife in the case of a hospital licensed for both purposes. No license shall be granted in respect of a house not previously licensed until such house and annexed buildings have been approved by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and no addition shall be made to any private hospital until it has been so approved. No license shall be granted until the character and fitness of the applicant have been proved satisfactory, and the license must be renewed on the 1st January of each year.

In every private hospital there must be kept a register of patients showing particulars as to name, age, abode, and date of reception of each patient, date when such patient left, or in the event of death the date thereof, name of medical practitioner attending, and such other details as may be prescribed. Inquiry may be made at any time as to the management and conduct of any such private hospital, and if such inquiry prove unsatisfactory the license may be revoked, and no new license shall be granted to the person whose license is so revoked, for a period of five years.

Provision is made for the visitation and inspection of private hospitals in the same manner as for public institutions of the like nature.

The Governor may from time to time make such regulations as are necessary for carrying the Act into effect, and substantial penalties are provided for breaches of its provisions.

Maternity Hospitals.

There are four State maternity hospitals now open for the use of the public, one at each of the principal centres. The St. Helens Hospital at Wellington was opened in June, 1905, and a new and up-to-date building in July, 1912; that at Dunedin in October,

1905; that at Auckland in June, 1906; and that at Christchurch in April, 1907. During the year ended 31st March, 1914, a total of 803 confinements took place in the four hospitals, and 495 confinements were attended by the institution nurses outside the hospitals, as compared with 909 and 452 confinements respectively during the previous twelve months. These institutions are a development of the policy begun by legislation in 1901, when the Nurses Registration Act was passed, followed in 1904 by the Midwives Act, the latter providing that after a certain date only those midwives who were duly registered would be qualified to practise on their own account.

Tables are given showing information as to births and deaths in each institution during the year ended 31st March, 1914, and the totals for each of the past five years. Births in cases dealt with outside St. Helens Hospitals by the nurses attached to the institutions are also shown.

ST. HELENS HOSPITALS, 1913-14.

City.	Confinements in Institution.			Confinements attended outside
	Births.	Deaths of Mothers.	Deaths of Infants.	
				Births.
Auckland	176	..	..	241
Wellington	212	3	3	113
Christchurch	252	1	3	82
Dunedin	163	1	5	59
Totals	803	5	11	495

ST. HELENS HOSPITALS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Year ended 31st March.	Confinements in Institution.			Confinements attended outside.
	Births.	Deaths of Mothers.	Deaths of Infants.	
				Births.
1910	865	5	11	320
1911	827	4	9	355
1912	886	2	17	460
1913	920	4	17	454
1914	803	5	11	495

The expenditure of the four St. Helens Maternity Hospitals for the year ended 31st March, 1914, was as follows :—

Head of Expenditure.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance	1,471	1,899	1,589	1,316
Buildings, &c.	..	22	647	101
Administration ..	81	75	75	75
Totals	1,552	1,996	2,311	1,492

The maternity hospitals are not intended in any sense to be charitable institutions, and it is expected that they will be self-supporting.

There is a maternity hospital attached to the Medical School at Dunedin, which also serves as a training-school for medical students and midwives. During the year ended 31st December, 1913, 172 patients were admitted to this institution.

There is a maternity hospital established at Gisborne by the Cook County Women's Guild on the same lines as the St. Helens Hospitals and recognized as a training school for midwives. There are ten beds.

Charitable Maternity Homes are established at Auckland, Otahuhu, Napier, Wellington, Christchurch, and Invercargill for the reception of unfortunate girls. The Salvation Army have similar institutions at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Registration of Nurses and Midwives.

The Nurses Registration Act provides that every person who has attained the age of twenty-three years and is certified as having had three years' training as a nurse in a recognized general hospital, together with systematic instruction in theoretical and practical nursing from the medical officer and the matron of that hospital, and who passes the prescribed examination, is entitled to registration. During the year ended 31st March, 1914, there were 175 candidates for the final examination in medical and surgical nursing, and 155 passed.

On 31st March, 1914, the number of registered midwives was 1,278. Of these 595 are trained and certificated, the remainder having satisfied the Registrar that at the date of the passing of the Act they had been for at least three years in *bona fide* practice as midwives, and that they bear a good character.

Orphanages and other Children's Homes.

Exclusive of industrial schools there are so far as is known some thirty-five institutions that may be described as orphanages or children's homes. The majority of these are under official inspection, as they receive for payment children who are under six years of age. By an amendment of the Education Act passed in 1910 provision is made for the inspection of all orphanages and cognate institutions by Inspectors of the Education Department, with a view to securing that as regards education of the children and general management these organizations are acting consistently with the laws governing the education, care, and upbringing of children who are maintained in kindred institutions.

Under the control of the Education Department come also the various institutions for deaf and dumb, blind, or mentally defective children. These are dealt with in the section of this book dealing with Education.

SUBSECTION C.—MENTAL HOSPITALS.

There are seven public mental hospitals in the Dominion, maintained wholly or in part out of the public revenue. There is also one private hospital, licensed by the Governor for the reception of the mentally afflicted.

THE MENTAL DEFECTIVES ACT, 1911.

In 1911 an Act was passed intituled the Mental Defectives Act, 1911. This Act which came into operation on 1st March, 1912, marks an important legislative advance with respect to the care, treatment, and classification of mentally defective persons.

The following matters are worthy of special reference:—

The definition of "mentally defective person," in section 2, classifies such persons into six divisions, dependent upon the nature and severity of the complaint to which the patient is subject. These divisions are: Class I, persons of unsound mind; Class II, persons mentally infirm; Class III, idiots; Class IV, imbeciles; Class V, feeble-minded; Class VI, epileptics. This classification is that recommended by the recent Imperial Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded. Persons coming within any of the above classes are not necessarily to be confined in institutions under the Act, but only in cases where their detention is required for their own welfare and in the public interest.

Much more efficient provision is made in the machinery provisions of the Act for the committal of mentally defective persons to institutions, and special provisions are made for the ready admission of such persons in cases of sudden attack or other cases demanding speedy attention.

Part II deals with "single patients"—that is to say, persons who are, on the authority of a Magistrate and after examination, permitted to remain in the custody and under the control of a private person.

Part III relates exclusively to the special procedure to be adopted in the case of the committal of minors to an institution. Such persons may be received on the declaration of a parent or guardian, supported by medical certificates, to the effect that detention is necessary, and may be discharged on a similar application, unless further detention is deemed necessary.

Part V relates to "voluntary boarders," and is an important departure from the earlier law. It permits of the detention of a person in an institution on his personal application to be placed under control and treatment. Such a patient may be again discharged on his own application in that behalf, the only restriction being that he may be detained for seven days after the receipt of such an application. This provision is extremely valuable in cases where a person is aware of an impending attack of insanity and wishes to effectively place himself beyond the risk of inflicting harm on himself or others.

The remaining provisions of the Act deal principally with the effective administration of public and licensed institutions for mentally defective persons, and for the treatment and control of the persons detained therein.

Patients under Treatment.

The number of patients under treatment at the end of 1913 was 3,964, consisting of 2,332 males and 1,632 females. These numbers include Maoris, of whom there were 31 male and 8 female patients.

The number of patients remaining at the close of each of the past five years, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population, excluding Maoris, are shown in the following table:—

Number remaining, 1909–13.

Year.	Number remaining at Close of Year.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1909	2,059	1,452	3,511	39·56	31·39	35·72
1910	2,132	1,496	3,628	40·60	31·99	36·54
1911	2,193	1,525	3,718	40·61	31·40	36·26
1912	2,243	1,628	3,871	40·55	32·60	36·77
1913	2,301	1,624	3,925	38·41	31·50	36·19
Means of five years	2,186	1,545	3,731	39·95	31·78	36·30

Admissions.

The total admissions to mental hospitals during the year 1913 were 784 (466 males and 318 females); this number not including 108 transfers from one institution to another The principal causes of insanity as assigned on admission are as follows:—

Heredity	140	Climacteric	45
Senility	116	Syphilis	43
Alcohol	92	Epilepsy	24
Previous attacks	60	Puerperal state	25
Congenital mental deficiency	49	Other causes or cause unknown	96
Mental stress	49		
Puberty and adolescence ..	45		784

With regard to hereditary insanity, the following interesting comment appears in a recent report of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals:—

"The returns with respect to heredity do not, and never do, represent its total incidence. One may hold that the stress alleged as the cause was of itself insufficient to disorder a stable brain, but can enter only what is acknowledged, and one may observe nervous peculiarities among visiting relatives, pointing to common inheritance; but the knowledge cannot always be used in compiling statistics, either because these persons have shared the same faulty environment, or the characteristics may have descended from a

branch unrelated to the patient. We have, however, examples of heredity being denied in cases where there are other members of the family already in one or other of the mental hospitals."

First Admissions.

Of the 784 persons admitted to mental hospitals during 1913, those admitted for the first time to any mental hospital in New Zealand numbered 660 (males, 394; females, 266), and those not admitted for the first time, 124 (males, 72; females, 52). Of the first admissions 20 were immigrants, who became insane within a year of landing in the Dominion. Of this number, 5 men and 6 women came from the United Kingdom, 3 men came from the Commonwealth, and 6 from foreign countries. In addition, 3 New-Zealanders (men) were admitted shortly after their return from residence abroad.

Excluding the Native race the number of first admissions and rate per 10,000 of population for each of the past five years were as follows:—

FIRST ADMISSIONS AND RATE PER 10,000 OF MEAN POPULATION, 1909–13.

Year.	Number of First Admissions.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1909	343	223	566	6·66	4·80	5·82
1910	397	242	639	7·56	5·17	6·44
1911	362	249	611	6·77	5·19	6·02
1912	390	287	677	7·14	5·83	6·52
1913	387	261	648	6·90	5·14	6·06
Means of five years	376	252	628	7·01	5·23	6·17

The figures for 1913 represent one first admission for every 1,649 persons in the Dominion.

MAORIS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

The number of Maoris admitted as patients to the mental hospitals is small. These and the number remaining at the close of each of the past five years are shown below:—

MAORIS ADMITTED AND REMAINING, 1909–13.

Year.	Admitted.		Remaining at Close of Year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1909	9	4	24	14
1910	13	3	28	14
1911	12	4	27	11
1912	12	5	30	12
1913	9	5	31	8

Discharges and Deaths.

Dealing with patients of all races, the next table gives the average number resident, those who were discharged as recovered, and those who died, during the period 1909–13:—

Year	Average Number Resident.	Discharged as recovered.		Died.	
		Number.	Per Cent. of Average Number Resident.	Number.	Per Cent. of Average Number Resident.
1909	3,374	349	10·34	204	6·05
1910	3,473	327	9·42	283	8·15
1911	3,601	331	9·19	303	8·41
1912	3,697	325	8·79	280	7·57
1913	3,849	337	8·76	307	7·98
Means of five years	3,599	335	9·30	275	7·63

With regard to the deaths in 1913, 106 were due to senile decay, representing 34·53 per cent. of the total deaths for the year, as against 22·86 per cent. for 1912. It is also noted that in a considerable number of the deaths from other causes advancing years was a factor, 52·81 per cent. of the patients who died in 1913 at specified ages being over sixty years of age. Deaths from general paralysis numbered 27, while various forms of tuberculosis accounted for 27 of the total deaths.

Private Mental Hospital.

A license may be granted to enable a private mental hospital to receive patients for treatment. Stringent conditions are attached to the issue of such licenses, which may be revoked at any time. The Inspector-General has wide powers in the regulation and control of private institutions, which are placed practically on the same footing as public mental hospitals in regard to inspection and other matters. There is only one licensed private institution in the Dominion, that at Wakari, near Dunedin, established in 1882. Particulars of admissions, discharges, deaths, and patients remaining, for the last five years, are as follows. These figures are included in the tables given above.

Private Mental Hospital (included in previous figures).

Year.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Patients remaining at End of Year.
1909	18	21	..	44
1910	11	12	1	42
1911	15	13	1	43
1912	19	16	1	45
1913	22	16	7	44

Sleeping Accommodation.

The amount of sleeping-accommodation provided in each of the public mental hospitals is shown in tabular form, giving separately the number and cubic contents of the sleeping-rooms intended for one person only, and of the dormitories occupied by several inmates conjointly, together with the number of patients actually in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1913:—

—	Sleeping-rooms for One Person only.			Dormitories for more than One Person.		
	Number.	Aggregate Number of Cubic Feet.	Inmates (Patients) on 31st December, 1913.	Number.	Aggregate Number of Cubic Feet.	Inmates (Patients) on 31st December 1913.
Auckland ..	117	105,537	117	37	362,831	779
Tokanui ..	3	1,960	3	3	51,467	86
Porirua ..	159	155,885	159	29	444,945	733
Nelson ..	27	22,823	27	16	105,081	170
Hokitika ..	57	47,759	57	14	131,718	213
Christchurch	103	69,651	103	40	288,520	549
Seacliff ..	255	195,416	255	64	356,758	669
Totals ..	721	599,031	721	203	1,741,320	3,199

At Ashburn Hall, Wakari, there are seventy-seven rooms, each for one person only, with an aggregate cubic content of 77,461 ft.

Expenditure, etc.

The total expenditure on maintenance of mental hospitals (not including the cost of new buildings and additions), receipts from patients and for sale of produce, &c., and the average net cost per annum for each patient during the past five years, were as follows:—

Year.	Total Expenditure.	Receipts from Patients, Sale of Produce, &c.	Net Expenditure.	Average Net Expenditure per Patient.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1909 ..	118,377	35,089	83,288	25 0 4
1910 ..	118,268	32,133	86,135	25 2 1
1911 ..	125,227	40,840	84,387	23 14 4
1912 ..	143,006	41,865	101,141	26 10 1
1913 ..	150,111	47,228	102,883	27 0 6

The total net expenditure out of the Public Works Fund for buildings and equipment from 1st July, 1877, to 31st March, 1914, was £678,625.

Farms are conducted in connection with the various mental hospitals, the inmates themselves doing most of the labour. During 1913, sales of produce brought in £5,837, while the value of produce grown on the farms and consumed in the institutions was estimated at £14,629. Expenses amounted to £11,247, so that the year's working shows a credit balance of £9,219.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

Census Figures.

Of every 100 persons in New Zealand 83·78 could read and write, 0·86 could read only, and 15·36 could neither read nor write at the time of the census of 1911. The proportion able to read and write has increased, and that of persons who cannot read has decreased steadily since 1874. The figures are given for five censuses:—

	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
Census 1874 ..	68·15	8·09	23·76
" 1886 ..	74·01	4·80	21·19
" 1896 ..	80 60	2·89	16·51
" 1906 ..	83·50	1·60	14·90
" 1911 ..	83·78	0·86	15·36

To ascertain, however, how completely education is carried out, accepting as a test the knowledge of reading and writing, it is necessary to show the position at present in respect of age periods, which is accordingly given.

At the period under five years only 0·01 in every hundred were able to read and write, and 0·02 to read; 99·97 being unable to do either on account of extreme youth. At five to ten years 68·05 could read and write, and 4·31 read only, leaving 27·64 who could not read. But this last includes only three years of the compulsory school-going period.

With the subsequent periods up to forty years figures under "Read only" and "Cannot" are reduced to small fractions as under:—

	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
10 to 15 years ..	99·51	0·15	0·34
15 to 20 " ..	99·69	0·05	0·26
20 to 25 " ..	99·68	0·07	0·25
25 to 30 " ..	99·67	0·06	0·27
30 to 35 " ..	99·53	0·12	0·35
35 to 40 " ..	99·33	0·17	0·50
40 to 45 " ..	99·11	0·23	0·66

At forty-five to fifty years those who "cannot read" are over 1 per cent., and the proportion goes on increasing regularly, thus:—

	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
50 to 55 years ..	97·48	0·88	1·64
60 to 65 ..	94·92	2·19	2·89
70 to 75 ..	91 03	4·07	4·90
80 and upwards ..	85·22	6·65	8 13

The improved conditions of the young people are clearly shown above. At the last two periods given, which belong to advanced life, 4·73 per cent. and 5·74 per cent. are found to be either "reading only" or quite illiterate.

Public Expenditure on Education.

In the following tables an attempt has been made to analyse the public expenditure on the various branches of education. The first table shows the total amount expended both from the public account and out of income from endowments during the years ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914. The figures are given to the nearest £1,000.

Analysis of Expenditure on Education in New Zealand for the Years 1912–13 and 1913–14.

(Figures given in every case to the nearest £1,000.)

Branch of Education.	1912-13.			1913-14.		
	Out of Public Funds.	Out of Income from Reserves.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.	Out of Public Funds.	Out of Income from Reserves.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	954,000	81,000	1,035,000	1,003,000	92,000	1,095,000
Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	90,000	44,000	134,000	108,000	54,000	162,000
Continuation and technical	70,000	6,000	76,000	55,000	8,000	63,000
Higher (including university and higher technical)	33,000	22,000	55,000	47,000	26,000	73,000
	1,147,000	153,000	1,300,000	1,213,000	180,000	1,393,000
Industrial schools ..	52,000	2,000	54,000	47,000	2,000	49,000
Other special schools (deaf and blind, and home for backward children)	9,000	1,000	10,000	8,000	1,000	9,000
Superannuation and miscellaneous	29,000	..	29,000	33,000	..	33,000
Totals ..	1,237,000	156,000	1,393,000	1,301,000	183,000	1,484,000

In 1912–13 teachers' salaries and allowances amounted to £700,000; repairs and rebuilding, £83,000; new buildings, £62,000; all other expenses, £190,000. In 1913–14 the corresponding expenditure was £732,000, £87,000, £82,000, and £194,000 respectively. The amount expended per head of population, including Maoris, but excluding residents of the Cook and other Pacific Islands, was as follows:—

Branch of Education.	1912-13.			1913-14.		
	Out of Public Funds.	Out of Income from Endowments.	Total.	Out of Public Funds.	Out of Income from Reserves.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	17 4	1 6	18 10	17 8	1 7	19 3
Secondary (including secondary departments of district high schools)	1 8	0 9	2 5	1 11	0 11	2 10
Continuation and technical ..	1 3	0 1	1 4	1 0	0 2	1 2
Higher (including university and higher technical)	0 7	0 5	1 0	0 10	0 6	1 4
	20 10	2 9	23 7	21 5	3 2	24 7
Industrial schools	0 11	0 1	1 0	0 10	..	0 10
Special schools (deaf, blind, &c.)	0 2	..	0 2	0 2	..	0 2
Superannuation and miscellaneous	0 6	..	0 6	0 7	..	0 7
Totals	22 5	2 10	25 3	23 0	3 2	26 2

The following figures show the approximate cost of primary education per head, excluding new schools and additions, contributed out of public funds (general and local) in some other countries :—

	s. d.
England	13 2
Wales	16 11
Scotland	16 7
United States	18 7

The following table shows the total amount expended on education out of the public funds only, and the amount per head of population for 1898-99 and 1903-4, and for the last six years :—

Year.	Amount expended out of Public Funds.	Expenditure per Head of Population out of Public Funds.
	£	s. d.
1898-99	519,000	13 4
1903-4	679,000	15 6
1908-9	987,000	19 6
1909-10	998,000	19 5
1910-11	1,083,000	20 8
1911-12	1,133,000	21 5
1912-13	1,237,000	22 5
1913-14	1,301,000	23 0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Dominion is divided into thirteen education districts, over each of which an Education Board presides, and into smaller districts, in each of which a School Committee elected by the householders has authority, subject to the general control of the Board, which is elected by the Committees of the district. The Board of an

education district receives and disburses the money voted by the General Assembly for purposes of instruction, and, subject to the condition of consultation with the Committee of the school district, appoints the teachers. The Board also appoints the Inspectors. The Governor in Council makes general regulations for the inspection and examination of the schools, and also makes the regulations under which certificates are granted to teachers after examination and adequate experience.

Education at the public schools is free and purely secular. The attendance of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen is compulsory, except when special exemptions are granted, or a child is being otherwise sufficiently educated.

The subjects taught at the primary schools are required by the Education Act to be the following: Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history (including civic instruction), elementary science and drawing, object-lessons, vocal music, physical instruction, moral instruction, nature-study, health, and (in the case of girls) sewing and needlework, the principles of domestic economy, also handwork for both sexes.

Physical Instruction.

The system of physical education, based with some slight modifications on the syllabus of physical exercises for schools issued by the English Board of Education in 1909, which was established in 1912, made good progress during the year 1913. The number of teachers who have received instruction in the system up to July, 1914, is 2,200, the system has been introduced into 1,172 schools, and 531 of these schools have been inspected. The course of instruction specially prepared for teachers attending classes included (1) the theory and practice of exercise; (2) a definite series of progressive daily exercises in physical drill and correct methods of breathing; (3) personal hygiene; (4) a course of organized games; (5) swimming, life-saving, and resuscitation drill. The total expenditure on physical education for the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £7,890.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

The medical inspection of schools and school children was carried on in 1913 by four medical inspectors working from the four chief centres. During the year 1913 333 primary schools were visited, and 12,357 children medically examined; of these, 7,661 were pupils in Standard II taken at the routine examination, and 4,696 were special cases thought by the teachers to be suffering from some defects.

The Medical Inspectors do not treat cases, but, where necessary, recommend the parents to obtain medical attention for their children. Generally this advice appears to be followed; but there is a proportion of cases in which the expense of treatment is an obstacle. It is clear, however, that a great amount of good is being done by the Medical Inspectors in cases where other medical assistance is unnecessary. Remedies that cost little or nothing are recommended, and wrong

and harmful methods of rearing the children corrected. Often dullness and incapacity have been found to be due to some physical defect, such as defective eyesight or hearing, or throat or nose troubles.

Instruction in the medical inspection of children is given to the students of the training colleges, and, as opportunity occurs, to teachers already in the schools; so that in course of time the detection of certain physical defects in the scholars will not be left to the experts.

From figures compiled from the weights and heights of some fifteen thousand children returned by school-teachers last year, it appears that the average New Zealand child is heavier and taller than the average English child of the same age.

The Medical Inspectors also report on the schools in respect of the lighting, heating, ventilation, cleanliness, &c., and there are many instances in which suggested improvements involving no expenditure have been effected. Emphasis is placed on the value of fresh air, and teachers are encouraged to teach out of doors or in open shelters whenever it is possible.

The total expenditure on medical inspection for the financial year ended the 31st March, 1914, was £4,183.

Conveyance of Children to School.

Since the year 1895 children out of the reach of a primary school, but living near to a convenient line of railway, have been granted free passes to the nearest public school or private school; in 1902 this privilege was extended to holders of scholarships and free places in secondary schools, district high schools, and technical schools; and at the beginning of the year 1909, the same concession was granted to other secondary pupils who were compelled to travel by rail in order to attend school. The amount paid in railway fares on this account in 1913–14 was £13,119.

Where conveyance by rail is not possible, grants are made to Education Boards to provide children with conveyance by road or water. In addition, when through the impracticability of conveyance a child has to live away from home to attend a public school, an amount is allowed for its board and lodging. The rates of payment are 6d. per return trip for a child travelling to school, and 2s. 6d. per week for a child living away from home, plus half the amount paid by Education Boards on conveyance and board in excess of the grants named. The total amount paid in 1913–14 for conveyance by road and water and for board of children was £5,718.

School Libraries.

During the year 1913, grants were made for establishing and maintaining school and class libraries. The grants come under two heads:—

(*a.*) A capitation grant at the rate of 3d. per head on the average attendance is paid annually to Education Boards for the purpose of supplying schools with supplementary continuous readers in sufficient numbers for class-reading in P to S6 inclusive, and also

for the free supply of class-books in necessitous cases or in cases where a newly entered pupil has already purchased elsewhere class-books different from those in use in the school. After provision has been made for the supply of such books, the balance of the grant, if any, is to be spent on approved books suitable for individual reading in school or at home.

(*b.*) Further to encourage school libraries provision has been made for the payment of subsidies of £1 for £1 on moneys raised by voluntary contributions for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, or increasing the utility of school libraries that contain books suitable for individual reading in school or at home. For the year ended 31st December, 1913, the subsidies on moneys so raised for any school library during that year could not exceed 9d. per head on the average attendance at the school for the year 1912, and in no case could the subsidy for any one school exceed £10. Similarly, for the year 1914, the subsidy cannot exceed 6d. per head on the average attendance for the preceding year, and in no case can the subsidy for any one school exceed £7 10s. In subsequent years the amounts are 3d. and £5 respectively.

The books purchased are to be suitable for individual reading in school or at home, and are to be approved by the Board or its Inspector. Due attention is to be paid to providing books suitable for the individual reading of pupils in the lower classes.

It is felt that the establishment of school libraries should not only do much to encourage reading among pupils, but should also prove a great boon to parents and others—more particularly in sparsely settled rural districts—and consequently the conditions attached to the payment of subsidies on voluntary contributions provide that, under such conditions as a School Committee may impose, persons other than children attending school may receive on loan such books as are not for the time required by the pupils.

When notifying Boards that provision had been made for the payment of grants under the heads (*a*) and (*b*), the Department suggested that, to give wider utility to school libraries and to afford pupils greater variety of reading-matter, adjacent schools or schools between which communication is easy might purchase different books, and that these should be passed on from one school to another at suitable intervals. Up to May, 1914, claims for subsidies on voluntary contributions had been received in respect of 321 schools.

"School Journal."

An illustrated paper, called the *School Journal*, is published monthly by the Education Department, for free circulation among pupils attending public primary schools, and for sale to private schools. The *Journal* is issued in three parts, each part being adapted to the educational attainments of pupils in two of the classes S1 to S6. It is claimed that although the *Journal* aims primarily at being instructive rather than recreative there is ample evidence that its appearance each month is welcomed by the children, and that its

influence tends to the very desirable end of fostering the habit and the love of reading. It differs from most of the miscellaneous Readers in that, being composed largely of articles belonging to well-defined series of courses, it preserves a continuity absent from ordinary Readers. These courses deal with the history and geography of New Zealand, of the rest of the British Empire, and foreign countries, from the point of view of the human interests involved, so far as these appeal to a child's mind; with nature-knowledge of various kinds—the object being to extend what the pupils have learnt by their own observation, not to give information as a substitute for actual observation; with practical matters of hygiene; with civics and moral instruction; and with current topics, such as Antarctic exploration, Empire Day, Arbor Day, &c. Of the November issue of 1913, the number of copies printed was, Part I, 50,300; Part II, 48,000; Part III, 37,900.

In addition to the illustrations appearing in the pages of the *School Journal*, pictures and prints illustrating geography, history and nature-study are issued separately on cards as aids to oral instruction on modern lines in these subjects.

School Statistics to 31st December, 1913.

The number of scholars and students as in 1913 is shown in the following summary:—

Number of Scholars and Students in Attendance during 1913.

Primary education—	
Public schools	167,457
Native village schools	4,835
Chatham Island schools	98
Private primary schools	15,350
Lower departments of secondary schools	351
Special schools	809
	188,900
Secondary education—	
Secondary schools	5,803
Secondary departments of district high schools	2,073
Day technical schools	1,664
Maori secondary schools	419
Private secondary schools	545
	10,504
Technical and continuation (excluding day technical schools)	15,206
Higher education—	
University colleges (including training-college students)	2,318
Lincoln Agricultural College	53
	17,577
Total under instruction	216,981

This is an increase of 3,329 on the number under instruction during the previous year.

The public primary schools numbered 2,255 in 1913, against 2,214 in 1912. The number of aided or endowed colleges, grammar,

and high schools was 33. The number of private schools from which returns were received by the Government Statistician was 304, a decrease of 6. There were also 12 industrial schools, Government and private, at which education was given, as well as a school for the deaf, a school for backward children, and a school for the blind, subsidized by Government.

The number of schools established for the education of the Native or Maori race was 120.

Public (Government) Schools.

Compared with 1912, there was in 1913 an increase of 5,904 in the number of pupils belonging to the public schools at the end of the year, and the average attendance shows an increase of 4,960 for the whole year.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND YEARLY INCREASE FROM 1877 TO 1913.

Year.	School Attendance.				Yearly Increase on		
	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance.* Whole Year.	Average Attendance expressed as Percentage of Roll-number.	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance.† Whole Year.
1877	...	55,688	...	...	...	...	...
1878	50,849	65,040	45,521	...	...	9,352	...
1879	59,707	75,566	53,067	73·8	8,858	10,526	7,546
1880	68,124	82,401	60,625	74·6	8,417	6,835	7,558
1881	74,359	83,560	61,822	74·2	6,235	1,159	1,197
1882	76,309	87,179	68,709	73·6	1,950	3,619	1,887
1883	79,416	92,476	67,373	74·0	3,107	5,297	3,664
1884	84,883	97,238	72,657	75·1	5,467	4,762	5,284
1885	90,670	102,407	78,327	76·6	5,787	5,169	5,670
1886	95,377	106,328	80,737	76·1	4,707	3,921	2,410
1887	99,206	110,919	85,637	77·0	3,829	4,591	4,900
1888	103,534	112,685	90,108	79·3	4,328	1,766	4,471
1889	104,919	115,456	93,374	80·3	1,385	2,771	3,266
1890	108,158	117,912	94,632	79·9	3,239	2,456	1,258
1891	110,665	119,523	97,058	80·3	2,507	1,611	2,426
1892	112,270	122,620	99,070	80·6	1,614	3,097	2,012
1893	114,305	124,686	98,615	78·5	2,026	2,066	[−455]
1894	116,819	127,300	104,996	81·8	2,514	2,614	4,875
1895	119,900	129,856	108,394	82·8	3,081	2,556	3,398
1896	122,425	131,037	110,517	83·3	2,525	1,181	2,123
1897	123,533	132,197	112,328	83·9	1,108	1,160	1,811
1898	123,892	131,621	111,636	83·4	359	[−576]	[−692]
1899	123,207	131,315	110,316	82·6	[−685]	[−306]	[−1,320]
1900	123,416	130,724	111,747	84·1	209	[−591]	1,431
1901	122,725	131,351	111,797	84·1	[−691]	627	50
1902	123,456	132,262	113,711	84·9	731	911	1,914
1903	124,095	133,568	113,047	83·9	639	1,306	[−664]
1904	125,150	135,475	116,506	85·5	1,055	1,907	3,459
1905	126,653	137,623	120,265	86·9	1,503	2,148	3,759
1906	128,328	139,302	121,958	86·9	1,675	1,679	1,693
1907	129,536	141,071	120,026	84·6	1,208	1,769	[−1,932
1908	130,866	147,428	127,160	87·1	1,330	6,357	7,134
1909	134,943	152,416	132,773	87·8	4,077	4,988	5,613
1910	138,692	156,324	135,738	87·7	3,749	3,908	2,965
1911	141,103	161,648	142,186	89·3	2,411	5,324	6,448
1912	146,166	166,264	146,282	88·9	5,063	4,616	4,096
1913	166,264‡	172,168	151,242	89·2	4,616‡	5,904	4,960

* From 1877 to 1893 (inclusive) the "strict" average is given, and for subsequent year the "working" average. † From 1877 to 1894 (inclusive) the increase on the "strict" average is given, and for subsequent years that on the "working" average. ‡ Figures at end of previous year.

For each quarter of the year 1913 the average of the weekly roll-numbers showed an increase over that for the corresponding quarter of 1912. The mean of the average weekly roll for the four quarters was 169,530 in 1913, against 164,492 for 1912, an increase of 5,038, making the total roll greater than in any previous year. Although the additions to the roll were most marked in the North Island, every district showed at least some increase. The increase was most noticeable in the December quarter of the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 172,168, as against 166,264 for the previous year, an increase of 5,904.

Age and Sex of Pupils.

The following table shows the age and sex of the pupils on the rolls of the public schools of the Dominion at the end of 1913, and the percentage of the roll for each age:—

Age and Sex of Pupils, December, 1913.

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentages for Five Years.				
				1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
5–6 years ..	7,318	6,515	13,833	8·7	8·4	8·4	7·9	8·0
6–7 " ..	9,499	8,835	18,334	10·8	11·2	11·1	10·9	10·6
7–8 " ..	10,476	9,819	20,295	11·6	11·5	12·0	11·9	11·8
8–9 " ..	10,573	9,696	20,269	11·4	11·4	11·5	11·9	11·8
9–10 " ..	10,486	9,585	20,071	11·2	11·3	11·1	11·2	11·7
10–11 " ..	9,622	9,174	18,796	10·7	10·9	10·9	10·8	10·9
11–12 " ..	9,449	8,683	18,132	10·6	10·2	10·5	10·7	10·5
12–13 " ..	9,035	8,442	17,477	10·2	10·0	9·6	10·2	10·2
13–14 " ..	7,593	6,825	14,418	8·5	8·5	8·4	8·2	8·4
14–15 " ..	4,080	3,279	7,359	4·3	4·5	4·5	4·3	4·3
	88,131	80,853	168,984	98·0	97·9	98·0	98·0	98·2
15 and over ..	1,730	1,454	3,184	2·0	2·1	2·0	2·0	1·8
Totals ..	89,861	82,307	172,168	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the children in the public schools, 54 per cent. are under ten, and 46 per cent. are over that age. The proportion remains stationary.

The proportion of boys to girls remains about the same as for the previous eight years—that is, 91 girls to every 100 boys on the roll.

Public-school Teachers.

The number of teachers in the public schools, exclusive of those employed in the secondary departments of district high schools, in December, 1912, and December, 1913, respectively, was as follows:—

	1912.			1913.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adult teachers ..	1,555	2,550	4,105	1,603	2,659	4,262
Pupil-teachers ..	162	476	638*	142	474	616†
Total	1,717	3,026	4,743*	1,745	3,133	4,878†

* Exclusive of 36 male and 186 female probationers.
† Exclusive of 41 male and 224 female probationers.

For the schools above Grade I having only one teacher—that is, schools with 16 to 35 children in average attendance—the average number of children per teacher was 23. Taking all schools with two or more teachers, it is found that the average number of pupils per adult teacher, reckoning two pupil-teachers as equivalent to one adult, was 38·8; and with the same assumption the average for all schools of Grade II and upwards was 35·7.

Omitting teachers of schools below Grade II, the ratio of adult men teachers to adult women teachers in 1912 was 100 to 151; and in 1913, 100 to 152. The proportion of men to women in charge of schools of Grade I and Grade 0 was 100 to 356 in 1912, and 100 to 349 in 1913. If all public schools and all adult teachers are included, it is found that the ratio of adult men teachers to adult women teachers was 100 to 164 in 1912, and 100 to 166 in 1913.

The ratio of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers was 100 to 293 in 1912, and 100 to 334 in 1913.

It may be interesting to note the corresponding proportions for primary-school teachers, secondary teachers in district high schools, and secondary schools (exclusive of visiting teachers), and for students in training colleges, respectively. Schools where the average attendance is fifteen or fewer pupils are not included.

TEACHERS OR STUDENTS—NUMBER OF WOMEN PER 100 MEN.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Adult primary teachers ..	140	141	142	151	152
Pupil-teachers	319	302	295	293	334
Secondary teachers ..	82	85	84	82	83
Training-college students ..	280	219	197	252	251
All teachers and students	158	156	155	161	164

Out of a total of 5,190 persons engaged in the above-named branches of the teaching profession there were in 1913 1,963 men and 3,227 women.

Remembering that a much larger number of women than of men leave the profession after a few years of service, some idea may be formed of the extent to which New Zealand has been affected by the general tendency all over the world towards the increase of women in the teaching profession.

So far as can be gathered from the reports received from England, Scotland, and the United States, the following statement shows the number of women teachers per hundred men teachers :—

	England.	Scotland.	United States.	New Zealand.
Adult primary teachers ..	299	281	426	**152**
Pupil-teachers	235	583	..	**334**
Secondary teachers ..	99	..	121	**83**
Training-college students	429	358	392	**251**

Information as to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund will be found in the section of this book dealing with Pensions, Superannuation, &c.

Training of Teachers.

Four training colleges for teachers have now for some time been in active operation. At the close of the year the students in attendance numbered 439, of whom 125 were men and 314 were women. The corresponding total for the close of 1912 was 398, of whom 113 were male students. Among those attending during the year have also to be reckoned a few students who left before the close of the period either to go into active service under the Boards or for some other reason. The total provision in contemplation is for 125 students in each of the centres. Towards this number, out of the total reported, Auckland contributes 108; Wellington 105; Christchurch 108; and Dunedin 118.

The management of the training colleges is entrusted to the local Education Boards, subject to general regulations. which include certain reservations for the approval of the Minister of Education. The standard of admission generally is that of the University Matriculation Examination, and the course pursued is brought into as intimate a relation as possible with the courses of lectures in the University college adjoining. All students are required to attend lectures at the University college, to which the principal of the training college is in each case also attached as the University college lecturer on education. Of the number in attendance at the training colleges about 90 per cent. had already completed their course as pupil-teachers or probationers before entering the college, the remaining 10 per cent. being made up mainly of students who had qualified for admission by passing the Matriculation or a higher University examination, but were without previous teaching experience.

The ordinary course of training is for two years, so that approximately 200 students annually complete their training and pass into the schools. Most of these are very quickly absorbed, and later in the year new vacancies still continue to exceed the supply. To meet immediate needs permission was given by regulation at the beginning of 1913 to the Education Boards to admit at their discretion a certain proportion of students for a course of training for one year only.

For students in training allowances are provided. A student who has completed a pupil-teacher course receives an allowance of £30 a year, with a further allowance of £30 if he or she is obliged to live away from home to attend a training college. Those who have not been pupil-teachers receive an allowance of £10 a year, together with a boarding-allowance of £30 where necessary. In all cases free instruction at the University college classes approved by the principal is also given.

The Training College Regulations make provision for the granting of training-college certificates without further examination on the production of evidence of a satisfactory completion

of the training-college course, and set out the essential requirements of that course. Provision is also made for some increase to the staff, for the addition of a second "model school" of one or other of a variety of types with a view to improving the students' opportunities of observation and teaching, and for the admission on special terms of a certain number of graduate students who are prepared during one year of attendance to devote their whole attention to subjects of professional study and practice.

The amount paid during 1913 for the training of teachers was £46,029, made up as follows:—

	£
Training college—	
Salaries of staff	6,975
Students' allowances	21,640
University fees of students	3,370
Special instruction	1,398
Buildings	2,897
Total	£36,280
Other training—	
Grants for special instruction in handwork, including agriculture, of teachers other than training-college students	3,460
Railway fares of teachers and instructors	6,289
Total	£9,749

It must be remembered, however, that this total provides not only for the efficient training of 439 teachers, but for the instruction of almost eighteen hundred children in attendance at the practising schools.

Receipts and Expenditure of Education Boards.

The total income of the various Education Boards for the year 1913 was £1,120,679, including £23,509 of refunds, fines, fees, donations, interest, &c. The grants by Government amounted to £1,097,170. These grants include education reserves revenue and payments to the Board of every district of a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of teachers and pupil-teachers in the district, and further payments of a sum of £250 per annum, together with a sum of 12s. per annum for each child in daily average attendance at a public school. Sums granted for the maintenance of training colleges and for manual and technical instruction are also included.

The receipts and expenditure of the Education Boards, numbering thirteen altogether, are tabulated below, with further particulars:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION BOARDS, 1913.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of teachers (exclusive of secondary departments of district high schools), salaries and allowances of pupil-teachers, and half of the total cost of the training-college staff,—		
Revenue from reserves	63,487 16 10	
Revenue from other sources	643 4 11	
Balance paid from Consolidated Fund ..	604,928 4 1	
		669,059 5 10
Teachers' house allowances	..	17,229 3 7
Salaries of relieving-teachers	..	3,757 16 4
Free school-books	..	1,957 11 5
General administration	..	99,893 13 8
(*a.*) Incidental expenses of schools (cleaning, fuel, &c., in terms of the Board's regulations, but exclusive of cost of works paid for out of Government grant for maintenance of school buildings and included below under that heading)	6 19 8	
(*b.*) Conveyance of school-children	21 1 6	
(*c.*) Office contingencies	156 1 1	
(*d.*) Refunds and sundries	1,274 17 8	
		1,458 19 11
Training colleges,—		
Salaries of staff (half of the total cost, see item No. 1 above)	7,087 3 1	
Allowances for students	25,024 17 11	
Incidental expenses	1,016 6 0	
Training of teachers (other than at training colleges)	4,683 15 10	
		37,812 2 10
Secondary education,—		
Scholarships—	£ s. d.	
Board	9,678 12 9	
National	3,360 4 3	
Special	257 2 0	
	13,295 19 0	
District high schools—		
Salaries of staffs of secondary departments	16,210 1 5	
Other receipts—		
(*a.*) Voluntary contributions and subsidies ..	2,385 5 0	
(*b.*) Fees from pupils ..	116 4 6	
(*c.*) High School Boards' grants	442 3 4	
	2,943 12 10	
		32,449 13 3

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manual and technical,—			
School classes—			
Capitation	32,049 11 3		
Voluntary contributions and bequests and subsidies	1,380 12 4		
		33,430 3 7	
Special and associated classes—			
Capitation	29,540 2 8		
Material	2,029 11 9		
Voluntary contributions and bequests and subsidies	7,350 11 7		
Fees from pupils at special classes	3,928 14 8		
Free-place holders ..	6,948 10 6		
		49,797 11 2	
Direction and administration (schools and special classes)		62 17 2	
			83,290 11 11
Buildings : Maintenance, rebuilding, rent,—			
Maintenance and small additions and ordinary rebuilding		75,417 15 3	
Rebuilding schools destroyed by fire ..		628 7 8	
Rents of buildings and sites for school purposes		2,871 6 1	
			78,917 9 0
New buildings, furniture, additions, sites,—			
Public schools		61,379 19 8	
Manual instruction		11,921 1 9	
Technical instruction		6,858 5 3	
Rent of buildings for manual instruction purposes		28 10 5	
Rent of buildings for technical instruction purposes		628 15 0	
			80,816 12 1
Sites sales		..	8,665 11 11
Other separate accounts,—			
Contractors' deposits		3,050 1 8	
Wanganui School site		991 18 6	
Rees Bequest Fund		50 0 0	
Sundry accounts		12 13 2	
Superannuation		1,261 0 8	
Jane E. McLeod bequest		4 8 9	
			5,370 2 9
Totals		..	1,120,678 14 6

Expenditure.

Salaries of teachers (exclusive of secondary departments of district high schools), salaries and allowances of pupil-teachers, and half of the total cost of the training-college staff	668,093	18 2
Teachers' house allowances	17,158	9 2
Salaries of relieving-teachers	4,886	0 1
Free school-books	2,484	0 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General administration,—		
(*a.*) Incidental expenses of schools (cleaning, fuel, &c., in terms of Board's regulations, but exclusive of cost of works paid for out of Government grant for maintenance of school buildings and included below under that heading)	46,411 13 11	
(*b.*) Conveyance of school-children	5,180 13 5	
(*c.*) Board of school-children	504 9 0	
(*d.*) Office staff (including Secretary, Inspectors, &c.), salaries, and clerical assistance ..	30,842 3 9	
(*e.*) Office contingencies	16,699 10 2	
(*f.*) Refunds and sundries	526 13 0	
(*g.*) Board's offices (new buildings)	2,785 0 0	
		102,950 3 3
Training colleges,—		
Salaries of staff (half of the total cost, see item No. 1, above)	7,060 0 7	
Allowances for students	24,997 6 5	
Incidental expenses	1,159 12 9	
Training of teachers (other than at training college)	4,647 2 6	
		37,864 2 3
Secondary education,—		
Scholarships— £ s. d.		
Board 9,923 13 8		
National 3,457 15 5		
Special 282 7 10		
	13,663 16 11	
District high schools—		
Salaries of staffs of secondary departments .. 16,248 4 2		
General Purposes—		
(*a.*) Voluntary contributions and subsidies .. 2,953 0 4		
(*b.*) Fees from pupils .. 34 5 5		
(*c.*) High School Boards' grants 172 17 9		
	19,408 7 8	
		33,072 4 7
Manual and technical,—		
School classes	30,754 9 3	
Special and associated classes	45,969 0 6	
Direction and administration (school and special classes)	5,306 17 0	
		82,030 6 9
Buildings: Maintenance, rebuilding, rent,—		
(*a*) Maintenance and small additions, and ..	64,831 14 1	
(*b*) Ordinary rebuilding	13,241 6 10	
Rebuilding schools destroyed by fire	2,031 19 10	
Rents of buildings and sites for school purposes	3,240 16 2	
		83,345 16 11
New buildings, furniture, additions, sites,—		
Public schools	62,666 2 4	
Manual instruction	11,864 8 8	
Technical instruction	19,791 13 4	
Rent of buildings for manual-instruction purposes	28 10 5	
Rent of buildings for technical-instruction purposes	673 12 0	
		95,024 6 9
Purchase of sites	..	8,305 5 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Other separate accounts,—		
Superannuation	1,261 14 1	
Contractors' deposits	2,816 12 7	
Jane E. McLeod bequest	62 14 6	
Rees Bequest Fund	97 10 0	
Wanganui School sites	1,375 19 6	
Sundry accounts	39 14 8	
		5,654 5 4
Totals		1,140,868 18 3
Net bank balance at beginning of year 1913		51,807 15 9
Net bank balance at the end of year 1913		31,617 12 0

Excluding the expenditure on buildings and on scholarships and secondary education, the chief items of expenditure in 1912 and 1913 were as follows :—

	1912 £	1913. £
Boards' administration	47,772	48,004
Incidental expenses of schools	44,723	46,412
Teachers' salaries	643,921	668,094
Training colleges	29,754	37,864
Scholarships and district high schools ..	33,361	33,072
Manual and technical instruction ..	77,131	82,030

The increase in teachers' salaries is due to the increase in the number of children receiving instruction, the yearly increment in salaries as provided by section 7 (3) of the Education Amendment Act, 1908, and the process of substitution of adult teachers for pupil-teachers, which has been hastened by the fact that regulations passed during the year provided for further substitutions. The increase in the manual and technical expenditure must be attributed to the increased number of classes for manual instruction (especially woodwork, agriculture, and cookery) in connection with public schools, and to an increase both in the number of and in the attendance at day technical schools.

The proportion of the expenditure by Boards for administration to their whole expenditure and the corresponding proportion of the incidental expenses of schools (through School Committees) for the last five years have been as follows :—

	Boards. Per Cent.	Committees. Per Cent.	Total. Per Cent.
1909	4·6	4·4	9·0
1910	4·5	4·0	8·5
1911	4·3	4·2	8·5
1912	4·3	4·1	8·4
1913	4·2	4·1	8·3

On the whole, there is a slight tendency for the proportion of expenditure upon administration by the Education Boards and School Committees to decrease, and this is as it should be, for the cost of administration should not increase proportionately with the number of schools.

Private and Denominational Schools.

There were 304 private schools at the end of 1913, a decrease of 6 on the number in 1912: 28 were for boys, 53 for girls, and 223 for children of both sexes. The number of pupils attending them was 21,115—namely, 9,146 boys and 11,969 girls, not counting 136 Maoris, 69 boys and 67 girls. The number of European pupils at these schools was greater than in 1912 by 877. Of the private schools, 155 were Roman Catholic, with an attendance of 14,837 pupils, a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 361 pupils as compared with 1912.

The following gives, for the past ten years, the number of private schools and of Europeans attending them, the number of Roman Catholic schools and pupils being also shown separately:—

Year.	Number of Private Schools.	Pupils.			Included in Previous Numbers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Roman Catholic Schools.	Pupils at Roman Catholic Schools.
1904	295	6,785	9,593	16,378	149	11,373
1905	291	6,837	9,802	16,639	146	11,738
1906	308	7,026	10,105	17,131	154	11,948
1907	302	7,510	10,578	18,088	152	12,650
1908	307	7,653	10,714	18,367	149	12,538
1909	306	7,597	10,333	17,930	150	12,611
1910	318	8,036	10,945	18,981	156	13,161
1911	326	8,310	11,558	19,868	158	13,941
1912	310	8,801	11,437	20,238	156	14,476
1913	304	9,146	11,969	21,115	155	14,837

The distribution of the private schools in the various provincial districts is shown on the next page.

Any private primary school may apply to have the school inspected, and the school thereupon becomes "subject to inspection." Such schools are inspected by officers of Education Boards. At the end of 1913 the number of private primary schools subject to inspection was 166. The total roll number was 15,350, and the average attendance 13,513.

The roll number of the private secondary schools subject to inspection was 545.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1913.—SUMMARY BY PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Provincial Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars (exclusive of Maoris).			Daily Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auckland	6	10	43	59	33	212	245	2,250	3,008	5,258	1,973	2,734	4,707
Taranaki	1	2	14	17	1	38	39	457	566	1,023	423	529	952
Hawke's Bay	2	5	14	21	8	64	72	493	701	1,194	454	659	1,113
Wellington...	8	14	51	73	52	181	233	2,207	2,569	4,776	1,943	2,319	4,262
Marlborough	...	1	6	7	...	14	14	68	157	225	57	141	198
Nelson	1	5	7	13	16	39	55	504	583	1,087	473	534	1 007
Westland	1	2	10	13	3	32	35	390	465	855	352	438	790
Canterbury	6	9	41	56	14	163	177	1,542	2,026	3,568	1,340	1,751	3,091
Otago { Otago portion	2	5	27	34	12	107	119	898	1,511	2,409	806	1,376	2,182
Otago { Southland portion ...	1	...	10	11	...	27	27	337	383	720	301	338	639
Totals	28	53	223	304	139	877	1,016	9,146	11,969	21,115*	8,122	10,819	18,941

* Exclusive of 136 Maoris (69 boys, 67 girls).

Denominational schools, such as Roman Catholic and Anglican, are included in the above as private schools. Particulars for the Roman Catholic schools in December, 1913, are as under:—

SUMMARY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Provincial Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars (exclusive of Maoris).			Daily Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auckland	3	3	24	30	13	113	126	1,613	2,080	3,693	1,427	1,895	3,322
Taranaki	...	2	8	10	...	29	29	381	502	883	355	473	828
Hawke's Bay	1	2	7	10	3	28	31	389	458	847	358	422	780
Wellington	4	5	22	31	23	90	113	1,453	1,777	3,230	1,318	1,653	2,971
Marlborough	...	...	3	3	...	10	10	60	147	207	49	132	181
Nelson	...	3	4	7	2	22	24	256	345	601	239	318	557
Westland	1	2	9	12	3	30	33	387	457	844	349	430	779
Canterbury	3	2	20	25	9	72	81	1,034	1,124	2,158	916	973	1,889
Otago { Otago portion	2	...	17	19	10	51	61	758	942	1,700	698	864	1,562
Otago { Southland portion ...	1	...	7	8	...	23	23	317	357	674	283	317	600
Totals	15	19	121	155	63	468	531	6,648	8,189	14,837	5,992	7,477	13,469

SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.

The number of Native village schools in operation at the end of 1913 was 107. In addition, there were thirteen private schools at which education for Maori boys and girls is provided. Of these ten are maintained from the incomes arising out of lands held in trust for educational purposes by various denominational bodies; the others are supported by private resources.

As required by law, instruction in all Native schools is given through the medium of the English language only. The subjects of the school course are English, arithmetic, handwork, nature study, morals, singing, and physical drill.

Instruction in woodwork is given in thirteen schools, and the girls are taught practical dressmaking and plain cookery in an increasing number of schools. Elementary agriculture is taught in about twelve schools. In the majority of schools some form or other of elementary handwork is taken with success.

At one or other of the ten boarding-schools—Otaki, St. Stephen's, Te Aute, Waerenga-a-hika, and Hikurangi for boys, and Hukarere, St. Joseph's, Queen Victoria, Turakina, and Te Waipounamu Schools for girls—the Government provides a number of free places, tenable for two years, for children of predominantly Maori race who pass the higher standards at the Maori village schools. At the end of the year the number of pupils on the rolls of these schools was 410. Free places were also held by Maori pupils at the Sacred Heart College, Auckland (5), and the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools, Auckland (4).

The number of scholarships or free places open to Maori children was 150, of which 108 were current at the end of 1913, 98 being held by pupils from Native village schools and 10 by scholars from public schools. Senior free places in Native schools take the form of industrial scholarships by which a boy may receive a sum not exceeding £40 in the course of the first three years, during which he is learning a suitable trade. As a result of the prominence now given to industrial training in the schools, there has been a material increase in the number of industrial scholarships. Ten boys are now apprenticed to various trades—blacksmithing, engineering, building, bootmaking, and farming—and the scheme appears to be giving every satisfaction.

Four Maori girls were attached to various hospitals during the year as probationers, and all appear to be making very satisfactory progress. Two nurses have qualified for registration, and one has been appointed assistant Native health nurse at Otaki.

On the rolls of the 107 schools at the 31st December, 1913, there were 4,647 children (including 515 Europeans), as against 4,694 at the end of 1912. The average attendance for the year was 4,142, the percentage of regularity being 85·7. The average weekly roll

number shows an increase of 191, being 4,835 as against 4,644. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Native mission schools was 116, and on those of the secondary schools 419. At the end of the year, therefore, the total roll number of all the Native schools inspected by officers of the Department was 5,182, the average weekly roll being 5,362, and the gross average attendance 4,621.

The total net expenditure on Native schools during the year ended 31st March, 1914, including £2,534 paid from reserves funds, was £44,723. Included in this is the sum of £27,086 expended on teachers' salaries, £8,358 expended on new buildings and additions, and £2,359 on secondary education, including boarding-school fees for holders of scholarships from village schools, apprenticeship charges, and nursing scholarships.

The staffs of the village schools included eighty-six masters, twenty-one mistresses in charge, 122 assistants, and four sewing-teachers. The total amount paid in salaries for 1913 was £27,086, the average salary of the head teachers being £171 17s. 7d.

Besides the children of Maori race who are receiving instruction in the Native schools at the end of 1913, there is a still larger number attending public schools; so that the total number of primary pupils of Maori race (including those in the Mission schools) is 8,923, made up as follows:—

Attending Native schools	4,132
" public schools	4,791
	8,923

The number of Maori children in the public schools continues to show an increase, owing principally to the fact that the policy has been steadily followed of handing over Native schools to the Education Boards as soon as the pupils have become, educationally at least, so far European in character that they can be conveniently taught with European children. This point is reached when the Maori can use English fluently in his ordinary conversation. It is part of the same policy to assimilate the programme of work in Native schools as nearly as possible to that in public schools. The smallpox epidemic materially affected the attendance of Maori children during the year 1913.

Of the children on the rolls of the Native schools in December, 1913, 87·0 per cent. were Maoris speaking Maori in their homes, 1·9 per cent. were Maoris speaking English, and 11·1 per cent. were Europeans. In connection with this classification, it is to be noted that the term "Maori" as now defined applies only to children who are by birth full Maori, three-quarter Maori, or half-caste, and excludes children who are three-quarter European.

In various public schools in the Dominion there were at the end of 1913 4,791 children of Maori or mixed race. Twenty-six certifi-

cates of proficiency and seven of competency were gained by Maori children in public schools.

So far as can be ascertained from the statistics obtainable the number of children of Maori or mixed race on the rolls of primary schools, secondary schools, Native mission schools, and secondary Native schools, together with such pupils as were receiving special technical training, at the end of 1913 was as follows:—

—	Actual Number.	Number per 10,000 of Maori Population at Census of 1911 (49,814).
I. Primary schools—		
(*a.*) Government Native schools	4,132	829
(*b.*) Mission schools	116	23
(*c.*) Public schools	4,791	961
II. Secondary schools ..	419	84
III. Special technical training ..	13	3
Totals	9,471	1,900

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools of the Dominion provide for the instruction of children who are deaf, blind, feeble-minded, epileptic, delinquent, neglected, or indigent. The function of such schools in the educational system of a country is to endeavour to overcome as far as practicable the disabilities under which these young people suffer, and ultimately to give them an equipment for their work in life that will enable them to maintain themselves without assistance from the public funds or from their friends.

By the Education Amendment Act which became law in 1910, extended provision is made for the education and training of young persons who are deaf, blind, feeble-minded, or epileptic. They must now come under efficient and suitable instruction at the age of six years, and remain so until they reach twenty-one years, unless previous to that time the Education Department is satisfied that their educational attainments or their proficiency in some art or handicraft or other calling enable them to provide for their future needs without further instruction.

If the near relative of a child so affected does not provide the education required, the Minister of Education may direct that the child be sent to a school where he will have the special instruction suited to his needs, the cost of maintenance and training to be borne by the relatives according to their means and as agreed upon between

them and the Minister. In the event of the Minister's direction not being complied with, a Magistrate may order the child's admission to a special school and fix the rate of the maintenance payment. The question whether or not a child is sufficiently affected to warrant his being regarded as coming under these provisions of the Act is determined by his ability to receive proper benefit from ordinary school instruction. If maintenance payments are not duly observed they may be recovered as a debt, or the defaulter may be dealt with under the provisions of the Destitute Persons Act for disobedience of the Court order. Charitable Aid Boards are made responsible in necessitous cases for payment to a limited extent for the maintenance of children in these schools.

Parents, school-teachers (either public or private), constables, or officers of charitable or kindred institutions who are aware of the place of residence of blind, deaf, epileptic, or feeble-minded children, and the occupier of the house in which such a child lives, must, under a penalty, send notification to the Education Department.

On the average the total number belonging to special schools during 1913, was 3,113, an increase of 129 over the number for the previous year, and the net charge on the public funds for the year was £54.134. The figures for each class of school were as follows:--

	Number under Government Control.	Net Cost.
		£
School for the Deaf	103	4,755
Jubilee Institute for the Blind	29	36
Special School for Boys of Feeble Mind ..	73	3,886
Under control of Industrial Schools ..	2,908	45,457

Of the total cost, £6,128 represents the amount expended in the purchase of land, erection of new buildings, and equipment of institutions. The total amount collected from parents and guardians by way of payment towards the cost of education and maintenance was £10,371.

The establishment of a special school for the training of boys of feeble mind has now been accomplished, and, though still in its infancy, there is good ground for anticipating that its effect in training boys of this class to make a living for themselves will fully justify its existence. It is, however, at least equally important that there should be a similar school for girls, and the matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

In 1909 important amendments were made by the Legislature in the Industrial Schools Act. Attention may be drawn to two of these, especially that which gives power to a Magistrate to extend from time to time the period of control over a young man or woman who is adjudged by him to be morally degenerate or otherwise not (in the public interest) a fit person to be free from control. The

other far-reaching provision is that giving power to the police to bring before a Magistrate on warrant, with a view to admission to an industrial school, any boy or girl under sixteen years of age who "is not under proper control."

Industrial Schools.

In December, 1913, the total number on the books of industrial schools was 2,908, or 124 more than at the close of 1912; on the books of the Government schools there were 2,492, an increase of 105 over the corresponding number for 1912; on the books of the private schools there were 416, or 19 more than at the end of the previous year. The number in residence at Government schools was 635 and at private schools 281, so that 916 was the total number of inmates actually in residence. The number boarded out was 996.

The numbers of children on the books at the end of the years 1912 and 1913 respectively whose maintenance was a charge against the public funds were as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
In the schools	882	916
Boarded out	951	996
With friends	274	297
At service	487	500
At other institutions, under guardianship, &c.	190	199
Totals	2,784	2,903

	1912. £ s. d.	1913. £ s. d.
Amount of parental contributions	7,828 15 8	8,092 0 0
Rate per head for children maintained	4 3 11	4 5 5

There were eight Government schools in existence in 1913, and the numbers of inmates on their books at the end of the year were as follows: Auckland (Mount Albert), 209; Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa, 374; Receiving Home, Wellington, 566; Boys' Industrial School, Stoke, 215; Receiving Home, Christchurch, 405; Burnham, Boys' Reformatory, 260; Te Oranga Home, Girls' Reformatory, 106; Caversham, 357: total, 2,492. Those belonging to private schools were distributed as follows: St. Mary's, Auckland, 211; St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt, 62; St. Mary's, Nelson, 75; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 68: total, 416.

Numbers under Control, 31st December, 1913.

Location.	Government Industrial Schools.												Private Industrial Schools.						All Industrial Schools.				
	Auckland.		Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa.	Receiving Home, Wellington.		Boys' Industrial School, Stoke.	Te Oranga Home.	Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.	Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.	St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Protestant.	Catholic.
	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.					
In the schools ..	..	39	201	8	6	114	74	..	11	142	..	40	63	57	45	29	34	53	557	359	916	507	409
Boarded out ..	52	42	..	242	164	20	..	147	131	..	109	88	..	..	..	..	..	1	570	426	996	864	132
With friends ..	5	11	30	32	34	21	3	15	7	47	24	18	23	11	6	1	5	4	198	99	297	194	103
At service	9	28	107	34	21	55	21	25	39	27	29	30	21	31	9	..	5	9	307	193	500	342	158
Under guardianship ..	4	..	..	8	7	1	..	10	5	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14	52	49	3
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	8	11	8	3
In mental hospitals ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	7	..
At School for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1
At Special School, Otekaike	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	15	1
Under control of refuges and cognate institutions	..	13	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	24	24	18	6
Under control of orphanage, cottage homes, &c.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	3	2
In gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	4	2
Absent without leave	1	..	31	2	..	2	1	4	..	34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	75	1	76	65	11
Totals ..	74	135	374	329	237	215	106	209	196	260	178	179	108	103	62	30	45	68	1,777	1,131	2,908	2,077	831

EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1913-14.

Government Schools.	Number of Inmates belonging at 31st December, 1913.	Cost of School, including Buildings and other Works.	Boarding out. (Included in second column.)	Salaries. (Included in second column.)	New Buildings and other Works. (Included in second column.)	Recoveries from Parents and others, and Sales from Farms, &c.	Net Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ...	209	3,885 0 0	1,814 0 0	758 0 0	...	1,520 0 0	2,365 0 0
Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa	374	9,668 0 0	...	2,648 0 0	168 0 0	2,617 0 0	7,051 0 0
Receiving Home, Wellington	566	11,184 0 0	8,103 0 0	984 0 0	242 0 0	6,419 0 0	4,715 0 0
Boys' Industrial School, Stoke	215	8,647 0 0	737 0 0	2,123 0 0	1,579 0 0	1,650 0 0	6,997 0 0
Receiving Home, Christchurch	405	8,016 0 0	6,012 0 0	847 0 0	...	3,743 0 0	4,273 0 0
Te Oranga Home	106	4,769 0 0	...	1,189 0 0	1,502 0 0	218 0 0	4,551 0 0
Burnham ...	260	10,158 0 0	...	3,236 0 0	903 0 0	1,336 0 0	8,822 0 0
Caversham ...	357	6,763 0 0	4,104 0 0	1,021 0 0	...	3,806 0 0	2,957 0 0
Totals ...	2,492	63,040 0 0	*20,770 0 0	12,806 0 0	4,454 0 0	21,309 0 0	41,731 0 0
Salaries, travelling allowances and expenses of certain departmental officers (Inspectors, visiting officers, &c.)							2,508 0 0
Amount paid to Postal Department for payment of boarding-out orders							100 0 0
Sundries							64 0 0
Total net cost							44,403 0 0†

* Exclusive of cost of administration, inspection, &c.
† Including £1,925 paid from National-endowment revenue.

The next table shows payments made by the Government on account of inmates in private special schools, the recoveries, and the net expenditure by the Government. The contributions from Charitable Aid Boards to these schools, being made directly to the managers, are not included in the recoveries shown.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE SPECIAL SCHOOLS, 1913-14.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Auckland	964 0 0	346 0 0	618 0 0
St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt ..	182 0 0	38 0 0	144 0 0
St. Mary's, Nelson	322 0 0	188 0 0	134 0 0
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	83 0 0	55 0 0	28 0 0
Totals	1,551 0 0	627 0 0	924 0 0

Jubilee Institute for the Blind.

This institution is governed by a Board of Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Government, and the remaining five elected by the subscribers to the funds of the institute. As the institute comes within the scope of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, subsidy at the rate of 24s. in the pound is payable by

the Government on voluntary subscriptions received by the Board, and 10s. in the pound on the value of bequests. The amount of such subsidy paid to the Board during its last financial year was £2,164.

The Government contributed £767 towards the cost of training 29 pupils. The amount recovered from parents and Charitable Aid Boards was £731, so that the net cost to the Government was £36. The amount of contributions by parents and guardians for 1913 was £329; for 1912 it was £352 14s. 5d.

School for the Deaf.

The Education Department maintains a school for deaf children at Sumner, the numbers belonging to the institution at the end of 1912 and 1913 being 93 and 103 respectively.

The method of instruction used is the oral method, in favour of which there is a vast predominance of expert opinion.

The following classes of deaf children are admitted to the institution, mental soundness being in all cases a necessity :—

1. Children born deaf, or who have lost their hearing before learning to speak.
2. Children who can hear a little, but are too deaf to be taught in an ordinary school.
3. Children who have lost their hearing after having learned to speak.

The cost of the school for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 respectively was as follows :—

	1912-13.			1913-14.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	3,486	0	0	3,574	0	0
Maintenance of pupils and sundries	1,832	0	0	1,796	0	0
Maintenance of buildings, and water charges ..	460	0	0	216	0	
Additional buildings	2,797	0	0	1,553	0	0
Less—Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions ..	1,034	0	0	1,173	0	0
Amounts collected from Charitable Aid Boards	1,197	0	0	1,210	0	0
Sundry other recoveries	5	0	0	1	0	0
Net expenditure on the institution	6,339	0	0	4,755	0	0

Special School for Feeble-minded.

This school is situated at Otekaike, in North Otago, near the Oamaru–Hakataramea Railway. It is not yet fully organized; but additional buildings that are now contemplated will provide accommodation for a considerably increased number of pupils. It is to be borne in mind that Otekaike deals with only those who are capable of being trained in some degree; those more severely afflicted are dealt with by the Mental Hospitals Department.

By order of a Magistrate a young person who is epileptic or feeble-minded may be kept under the guidance and control of a special school beyond the age of twenty-one years if it is considered that he is not fit to guide his own life, or that it is otherwise in the public interest that he should be under institutional oversight. In connection with proceedings of this kind the Magistrate appoints counsel to represent the inmate at the hearing. The period of extended guidance is not to exceed four years in the first instance, but on its expiry it may be renewed from time to time by similar procedure, and thus, where necessary, lifelong control is retained. In such cases orders for maintenance against the near relatives may be made.

At present there are sixty-nine boys in residence at the Otekaike School. There are also four girls under control, who are boarded out.

The cost of the school for 1912–13 was £3,536, and for 1913–14 £3,886, made up as follows:—

	1912-13. £	1913-14. £
Salaries	2,127	2,471
Maintenance of pupils	2,119	2,42
Maintenance of buildings	524	315
Farm and stock	485	270
Additional buildings, furniture, &c.	160	121
Less—Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions	862	777
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards	810	857
Sundry other recoveries	207	83
Net expenditure on the institution	3,536	3,886

Infant-life Protection.

The infant-life protection system deals with children under six years of age who are placed privately by their parents or guardians in foster-homes for payment. To a large extent they are the illegitimate children of young girls. They are not, as industrial-school children are, under State guardianship, but the homes of the foster-parents are licensed to receive children, the number that may be retained in the home being limited strictly by the license according to the capacity of the home.

The number of homes thus licensed was 950 at the end of 1913, and the number of children in them under oversight during the year was 1,330, an increase of 102 over the previous year. Of this total the number of infants under one year was 534.

Thirteen children died, being 0·98 per cent. of those in the homes. The death-rate of children under the infant-life protection system has steadily decreased from 2·56 in 1908 to 0·98 for the two past years. Of the thirteen children who died in 1913, eight were in foster-homes and five in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0 60 per cent. of the total number dealt with.

The expenditure for the year ended the 31st March, 1914, was £1,352, as follows :—

	£
Salaries of visiting nurses and local representatives ..	986
Travelling-expenses of district agents, visiting nurses and local representatives	221
Payment to foster-parents for board of infants ..	147
Medical attendance	15
Office expenses (including rent) and sundries	74
	1,443
Less recoveries	91
Total	1,352

Manual and Technical Education.

The Education Act provides for public instruction in such subjects of manual training and of art, science, and technology as are set forth in regulations. The Act provides also for manual instruction in primary and secondary schools. Classes recognized under the Act are eligible for grants in aid of necessary buildings, equipment, and material, for capitation, and for subsidies of £1 for £1 on voluntary contributions.

Special annual grants are made to Education Boards for the maintenance of training-classes for teachers in subjects of manual instruction prescribed for school classes.

The Act also provides for free technical education. Persons complying with the conditions prescribed by the regulations are entitled to hold Junior Free Places at technical schools or classes. These free places are tenable for two years, and may be continued under certain conditions for three years more as Senior Free Places. In order that the substratum on which technical education is based may be sound, it is made a condition of the tenure of Junior Free Places that the holders shall receive instruction in one or more subjects of general instruction, such as English and arithmetic or some other branch of mathematics, in addition to instruction in technical subjects. Holders of Senior Free Places are required to take up definite courses of technical instruction. The Act also empowers a School Committee to request an Education Board to frame, with the concurrence of the Minister, regulations requiring the attendance at continuation or technical classes of boys or girls within the school district between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education or who are not specially exempted by the regulations. Regulations under this section have been put into operation in ten school districts in Auckland, Wanganui, and Hawke's Bay.

The controlling authorities of classes for manual and technical instruction are Education Boards, governing bodies of secondary schools and University colleges, and, in the case of certain classes in existence prior to 1904, the managers of those classes. School classes, or classes held in connection with primary or secondary schools, are under the control of the Education Boards or of the governing bodies respectively. "Special classes"—that is, continuation classes, and classes for technical instruction—are established and controlled by the same bodies. "College classes" are classes for higher technical instruction established and controlled by the governing body of a University college. Continuation classes and classes for technical instruction may also be established by Borough Councils, County Councils, and other local authorities acting jointly with an Education Board or the governing body of a University college or secondary school; these are called "associated classes," and all bodies contributing thereto may have a voice, according to the share of the cost of maintenance borne by them, in the election of managers for the classes.

In connection with the annual grants made by the Government to university colleges for specialization, the Auckland University College and the Otago University have each established a School of Mines, providing for courses for the University degree of B.Sc. or for the associateship in mining and metallurgy. The Canterbury College has an endowed School of Engineering and Technical Science, providing for courses for the University degree of B.Sc. in mechanical, electrical, or civil engineering, or for the associateship in engineering.

There also are several Schools of Mines located in districts in which mining is actively carried on, and particulars relating to these will be found in the Mining Section of this book.

The Otago University has established a home-science department, at which there were in 1913 nine degree students, seventeen diploma students, and twenty-one other students taking single subjects or group courses, making a total of forty-seven students.

The Canterbury Agricultural College has an endowment of about 77,800 acres of land, of the rental value of about £2,500 per annum, and possesses extensive buildings, and an experimental farm of a very complete character. The institution offers an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture. Two years' residence at the college is accepted by the University of New Zealand as part of the curriculum qualifying for the degree of B.Sc. in agriculture. The college accommodated fifty-three students in 1913.

With the view of encouraging attendance, arrangements have been made with the Railway Department by which students attending classes registered with the Minister of Education may

obtain railway tickets at special rates. Free railway tickets are issued to holders of free places at technical schools, to public-school teachers attending approved training-classes, and to public-school pupils attending manual-training centres.

Manual Instruction in Public and Secondary Schools.

During the year 1913 manual instruction, in accordance with the regulations, was given in 70 per cent. of the public schools, as against 68 per cent. in 1912.

SUBJECTS OF AND NUMBER OF CLASSES FOR MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction.	Number of Classes. 1912.	1913.	Subjects of Instruction.	Number of Classes 1912.	1913
Elementary handwork	3,607	3,614	Laundry-work ..	85	117
Woodwork and iron-work	390	419	Dressmaking ..	99	95
Agriculture and dairy-work	1,005	1,087	Swimming and life-saving	222	233
Elementary science ..	63	50	Physiology and first aid	76	68
Physical measurements	121	105	Needlework ..	239	250
Cookery and domestic economy	390	403	Totals ..	6,297	6,441

The number of public schools in which manual instruction was given in 1913 was 1,572; the payments by way of capitation and subsidies on voluntary contributions were £30,691; the average rate of payment per class was £4·7; special grants for buildings and equipment totalled £4,538.

The various forms of elementary handwork in which pupils in classes up to Standard IV receive instruction, affording as they do valuable opportunities for concrete illustrations, are being largely taught in conjunction with other subjects of the syllabus, such as arithmetic, instrumental drawing, nature-study, and geography. Of the subjects of manual instruction taken in the higher standards, woodwork, cookery, and laundry-work are taught on the central system, and by special instructors. There are now about eighty well-equipped rooms for instruction in these subjects. In the larger centres special manual-training schools have been provided. In the smaller centres the rooms form part of the local district high school, secondary school, or technical school, as the case may be. During the past year 419 classes for woodwork, 403 for cookery, and 117 for laundry-work were in operation. There were also 95 classes for dressmaking. Compared with the previous year, the number of classes for domestic subjects shows an increase of 7 per cent.

Elementary instruction on subjects bearing on rural occupations was given in 1,009 schools, as compared with 917 in the previous

year. The instruction in ten of the thirteen education districts is supervised by itinerant instructors having a special knowledge of agriculture. There are now eighteen of these instructors stationed in various parts of the Dominion. The course of instruction includes both experimental and observational work (indoor and outdoor), and in some districts, chiefly in the North Island, elementary dairy-work.

The interest taken in the classes by School Committees, agricultural and pastoral associations, and members of the farming community generally is distinctly encouraging. In addition to special prizes offered for competition, contributions in money and kind to the value of nearly £500 have been received by Education Boards during the year. These contributions carry a Government subsidy of £1 for £1.

Full courses of instruction bearing on rural pursuits (having a domestic trend in the case of girls) occupying not less than twenty hours a week throughout the year, were carried on during the year in connection with the secondary departments in 56 per cent. of the district high schools (fifty-nine in number) as follows :—

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Capitation earned.
			£
Auckland	4	117	675
Taranaki	1	63	450
Wanganui	8	170	1,070
Wellington	5	207	1,287
Hawke's Bay	3	111	754
North Canterbury	4	106	667
South Canterbury	2	57	355
Otago	6	185	1,176
Totals 1913.. ..	33	1,016	£6,434
Totals 1912.. ..	28	890	£5,795

The special capitation paid to Education Boards on account of these rural courses amounted in 1913 to £6·3 per pupil. The practical subjects included in the course continue for the most part to be taught by itinerant instructors. About 70 per cent. of the district high schools are now well equipped for laboratory-work in physics or chemistry. In the primary schools where laboratories are not available useful courses in physical measurements have in a few cases been taken up. The number of recognized classes in operation during the year was 105, mostly in connection with urban schools.

Recognized classes were carried on in connection with twenty-seven of the secondary schools (thirty in number) in receipt of Government grants. The subjects most generally taken up and the number of classes were as follows :—

Subjects of Instruction.	Number of Classes. 1912.	1913.
Free and instrumental drawing	33	25
Cookery and laundry	35	32
Dressmaking	28	29
Woodwork and ironwork	24	26
Experimental and natural science	173	184
Swimming and life-saving	19	28
Elementary agriculture and dairy-work ..	12	18
Elementary physical measurements	33	31
	357	373

Capitation payments amounted to £1,518, being at the rate of £4 per class. Special grants in aid of buildings and equipment totalled £3,672.

Technical Instruction.

About sixty buildings, for the most part well and fully equipped, are now available for purposes of technical instruction. In the smaller and more remote centres, where special buildings have not yet been provided, classes are held in suitable rented buildings or in the local schools. During the year classes were held at nineteen such centres in the Wanganui District, at fifteen in the Otago District, at twelve in the Hawke's Bay District, and at six in each of the Auckland, North Canterbury, and Southland Districts.

Technical Classes other than Classes at Day Technical Schools.

Classes were held at 132 centres during 1913. The status of the classes, their number, and the number of individual students in attendance were as follows :—

Status.	Number of Classes.		Number of Students.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
"Special" classes	869	903	7,357	8,523
"Associated" classes ..	529	540	5,568	5,951
"College" classes	156	183	602	732
Totals	1,552	1,626	13,527	15,206

NUMBER OF CLASSES HELD DURING 1913 IN CERTAIN SUBJECTS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Subjects of Instruction.	Number of Centres.	Number of Classes.
Commercial subjects	47	268
Mathematics and science	28	118
Mathematics and science applied to trades and industries	98	408
Domestic science	81	299
Art and art-crafts	51	314
Continuation classes	46	219
Total	..	1,626

In addition to classes for higher commercial work at each of the four University colleges full courses of instruction, both elementary and advanced, are provided at most of the larger technical schools.

Classes for subjects relating to the various branches of engineering– civil, mechanical, and electrical—are well attended. The classes as a whole are well equipped for practical work, and fairly full courses are provided. The attendance at classes for subjects relating to the building trades is also good.

Classes for subjects bearing on the home are well supported, the subjects most generally taken up being cookery (including invalid and high-class cookery), home nursing, dressmaking, and millinery. A number of these classes have been carried on in country districts, the instruction being given in most cases by itinerant instructors sent out from central schools. The special courses in home science and domestic arts provided recently at the Otago University appear to be meeting a need. Of the forty-seven students in attendance during the year nine were working for the degree in home science and seventeen for the diploma, while twenty-one were taking various shorter courses.

During the year 1913 home-science bursaries tenable at the University college were awarded to thirteen of the students, who had signified their intention to qualify as teachers of domestic subjects. These bursaries are of the value of £20 per annum together with the fees for the courses. A boarding-allowance of £30 a year is also made where necessary. The number of bursars for the current year is nineteen. It is expected that the provision of these bursaries will produce trained teachers sufficient in number to meet the requirements of the schools.

Increased attention, with special reference to the application of art to industries, is being given to the courses in pure and applied art in the schools that make a special feature of these branches of technical education.

The number of continuation classes providing instruction in elementary commercial and general education in 1913 was slightly larger than in 1912. These classes are attended by students taking one subject only or two or more unrelated subjects. The fact that students are now encouraged to take group courses in lieu of unrelated subjects accounts for the comparatively small number of these classes.

The efforts that have been made by controlling authorities to provide some facilities for instruction in subjects relating to rural pursuits are receiving recognition and support at the hands of the farming community. During the year classes attended by some 1,700 students were held at about seventy centres. The subjects in which instruction was given included wool sorting and classing, shearing, dairying, veterinary science, agriculture, and horticulture. In addition to these classes a good deal of useful work has been done in certain

districts in the way of lectures to farmers and visits to farms by the Education Boards' special instructors in agriculture. The Government has referred the question of the establishment of a practicable scheme of technical instruction for farmers to the recently constituted Board of Agriculture for its consideration and report. In the meantime not a little in the way of foundation-work is being done in schools of primary and secondary grade. Thus during the year instruction in elementary agriculture was given in over a thousand primary schools, while about a thousand pupils attending secondary schools, day technical schools, and the secondary departments of district high schools took more or less full courses of agricultural instruction.

During 1913 capitation in respect of group courses as above was earned by thirty-nine schools, as compared with twenty-seven in 1912. About 28 per cent. of the students took such courses, the total number doing so being about a thousand more than in the previous year.

During the year 1913 regulations requiring the attendance of young persons between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education or who are not specially exempted from attendance were put into operation in seven school districts in Wanganui, in two in Auckland, and in one in Hawke's Bay. The classes established under these regulations were attended by 451 students, of whom 262 were males.

In the following table are given the number and sex of pupils holding free places at technical schools :—

	1912.			1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Junior free pupils—						
First year ..	655	332	987	840	506	1,346
Second year ..	371	227	598	471	264	735
Senior free pupils—						
First year ..	311	179	490	341	276	617
Second year ..	154	109	263	190	131	321
Third year ..	89	50	139	73	79	152
Totals ..	1,580	897	2,477	1,915	1,256	3,171

The number of students holding Junior Free Places (tenable for two years) was 2,081, and the number holding Senior Free Places (tenable for three years) was 1,090. The figures for the previous year were 1,585 and 892 respectively. About 44 per cent of the students who entered on Junior Free Places at evening classes in 1912 continued to attend in 1913. Of the total number of senior free pupils in their first year over 21 per cent. had completed two years at evening classes as junior free pupils. The remainder were admitted from day technical schools, secondary schools, or district high schools. Of the total number (3,171) of students admitted to free places (junior

and senior) 88 per cent. qualified for capitation. Capitation payments made during the year on account of free places amounted to £5,507.

The following technical schools had roll numbers of 500 and over (exclusive of the day technical schools carried on in connection with some of them) :—

School.	Roll Number. 1912.	1913.
Auckland Technical College	1,006	1,345
Wanganui Technical College	675	666
Wellington Technical College	1,155	1,180
Christchurch Technical College	988	1,063
Dunedin Technical School	966	1,055
Dunedin School of Art	479	685

Day Technical Schools.

These schools (eight in number) provide courses, of secondary grade, in science and technology, domestic science, agriculture, and commercial instruction. They form part of the technical schools at Auckland (343 pupils), Wanganui (180 pupils), Wellington (251 pupils), Napier (84 pupils), Westport (10 pupils), Christchurch (416 pupils), Dunedin (218 pupils), and Invercargill (162 pupils). The total roll number was 1,664, including 739 males. The schools appear to meet the needs of a number of young people who would not otherwise proceed to secondary schools. The courses of instruction taken up by pupils were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Industrial	409	..	409
Commercial	217	587	804
Domestic	..	307	307
Agricultural	77	..	77
Art	..	7	7
General	36	24	60
Totals	739	925	1,664

Capitation payments on account of day technical schools during 1913 totalled £18,147, being at the rate of £10·9 per pupil.

Following are some particulars regarding free pupils at day technical schools :—

	1912.			1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Junior free pupils —						
First year ..	401	440	841	404	464	868
Second year ..	162	239	401	207	265	472
Senior free pupils—						
First year ..	37	65	102	50	86	136
Second year ..	11	18	29	12	14	26
Third year ..	2	..	2	3	2	5
Totals ..	613	762	1,375	676	831	1,507

The number of pupils holding Junior Free Places (tenable for two years) was 1,340, the number holding Senior Free Places (tenable for three years) was 167. Fifty per cent. of the pupils who entered a day technical school in 1912 continued to attend during 1913, while about 62 per cent. of the pupils who completed the second year of their Junior Free Places at the end of 1912 qualified for and were admitted to Senior Free Places in 1913.

Expenditure on Manual and Technical Education.

The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Government on manual and technical instruction during the year ended 31st March, 1914 :—

	£	£
Manual instruction—		
Capitation on classes	30,679	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	714	
Grants for buildings, equipment, rent, &c.	3,897	
		35,290
Technical instruction—		
Capitation—		
Day technical schools	15,280	
Other classes (including free places)	22,526	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	6,600	
Grants for buildings, equipment, material, rent, &c. ..	19,792	
		64,198
Manual and technical instruction—		
Railway fares, &c., of instructors and students		7,706
Bursaries		720
Examinations		409
Inspection and other expenses		1,043
		£109,366

This total includes £7,602 from national-endowment revenue.

Secondary Education.

There were 33 subsidized or endowed schools of higher education in December, 1913. The names of these secondary schools, with the numbers of pupils on the rolls in the last term or quarter of the year, and the fees charged, are stated further on. These schools must not be confused with the district high schools, although they nearly all admit to free places holders of Education Board Scholarships and of National Scholarships, besides all who gain certificates of proficiency within prescribed limits of age, &c.

The total number of pupils attending the thirty-three secondary schools in the last terms of 1912 and 1913 respectively were as follows :—

	1912			1913		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roll (exclusive of lower departments)	3,202	2,340	5,542	3,413	2,390	5,803
Number in lower departments	167	122	289	222	129	351
Total	3,369	2,462	5,831	3,635	2,519	6,151
Number of boarders (included above) ..	701	152	853	765	169	934

In the same years these schools were staffed as follows :—

	1912			1913		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Regular staff	163	118	281	168	120	288
Part-time teachers	46	38	84	46	33	79

The average number of pupils per teacher (excluding part-time teachers) is thus seen to have been 20·8 in 1912, and 21·4 in 1913.

The average number of pupils on the roll of the secondary departments of district high schools in the year 1913 was 2,073. In 1912 it was 2,048.

Both in the secondary schools and in the secondary departments of district high schools there is a falling-off in the roll towards the end of the year; but the decrease is less marked in the secondary schools than in the secondary departments of the district high schools: in the latter the total roll at the end of the year was 1,815 in 1912 and 1,837 in 1913. The falling-off in the course of the year is more marked in the case of the boys than of the girls: this is due, no doubt, to the fact that more boys leave school to enter employment.

Besides the head teachers, who generally take some part in the secondary instruction, there were employed in 1912 in the secondary departments of district high schools 87 special assistants—38 men and 49 women; in 1913, there were 37 men and 51 women. The average number of pupils per teacher on the roll number at the end of the year 1913 was 20·9; on the average attendance for the year, 21·4.

In addition to those in secondary schools and in the secondary departments of district high schools there should properly be included in the number of pupils under secondary instruction in the Dominion (*a*) the pupils attending day technical schools, which in this regard may be called technical high schools; (*b*) the pupils in various institutions for the secondary education of Maori boys and girls; and (*c*) pupils attending private secondary schools.

ROLL AND FEES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AS IN DECEMBER, 1913.

Schools.	Total Roll for Last Term of 1913.										Lower Departments included in Total Roll.		Boarders included in Total Roll.		Annual Rates of Fees.						Average Attendance (Lower Departments excluded).
	Boys.					Girls.									For Tuition.			For Board, exclusive of Tuition.			
	Under 12 Years.	12 to 15.	15 to 18.	Over 18.	Total.	Under 12 Years.	12 to 15.	15 to 18.	Over 18.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
A. *Endowed Schools included in the Eighth Schedule to the Education Act, 1908.*																					
Whangarei High School ..	..	19	41	4	64	..	13	37	2	52	..	..	12	..	8	8	0	35	0	0	120
Auckland Boys' Grammar School	..	283	313	28	624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	0		..		654
„ Girls' Grammar School	..	..	..	..	...	..	150	238	24	412	..	..	..	..	10	10	0		..		399
Thames High School	..	19	37	2	58	..	11	37	1	49	..	..	..	..	8	8	0		..		109
New Plymouth Boys' High School	15	42	65	7	129	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	33	..	6	6	0	39	0	0	96
„ Girls' High School	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	44	6	77	..	..	..	..	6	6	0		..		76
Wanganui Girls' College ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	62	101	11	181	..	27	..	89	11	0	0	40	0	0	166
Wellington Boys' College ..	1	154	244	15	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	11	17	9	42	0	0	394
„ Girls' College ..	..	..	..	..	..	33	93	192	7	325	..	31	..	..	11	17	9		..		283
Napier Boys' High School ..	10	48	65	7	130	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	20	..	9	9	0	40	0	0	84
„ Girls' High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	46	73	2	132	..	49	..	33	9	9	0	43	3	0	65
Gisborne High School.. ..	7	24	30	2	63	1	14	20	2	37	13	1	10	..	9	0	0	42	0	0	85
Marlborough High School ..	..	22	29	3	54	..	14	29	4	47	..	..	..	..	8	11	0		..		106
Nelson Boys' College	3	59	136	12	210	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	100	...	12 8	12 8	0 0	46	10	0	203
„ Girls' College	..	..	..	..	..	5	68	102	6	181	..	13	..	47	12 8	12 8	0 0	46	10	0	161
Christchurch Boys' High School	5	107	88	3	203	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	10 7	10 10	0 0		..		175
„ Girls' High School	..	..	..	..	..	2	78	149	10	239	..	8	..	..	12 9	12 9	0 0		..		243
Rangiora High School ..	..	13	24	2	39	..	6	43	..	49	..	..	7	..	9	9	0	30 20	0 0	0 0	96
Ashburton High School ..	..	22	31	1	54	..	12	30	4	46	..	..	..	..	6	6	0		..		99

Timaru Boys' High School ..	..	35	55	7	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	9 0 0	40 0 0	93
„ Girls' High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	49	1	66	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	..	62
Waitaki Boys' High School ..	5	84	119	22	230	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	164	..	7 10 0	46 0 0	211
„ Girls' High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	51	2	72	..	..	..	..	7 10 0	..	66
Otago Boys' High School ..	..	83	206	19	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	10 0 0	43 10 0	327
„ Girls' High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	125	9	187	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	183
Southland Boys' High School ..	53	81	4	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	148
„ Girls' High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	87	11	142	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	140
Total	46	1067	1,564	138	2,815	60	725	1407	102	2,294	161	129	458	169	..	..	4,844
B. *Secondary Schools established under Section 94 of the Education Act.*																	
Hamilton High School ..	..	55	19	..	74	..	50	12	..	62	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	139
Palmerston North High School	..	42	81	7	130	..	20	41	5	66	..	..	34	..	10 0 0	40 0 0	198
Dannevirke High School ..	..	15	27	1	43	..	13	26	4	43	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	83
Gore High School	..	28	45	12	85	..	17	32	5	54	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	141
Total	..	140	172	20	332	..	100	111	14	225	..	..	34	..	..	..	561
C. *Endowed Secondary Schools not coming within the Definition of Section 89 of the Education Act.*																	
Wanganui Collegiate School ..	..	46	143	7	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	12 0 0	63 0 0	198
Christ's College Grammar School	53	110	116	13	292	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	111	..	16 10 0 10 10 0	45 0 0 42 0 0	*232
Total	53	153	259	20	488	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	273	..	..	..	430
Grand total for 1913	99	1363	1,995	178	3,635	60	825	1518	116	2,519	222	129	765	169	..	..	5,835
Grand total for 1912	91	1097	2,017	164	3,369	48	839	1443	132	2,462	167	122	701	152	..	..	5,591
Difference ..	8	266	−22	14	266	12	−14	75	−16	57	55	7	64	17	..	..	244

* Approximate.

NOTE.—The classification of secondary schools, as shown in the above tables, may be interpreted thus:—

A. Schools established under special Acts of the Legislature, with endowments derived from grants of money from the public revenue, or from grants of land. It is optional with these schools to admit free pupils or offer scholarships equal in value to one-fifth of the net annual income derived from endowments.

B. High schools established in places where there are no secondary or district high schools. These schools must admit free pupils, for which they receive grants according to scale.

C. Schools which, though endowed, do not admit, nor are they empowered to admit, free pupils.

STAFF AND SALARIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AS IN DECEMBER, 1913.

Schools.	Staff.				Salaries at Rate paid at End of Year.				Notes.
	Regular.		Part-time.		Regular Staff.		Part-time Teachers.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
A. *Endowed Schools included in the Eighth Schedule to the Education Act, 1908.*					£	£	£	£	
Whangarei High School ..	3	3	1	1	650	415	..	..	Paid on capitation basis.
Auckland Boys' Grammar School	21	..	..	..	5,713	..	..	..	
" Girls' Grammar School	..	17	1	1	..	3,215	90	..	
Thames High School	3	1	1	1	785	175	..	20	Principal has residence.
New Plymouth Boys' High School	6	..	2	..	1,405	..	110	..	Principal has residence, and one assistant has house allowance.
" Girls' High School	..	4	..	..	..	745	..	..	
Wanganui Girls' College ..	..	13	2	6	..	2,805	234	115	Principal has board and residence.
Wellington Boys' College ..	19	..	2	..	5,145	..	100	..	
" Girls' College ..	..	15	5	5	..	2,340	165	120	
Napier Boys' High School ..	7	..	..	..	1,687	..	..	..	Principal has residence, second master has house allowance, and two others have board allowance.
" Girls' High School ..	..	7	..	4	..	1,215	..	100	
Gisborne High School.. ..	5	2	1	2	1,365	265	30	40	One teacher has board, three others allowance.
Marlborough High School ..	3	1	..	..	990	175	..	..	Principal has residence.
Nelson Boys' College	9	..	2	..	2,440	..	85	..	Principal has board and residence, one assistant has residence, four assistants have board, three assistants have house allowance.
" Girls' College	..	8	..	1	..	1,233	..	50	Principal and four assistants have board and residence.
Christchurch Boys' High School..	10	..	6	..	3,181	..	575	..	
" Girls' High School..	..	13	2	4	..	2,320	65	208	

Rangiora High School	2	2	1	1	650	250	15	20	Principal has residence, one assistant has board.
Ashburton High School.. ..	3	2	..	..	880	335	..	..	
Timaru Boys' High School ..	5	..	1	..	1,425	..	20	..	Two assistants have board.
,, Girls' High School. ..	..	4	..	1	..	845	..	15	
Waitaki Boys' High School ..	8	..	1	1	2,275	..	32	36	Principal has residence, and four assistants have board.
,, Girls' High School ..	..	4	..	1	..	700	..	50	
Otago Boys' High School ..	12	..	2	..	3,670	..	160	..	Including £120 house allowance for principal.
,, Girls' High School ..	..	8	2	2	..	1,600	125	135	
Southland Boys' High School ..	6	..	2	..	1,720	..	280	..	Principal has residence.
,, Girls' High School ..	..	7	2	1	..	1,265	280	150	
Total	122	111	36	32	33,981	20,398	2,366	1,059	

B. *Secondary Schools established under Section 94 of the Education Act.*

Hamilton High School	4	2	..	..	1,075	305	..	..	Principal has house allowance.
Palmerston North High School ..	8	3	2	1	1,920	475	80	13	Including £120 house allowance for principal.
Dannevirke High School ..	3	2	..	..	830	355	..	..	
Gore High School	4	2	1	..	1,210	350	5	..	
Total	19	9	3	1	5,035	1,485	85	13	

C. *Endowed Secondary Schools not coming within the Definition of Section 89 of the Education Act.*

Wanganui Collegiate School ..	14	..	1	..	4,722	..	85	...	Principal has board.
Christ's College Grammar School	13	..	6	..	4,235	..	678	..	Principal and four assistants have residences.
Total	27	..	7	..	8,957	..	763	..	
Grand total	168	120	46	33	47,973	21,883	3,214	1,072	

The total numbers on the roll of day technical schools at any time during the years 1912 and 1913 were as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Boys	684	739
Girls	842	925
Totals	1,526	1,664

The following was the average roll of pupils in secondary schools for Maoris (all of whom were boarders) for the respective years :—

	1912.	1913.
Boys	163	202
Girls	206	217
Totals	369	419

Summarizing all these figures, and excluding pupils in the lower departments of secondary schools, we obtain the following statement of the numbers receiving some form or other of secondary instruction during the years 1912 and 1913 (as nearly as can be estimated) :—

	1912.	1913.
Secondary schools	5,542	5,803
District high schools	2,048	2,073
Day technical schools	1,526	1,664
Maori secondary schools	369	419
Private secondary schools	883*	545
Totals	10,368	10,504

*Includes a number of primary pupils (estimated 40 per cent.).

It will thus be seen that the number receiving secondary education during 1913 shows a slight increase over that for the previous year. Based on the estimated population of New Zealand at the 31st December, 1913, the proportion of persons receiving some form of secondary instruction in publicly recognized institutions during 1913 was 93 per 10,000 of the population. In 1906 the corresponding proportion was 72·7 per 10,000, so that even after allowing for private secondary schools, of which no return was available in 1906, there has been a considerable development of secondary education in the Dominion during the last five years.

Free Secondary Education.

Under the regulations free places are divided into two classes—junior and senior—both being tenable at secondary schools and district high schools, or under somewhat different conditions at technical schools.

Boys and girls who qualify for Junior Education Board Scholarships, whether they obtain scholarships or not, are entitled to Junior Free Places, and those who pass the special examinations for free places are also participants in the privilege. Junior Free Places may, again, be obtained by those who qualify for a certificate of proficiency—that is, essentially, pupils who pass with credit the Sixth Standard of the public-school syllabus; but on this qualification the age of the candidate must not exceed fifteen years. Generally speaking, Junior Free Places are tenable for two years,

with a possible extension in certain cases to three years without examination. In the case of district high schools they are tenable to the age of seventeen. A Senior Free Place is tenable by any pupil who has passed the Intermediate Examination, which, in its non-competitive form is regarded as the special examination for Senior Free Places. This examination is held in various centres at the same time and places as the Public Service Entrance Examination, and in its competitive form is used for scholarship candidates. For non-competitive candidates different papers are set in certain subjects to meet the somewhat less exacting requirements of a purely pass qualification. Senior Free Places may also, however, be obtained without external examination after a two years' course on the recommendations of the principals of schools subject to the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Schools, and this form of qualification is becoming increasingly applicable.

Senior Free Places in secondary schools, district high schools, and day technical schools are tenable up to the age of nineteen. To technical schools of a different character this age-limit does not apply.

The following are some of the figures for 1912 and 1913 in regard to free places in secondary schools :—

	1912.	1913.
Number of secondary schools giving free tuition..	29	30
*Total roll number, excluding lower departments ..	5,542	5,803
Number of free-place holders	4,450	4,592
Free-place holders as a percentage of roll number	80 per cent.	79 per cent.
*Total annual payment by Government for free places	£50,199	£51,917
Cost to Government per free pupil	£10 15s. 5d.	£10 15s. 11d.

* The total roll of all secondary schools is taken, including Wanganui Girls' and Boys' Colleges and Christ's College, but these three schools are not included in the number of secondary schools giving free tuition.

It will thus be seen that there are now very few pupils—only 21 in every 100—who pay fees for admission into secondary schools. That the free-place system has undoubtedly been fully taken advantage of by the people of New Zealand is evidenced by the enormous increase in free places in the last few years. In 1903 there were 1,600 free pupils at secondary schools; now the number has increased by nearly 190 per cent.

In order to arrive at the total number of pupils in New Zealand receiving free secondary instruction it will be necessary to include also 155 other holders of scholarships or exhibitions granted by the secondary schools included above or by endowed secondary schools not coming under the conditions for free places, 1,837 pupils in attendance at district high schools, almost all of whom were free pupils, 108 Maori pupils receiving free education in Maori secondary schools, and 1,507 holders of free places in technical schools. Consequently, there are approximately 8,200 pupils receiving free secondary education in the Dominion, exclusive of those holders of free places in technical schools who are art students or evening students, or who are taking courses which may be more appropriately described as technical than as secondary.

The following table gives a summary of the various secondary free places at the end of the years 1912 and 1913 for which payment was made by Government :—

FREE PLACES IN DECEMBER, 1912 AND 1913.

	1912.			1913.		
(i.) Secondary schools—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(*a.*) Junior free pupils	1,770	1,440	3,210	1,815	1,466	3,281
(*b.*) Senior free pupils	664	576	1,240	759	552	1,311
Totals	2,434	2,016	4,450	2,574	2,018	4,592
(ii.) District high schools ..	863	952	1,815	900	937	1,837
(iii.) Maori secondary schools ..	50	53	103	53	55	108
(iv.) Day technical schools ..	613	762	1,375	676	831	1,507
Grand totals ..	3,960	3,783	7,743	4,203	3,841	8,044

In the above table (in the case of the secondary schools and district high schools) the roll at the end of the year has been taken; a fairer estimate of the number of persons receiving free secondary education in public institutions would be obtained by taking the average roll throughout the year and including in the total the holders of foundation and private scholarships or exhibitions who received free tuition not paid for by Government. We obtain thus the following approximate figures :—

NUMBER RECEIVING FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1912.	1913.
Secondary schools	4,815	4,963
District high schools	2,048	2,073
Day technical schools	1,375	1,507
Maori secondary schools	103	108
Totals	8,341	8,651

FINANCES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The income of secondary schools is derived from the following sources :—

(i.) Rents from the special reserves allocated to them by statute :
(ii.) Statutory grants, given in lieu of special reserves :
(iii.) Interest upon moneys derived from the sale of reserves, and invested in accordance with the Education Reserves Act :
(iv.) Income from the secondary-school reserves controlled by the Land Boards, divided among the secondary schools in the several land districts in proportion to the number of pupils in average attendance, lower departments excluded :
(v.) Government payments—(*a*) Statutory capitation upon free pupils under the Act; (*b*) subsidies on voluntary contributions for the general purposes of the school :
(vi.) Government payments—(*a*) Capitation for manual-instruction classes; (*b*) subsidies on voluntary contributions for manual-instruction purposes :
(vii.) Special Government grants for buildings and apparatus :
(viii.) Tuition fees of pupils :
(ix.) Boarding fees of pupils :
(x.) Miscellaneous sources, such as interest on moneys (other than those obtained by the sale of reserves), donations, and special endowments (for scholarships, prizes, &c.), rent of premises, loans raised, &c.

The revenue derived from the sources (i) to (iv) is the income derived from endowments, and the "net annual income derived from endowments" is the average of this revenue, for the three preceding years less the expenditure upon the endowments and investments and upon buildings, and less mortgage and other charges.

The following table gives a summary of the receipts under the several heads named above, and of the various items of expenditure for the year :—

SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1913 FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNING BODIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Credit balances on 1st January, 1913	30,507	19	5	Debit balances on 1st January, 1913	17,322	16	8
Endowment reserves sold, mortgage moneys repaid, and insurance	1,954	7	5	Expenses of management	4,900	9	4
Rents, &c., of reserves	37,212	1	3	School salaries	74,522	13	8
Interest on moneys invested	1,812	8	10	Boarding-school accounts	17,899	15	2
Reserves revenue	9,467	12	7	Scholarships and prizes	2,520	11	5
Government payments—				Printing, stationery, fuel, light, &c.	6,280	9	11
For manual instruction, capitation, and subsidies	2,210	2	0	Buildings, furniture, insurance, rent, and rates	44,967	18	11
For free places, capitation, and subsidies	52,237	18	8	On endowments	4,133	19	6
Grants for buildings, sites, furniture, &c.	4,963	13	3	On manual instruction, exclusive of buildings	1,947	4	6
Statutory grant (Marlborough High School)	400	0	0	On technical instruction	2,832	5	9
School fees (tuition)	18,783	12	7	Interest and repayments of mortgages	6,551	12	6
Boarding-school fees, &c.	25,869	10	4	Temporary advances to pupils, and sundries not classified	9,854	10	9
For technical instruction from Government and other sources	2,567	8	6	Credit balances, 31st December, 1913	34,723	1	2
Transfers from Capital Account, loans and sundries not classified	16,614	16	4				
Debit balances, 31st December, 1913	23,855	18	1				
	£228,457	9	3		£228,457	9	3

The following table gives a comparison of the chief items of income and expenditure with those for 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
INCOME.		
Income from reserves and endowments	42,156	48,492
Grants from Government (exclusive of building grants)	53,548	54,848
Building grants	5,254	4,964
Tuition fees	17,973	18,784
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries of staff	69,806	74,523
Expenses of management	4,336	4,900
Buildings, &c.	37,982	44,982

Fifteen of the secondary schools show a credit balance at the end of the year, and thirteen a debit balance. The net credit balance of all schools taken together is £17,008. The total payments for salaries increased by over £4,700 during the year.

For the whole Dominion, if there are taken into account only the secondary schools that admit free pupils under the Act, we find the following position :—

	1912.	1913.
Total number of pupils, excluding lower departments	5,515	5,693
Total net income from endowments (average of three years ended 31st December)	£12,373	£11,533
Net income from endowments per head	£2·24	£2·02
Approximate annual rate of capitation	£10·77	£10·79
Total available net income per free pupil for salaries and management	£13·01	£12·82
Total expenditure on salaries of staff	£56,682	£60,297
" management	*£3,152	£9,909
" staff salaries, and management	£59,834	£70,206
Expenditure per head on staff salaries	£10·29	£10·59
" on management	*£0·57	£1·74
Total expenditure per head on staff salaries, and management	£10·84	£12·38

*Management expenses only.

The last figure given shows as nearly as may be the actual cost per annum for each pupil, exclusive of those in the lower departments.

Lower Departments.

The Education Act provides that pupils who have not obtained a certificate of competency in the subjects of Standard V or a higher standard of the public school syllabus may be admitted to a lower department of a secondary school if they are taught in a separate building or class-room, and if no part of the actual cost of their instruction is met out of the endowments of the secondary school. There were lower departments in twelve secondary schools during 1913; the total number of pupils in those departments was 351; the total cost of their instruction was £2,147; and the total amount of fees received on their account was £2,700.

District High Schools.

The number of district high schools in operation at the end of 1913 was 59. In the secondary departments of these schools the teachers employed, apart from the principals, who may or may not have taken part in the secondary instruction, but whose added responsibility is in all cases recognized by some increment of salary, numbered 88, and the number of pupils in attendance in December was 1,837. There is only a small increase in the numbers in attendance as compared with 1912. Increased facilities for higher education in other directions and somewhat stricter tests of admission have doubtless much to do with this.

The course of instruction usually followed in the secondary departments of the district high schools of the Dominion has hitherto been drawn up largely with a view to preparing pupils for the Public Service Entrance, Matriculation, and Education Board

Scholarship Examinations. In too many cases the curriculum itself and the methods of teaching have been dominated by examination results. It is, however, gratifying to note that in several education districts an earnest endeavour is being made to bring the course of instruction more into harmony with local conditions by providing suitable rural courses, based generally on a suggestive programme some time ago issued by the Department. Rural courses were in 1913 in operation at 33 district high schools, and were taken by 1,016 pupils. The course for boys is not intended to fit them for carrying on agricultural and pastoral pursuits, but is intended to give them a knowledge of the scientific principles upon which the successful practice of these pursuits depends. Similarly, the course for girls is intended to fit them for the work which they, as members of families engaged in such pursuits, may have to perform or superintend. It is worthy of remark that in most instances it has been found possible, not only to provide reasonably full courses with a distinct bias towards rural and domestic pursuits, but also to secure adequate opportunities for pupils preparing for the various public examinations. The special payment of £5 10s. per annum provided by the Government for each pupil in the secondary department of a district high school taking an approved rural course has enabled Education Boards to augment the available teaching staff by the addition thereto of specially qualified itinerant instructors to teach the significant subjects included in the course.

A table is given showing the number of qualified pupils attending the district high schools on the 31st December, 1913.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—ATTENDANCE, STAFFS, SALARIES, ETC., IN SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS, 1913.

Education District.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance, 1913.	Number of Teachers.			Average Number of Pupils per Teacher.	Statutory Annual Rate at End of Year.		
			M.	F.	Total.		£	s.	d.
Auckland	9	206	3	8	11	18·7	2,143	5	0
Taranaki	1	121	2	2	4	30·3	649	15	0
Wanganui	8	199	6	4	10	19·9	1,854	0	0
Wellington	9	323	4	10	14	23·1	2,777	0	0
Hawke's Bay	3	114	3	2	5	22·8	1,020	0	0
Nelson	4	75	1	4	5	15·0	1,010	0	0
Grey	1	38	1	1	2	19·0	400	0	0
Westland	1	59	1	1	2	29·5	375	0	0
North Canterbury	10	350	8	8	16	21·9	3,283	9	4
South Canterbury	3	106	3	2	5	21·2	962	13	4
Otago	9	278	4	9	13	21·4	2,640	0	0
Southland	1	11	1	..	1	11·0	180	0	0
Totals for 1913 ..	59	1,880	37	51	88	21·4	17,295	2	8
Totals for 1912 ..	60	1,864	38	49	87	21·4	17,431	7	8

Scholarships.

Education Board Scholarships.

Under the Education Board scholarship scheme the Education Boards, under local regulations approved by the Minister of Education, award annually a large number of scholarships of varying value out of an allowance of old standing, amounting to 1s. 6d. per head of the average attendance. The regulations adopted in the different districts commonly provide for two classes of scholarships, junior and senior—the former limited to children under fourteen or in some cases under thirteen years of age resident in the district, and tenable usually for two years; the latter, more restricted in number, continuing the secondary education of the holders for two or three years longer. For the award of the Junior Scholarships all Boards use the Junior National Scholarship Examination, and for their Senior Scholarships all use the Intermediate Examination as arranged for scholarship candidates.

During the year 1913 Education Board scholarships—junior and senior—were current to the number of 576, as against a total of 566 for 1912. The actual monetary value of these scholarships in most instances is small, the object in view being generally to spread the benefits as widely as possible rather than to provide attractive prizes for a few. Each scholarship, however, through the operation of the provisions for free places, which give a preference to scholarship-holders, carries with it in all but certain exceptional circumstances the substantial benefit of free tuition, and a lodging or travelling allowance is added where necessary. The total expenditure of Education Boards on scholarships of this class during the year 1913 was £9,924.

In extension of the provisions for scholarships, the arrangements now in force, by which pupils of fair promise are admitted to free tuition in secondary and other schools, are very comprehensive and far-reaching in their effects. For all who deserve it there is now a free course from the initiatory stages of the primary school to the doors of the University, and by means of further scholarships and bursaries, making classes at the colleges free to all duly qualified students, a further step of progress to the distinction of a University degree is also possible in terms of similar advantage.

University Entrance Scholarships and Bursaries.

Beyond the limits of the secondary school the opportunities given to promising students are considerable. University entrance scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the University Junior Scholarship Examination, and are as follows: Junior University, Senior National and Taranaki Scholarships, in addition to some thirty or forty local and privately endowed scholarships awarded on the results of the same examination. In addition to the above, all those who gained "credit" at the same examinations are entitled to hold bursaries which meet the cost of college fees up

to £20 per annum for three years, and an order in Council in 1912 extended the system of bursaries to include persons having slightly different or less qualifications. Further regulations have recently been gazetted for the award of special bursaries to students who wish to take up a course in home science and domestic arts at the Otago University. With these provisions there can be few indeed entitled to special consideration who are deterred from a University course by the question of the cost of classes.

National Scholarships.

An Act to encourage higher education in New Zealand by the granting of National Scholarships was passed in 1903, and has since been incorporated in the Education Act, 1908. Provision is made for the establishment of Junior and Senior Scholarships, the necessary funds being furnished by the Minister of Finance.

A Junior Scholarship is offered in each education district for every four thousand or part of four thousand children in average yearly attendance, tenable for three years, with the possibility of extension for one or more years up to the age of eighteen years. Candidates must not exceed the age of fourteen years. The value of a Junior Scholarship is £10 per annum, in addition to tuition fees.

Senior National Scholarships, not exceeding twenty in number, are awarded annually to persons of either sex under nineteen years of age on the result of the Junior Scholarship Examination of the University. The value of a Senior Scholarship is £20 per annum in addition to tuition fees, and it is tenable for three years.

Where the holder of a Junior or Senior National Scholarship is obliged to live away from home in order to prosecute his or her studies an additional sum of £30 per annum is paid, or actual travelling-expenses not exceeding £10 per annum are allowed if the holder of a scholarship is obliged to travel more than four miles daily in order to prosecute his or her studies.

At the end of 1913 the number of Junior National Scholarships current was 130, and of these 114 were held at secondary schools and sixteen at district high schools. Apart from fees otherwise accounted for under the heading of free-place expenditure, the cost of Junior National Scholarships for the year was £3,460. The number of Senior National Scholarships current was fifty-eight, for which the New Zealand University received a grant from the Treasury of £3,402.

Foundation and Private Scholarships.

Foundation scholarships are offered by the Governors of secondary schools not granting free places under the Act, and are also offered as additional scholarships by the Governors of schools providing free places. Private scholarships are derived from funds provided by private donors by bequest or otherwise. The number of foundation and private scholarships in the last term of 1913 was 194.

NEW ZEALAND. UNIVERSITY.

The introduction of university education into New Zealand was effected by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Otago, who in 1869 passed an Ordinance under which the University of Otago was established. Following closely on the founding of this institution was the establishment of the University of New Zealand under an Act of the General Assembly—the New Zealand University Act, 1870. This University subsequently received a Royal charter, whereby certain specified degrees are declared entitled to "rank, precedence, and consideration" throughout the British Empire "as fully as if the said degrees had been conferred by any university of the United Kingdom." It was apparently contemplated by Parliament (*vide* section 19 of the Act last quoted) that the New Zealand University and the Otago University should be amalgamated; but the negotiations for this purpose having failed, the two institutions remained for some time distinct bodies. In the year 1874, however, the University of Otago surrendered or put in abeyance its power of conferring degrees, and became affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and at the same time it was stipulated that the University of New Zealand should not directly exercise functions of teaching.

The New Zealand University Act, 1874, which repealed the statute of 1870, gave power to the Senate to confer, after examination, the several degrees of Bachelor and Master in Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Law, Science, Medicine, Music, and also in such other departments of knowledge, except theology, as might be determined by the said Senate in the future.

By statute passed in 1904 further powers were given to confer the degrees of Doctor of Literature; Master of Laws; Master of Surgery; Master of Science; and Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of (*a*) Veterinary Science, (*b*) Dental Surgery, (*c*) Engineering (Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Mining, Metallurgical, Naval Architecture); (*d*) Agriculture, (*e*) Public Health, (*f*) Commerce. For these latter no further charter has been given.

Powers are granted to confer also *ad eundem* degrees.

In 1902 an Amendment Act was passed reconstituting the Senate, which now consists of twenty-four members or Fellows, five to be elected by each of the four University college districts —that is to say, two by each governing body, two by each District Court of Convocation, and one by each Professorial Board. The remaining four members are nominated by the Governor in Council.

The statutes relating to the New Zealand University have been consolidated under the New Zealand University Act, 1908.

In the year 1873 the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury passed an Ordinance for founding "The Canterbury College," and the college was accordingly established with the same standard of university education as that of the University of Otago, but without the power of conferring degrees. It was affiliated to the University of New Zealand.

In December, 1878, a Royal Commission on University and Secondary Education was appointed by the Governor, which met in July, 1879, and reported that two colleges, with an income of £4,000 each, ought to be established in Auckland and Wellington, and that suitable buildings, at a cost of £12,500 each, should be erected in those cities. In the following year the Royal Commission repeated these recommendations.

The Auckland University College Act, 1882, which became law on the 13th September of that year, definitely established the college, and endowed it with a statutory grant of £4,000 per annum. By the Auckland University College Reserves Act, 1885, three blocks of land, containing about 10,000 acres each, and a block containing about 354 acres, which had been devoted to the purpose of promoting higher education in the Province of Auckland, became vested in the Council of the University college.

The Auckland University College was affiliated to the University of New Zealand by the Senate of the University on the 6th March, 1883, and on the 21st May in the same year the college was opened by the Governor.

Nothing was done for Wellington until the year 1894, when an Act was passed entitled the Middle District of New Zealand University College Act, 1894, which said, "There shall be established in the City of Wellington a college to be connected with the University of New Zealand," and provision was made for a governing body to be called the Council, but no provision was made for any pecuniary grant nor any endowment, and, though certain members of the Council were appointed, nothing could be done for want of funds.

Not until 1897 were the needs of Wellington actually attended to. In the session of Parliament of that year the late Right Hon. Mr. Seddon, P.C., then Premier, introduced the Victoria College Act—an Act, as stated in the preamble, "to promote higher education by the establishment of a college at Wellington in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," the college being intended to embrace in its work the Provincial Districts of Wellington, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland. The Act was passed on the 22nd December, 1897, and the Council was formed as provided in the Act, and the work of organization was begun. The Act provides for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of a grant of

£4,000 a year, and also requires the Council to give six scholarships each year, called "Queen's Scholarships," to persons of either sex under the age of fourteen years, upon the results of an examination under such conditions as the Council may provide. The Act further sets apart a parcel of land 4,000 acres in extent in the Nukumaru Survey District (Wellington Provincial District) as an endowment for the college. The Queen's Scholarships have since been done away with, and the term of the last has now expired.

In addition to their annual statutory grants of £4,000, Auckland University College and Victoria College received in 1913 £2,700 and £3,000 respectively for the general purposes of the institutions. Each of the four affiliated institutions—the Auckland University College, the Victoria College, the Canterbury College, and the University of Otago—specializes in certain directions, and to further this purpose the Government makes to each an additional annual grant to provide for the special studies pursued. This annual grant normally amounts to £2,000 in each case, but in the case of Otago University has been during the past year increased to £3,500 to meet the special expenses attached to the medical school. Otago University has both medical and dental schools, and a school of mining and metallurgical engineering; Canterbury College has a school of engineering (mechanical, electrical, and civil); at Auckland University College the grant is allocated for mining and commerce; and at Victoria College it is in consideration especially of law subjects and science.

The New Zealand University is not a teaching body, as above explained, undergraduates hitherto for the most part keeping their terms at one or other of the affiliated institutions. The total number of graduates who have so far obtained direct degrees is 1,755.

There were, in 1913, 2,218 students actually in attendance at the four University colleges, an increase of 104 on the number for the previous year. Of these, 104 were graduates, 1,316 were undergraduates, and 798 were unmatriculated students. In addition to the matriculated students mentioned above, there were 100 students attached to the various University colleges, but exempt from lectures—that is, they were prevented by distance or by the necessity of earning their living from attending lectures at the college, but were allowed to keep terms, except in certain science and professional subjects, by passing the annual college examination. The numbers of students at the affiliated institutions during 1913 were as follows: At the Auckland University College, 271 matriculated, 382 non-matriculated, and 12 exempt; at Victoria College, 384 matriculated, 79 non-matriculated, and 49 exempt; at Canterbury College, 315 matriculated, 213 non-matriculated, and 9 exempt; at Otago University, 450 matriculated, 124 non-matriculated, and 30 exempt.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, EXHIBITIONS, AND STUDENTSHIPS HELD AT AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS IN 1913.*

Scholarships, &c.	Auckland University College.	Victoria College.	Canterbury College.	Otago University.	Total.
Junior University Scholarships	6	5	4	12	27†
Senior National Scholarships ..	8	12	16	22	58
Taranaki Scholarships ..	..	2	..	3	5
Senior University Scholarships	2	4	..	2	8
Bursaries	28	36	26	93	183
Sir George Grey Scholarships..	1	1	1	1	4
Other Scholarships and Exhibitions	1	2	12	7	22
Training-college Studentships	108	108	109	120	445
Totals	154	170	168	260	752

* Exclusive of Rhodes Scholarships and International Exhibition Scholarships (which are tenable out of New Zealand), and exclusive also of Research Scholarships given by the Government † Includes eight who are also holders of bursaries: total bursaries, 191.

SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

With a view to subsidizing libraries, especially small and struggling institutions in sparsely populated districts, Parliament has frequently voted sums of money for distribution on a fixed basis. In 1913 Parliament voted the sum of £4,000 for payment of subsidies to public libraries. The method of distribution of the vote was the same as that adopted in previous years—viz., a nominal addition of £25 was made to the amount of the income of each library derived from subscriptions, donations, and rates, provided that the receipts for the year were not less than £2, and the vote was distributed according to the amount thus augmented; but no library received credit for a larger income than £75—that is, in no case did the augmented amount on which distribution was based exceed £100. In accordance with the *Gazette* notice, the day appointed for the distribution of the subsidy was the 9th February, 1914, and the amount of the vote was divided among the 401 libraries from which applications, each accompanied by a statutory declaration on the proper form, had been received at that date. The vote, as thus dealt with, afforded a subsidy of 4s. 8·55d. in the pound on the nominal income, and the subsidies ranged from £6 7s. 2d. to £23 11s. 3d. The number of libraries participating in the vote shows a decrease of seven as compared with the number aided in February, 1913.

In order that the purpose intended to be served by the vote may be attained, it is made a condition for participation that the whole of the subsidy granted to each library in the previous year shall have been expended in the purchase of books.

An analysis of the books added to the public libraries during the year 1913 indicates that 83·01 per cent. of the books purchased during the last year were novels. If the additions made by the large libraries were not taken into consideration, the proportion of novels would increase to 87·4 per cent. Ninety-five public libraries purchased no books other than fiction.

SECTION VII.—DEFENCE.

THE DEFENCE ACT.

Liability for Service.

THE liability of all male inhabitants of the Dominion for service in the Military Forces is laid down in the Defence Act and Regulations as under:—

The Act provides for the gradual military training of every male New-Zealander from the age of fourteen to the age of twenty-five after which he will serve in the Reserve up to the age of thirty. There are no distinctions and no exceptions. The principle is that every one, unless physically unfit, will have to take his share in the defence of the Dominion. Those who, in consequence of the doctrines of their religion, have a conscientious objection to bearing arms in the service of their country will be trained as far as possible in the non-combatant branches, of which ambulance work is made a special feature, or under very exceptional conditions such persons may apply to a Magistrate for exemption from military training on the certificate of a minister of religion. Subject to the full establishment of Territorials required being maintained, the regulations admit of a man of good character, who has proved himself to be thoroughly efficient, being transferred to the Reserve after four years' service—viz., at the age of twenty-two.

Those liable for service are required to be registered as such. Any person who fails to take any step necessary to secure his registration is liable to a fine of £5, and may be deprived of civil rights for any period not exceeding ten years. Any person so deprived of civil rights shall during the period of deprivation be incapable of being appointed to any office or employment, whether permanent or temporary, in the public service, and shall not be entitled to be or remain registered on any electoral roll under the Legislature Act, 1908. No such deprivation of civil rights shall affect the obligation of the offender to render personal service under the Defence Act, and the Act shall continue to apply to him in all respects as if no such order of deprivation had been made.

Under section 27 (1), Defence Act, 1909, all male inhabitants of New Zealand between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five, not exempted, are liable to serve in the Militia. Under section 28 (1), Defence Act, 1909, the whole or any part of the Militia may be called out in time of war by Proclamation, and, when so called out, becomes a part of the Defence Forces.

Nature of Service.

From the age of twelve to the age of fourteen a boy at a primary school performs a certain amount of physical elementary training, under the direction of the Education Department. This is not considered military training under the Defence Act.

On reaching the age of fourteen, or on leaving a primary school, the boy is transferred to the Senior Cadets, and then becomes a member of the Military Forces, though not liable to be called out to fight.

He remains a Senior Cadet till he is eighteen, on reaching which age he is, if found, on being medically examined, to be physically fit, drafted into the Territorial Force. As a Territorial soldier he is liable to be called out at any time for service within the Dominion.

On reaching the age of twenty-five, if still serving, he is transferred to the Reserve. He remains in the Reserve till he reaches the age of thirty, when he will be discharged. As a Reservist he will be liable to be called back to his regiment in case of war or other national emergency.

If he belongs to a Rifle Club he will, as long as he remains a member, be liable up to the age of fifty-five to be called up as part of a secondary Reserve to fill the ranks of the Territorial Force after its own Reserve has been used up. A male of an age rendering him liable to undergo military training may in certain circumstances be allowed to undergo training as a member of a Defence Rifle Club under approved conditions where the nearest drill centre of a Territorial unit is too far distant for him to attend parades.

Provision exists under which Rifle Clubs absorb and train about 35 per cent. of enrolled strength of those liable to serve in the Territorial Force.

As far as possible arrangements are made to post the incoming recruits to the branch of the service and the drill centre they desire to be trained in, and care is taken not to post to the same unit more persons out of any business concern than the employer can spare at the same time.

All exemptions and temporary exemptions on medical grounds are to be granted and issued, and all transfers and discharges from the Territorial Force of those qualified are made, in June each year.

The Military Institutions of New Zealand.

Headquarters Organization.

The Minister of Defence is responsible to Parliament both for the Navy and the Army of New Zealand.

The General Officer Commanding the New Zealand Forces is the responsible adviser of the Minister, and, under him, controls the Military Forces. He is assisted by the following heads of departments:—

The Chief of the General Staff;
The Adjutant-General to the Forces;
The Quartermaster-General to the Forces;
The Director of Ordnance;
The Director of Accounts.

The General Officer Commanding is responsible for the organization, discipline, and efficiency of the Forces and for their inspection; advice on local military policy; plans for local defence; supervision of training; education of officers and selection of officers for study at Imperial Staff Colleges; appointments, promotions, resignations, and retirements of officers.

The Chief of the General Staff and Director of Staff Duties and Military Training is responsible for Staff organization; Staff tours; record of officers suitable for Staff employ; instruction and training for war; education and examination of officers; training manuals; arrangements for examination of candidates for British Army and Royal Australian Military College; manœuvres; estimates for and allocation of training and manœuvre grants; military libraries; leave and exemptions from training; intelligence; plans for local defence and strategical distribution of the Forces; mapping and reconnaissance; war establishments and war organization; plans for mobilization.

The Adjutant-General is responsible for peace organization; discipline; martial, military, and international law; Courts-martial; administrative arrangements in connection with training and education; ceremonial; personnel (excepting R.N.Z.A.); editing and issuing orders (other than operation orders); Army List and Regulations; leave of absence (except exemption from training); registration, enrolment and posting; appointments to and distribution of Permanent Staff; returns of strength and prosecutions; casualties (excepting R.N.Z.A.); mobilization and other regulations dealing with above services; mobilization of personnel; medals; chaplains; war claims and military pensions; Honorary Territorials, National Reserve; medical services.

The Quartermaster-General is responsible for mobilization stores; clothing equipment and general stores (excepting for Artillery and Engineers); Dress Regulations, quartering, supplies, and transport; inspection and care of Maxim guns and small-arms; store buildings, drill-halls; mobilization arrangements in connection with above services; administration of corps dealing with above services; veterinary services and remounts.

The Director of Ordnance is responsible for armaments and all accessories; coast defences; Defence Department's vessels; reserve of arms and ammunition; technical equipment and vehicles of Artillery and Engineer units; guns; ordnance and field gun ammunition; permanent fortifications and works; Artillery and rifle ranges; control and distribution of Permanent Force; inspection of Artillery and Engineer duties.

The Director of Accounts is responsible for audit and examination of accounts; consideration and compilation of parliamentary estimates; payments; financial advice; contracts; control of accountants in districts; compiling and editing of "Financial Instructions and Allowance Regulations," in consultation with the Quartermaster-General.

Territorial Organization.

The Dominion of New Zealand is divided into four military districts (two in each Island) each under a Permanent District Commander assisted by a Staff, as follows:—

Officer Commanding—
General Staff :—
Attached to General Staff :—
Instructor in Mounted Duties.
Instructor in Infantry Duties.
Instructor in Musketry.
Intelligence Officer (unpaid Territorial officer).
Administrative Staff :—
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.
Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport.
Principal Medical Officer (partially paid Territorial officer).
District Sanitary Officer (unpaid Territorial officer).
Principal Veterinary Officer (partially paid Territorial officer).
District Accountant.
District Storekeeper.

Each district is divided into four or five " area groups " or " areas," each commanded by a Permanent officer. An area as a rule furnishes a complete Infantry regiment (of one battalion), as well as other units, or portions of units, and Cadets.

An area is divided into two or, as a rule, more sub-areas, each in charge of a Permanent non-commissioned officer.

Unit Organization.

The organization and establishments of units are, speaking generally, the same in peace as in war. They are composed of Territorial officers and men. There are no units composed wholly of Permanent men. Territorial units include members of the Permanent Forces as follows:—

(*a.*) Each battalion of Infantry and regiment of Mounted Rifles has a Permanent Adjutant, sergeant-major, and quartermaster-sergeant.

(*b.*) Each Field Artillery brigade has an Adjutant, a battery sergeant-major, a battery quartermaster-sergeant, a farrier-sergeant, and a saddler-quartermaster-sergeant. In addition, each battery has a Permanent cadre of two non-commissioned officers and eight men (gunners and drivers) and twelve horses. This personnel belongs to the Royal New Zealand Artillery.

(*c.*) Each fort has a small cadre of Permanent Garrison Artillery. These cadres supply the assistant instructors, specialists, district gunners, &c., necessary when the forts are manned for service practice or instruction. These also belong to the Royal New Zealand Artillery.

War Organization.

The military forces of New Zealand are organized for war into a field army and its reserves, coast-defence troops, and lines-of-com-

munication troops. The field army is organized into two Mounted Rifle brigades (one in each Island) and two divisions (one in each Island). Composition and detail are as follows :—

(*a.*) A division consists of—
Headquarters ;
1 Mounted Rifle brigade ;
2 Infantry brigades ;
and the following divisional troops :—
2 Field Artillery brigades (4 gun batteries) ;
Divisional ammunition column ;
2 Field companies Engineers ;
Divisional signal services ;
4 companies Army Service Corps ;
2 Field Ambulances ;
1 Mounted Field Ambulance.

(*b.*) An independent Mounted Rifle brigade consists of—
Headquarters ;
3 Mounted Rifle regiments ;
1 Mounted Signal troop ;
1 company Army Service Corps ;
1 Mounted Field Ambulance.

(*c.*) Coast defence troops consist of—
Detachment Permanent Force (the Regiment of Royal New Zealand Artillery) ;
2 divisions Garrison Artillery (each 3 companies) and 3 independent companies ;
1 Infantry regiment and 7 companies ;
1 Mountain battery.

(*d.*) Lines-of-communication troop consist of—
2 Railway battalions ;
2 battalions Post and Telegraph Corps ;
Army Service Corps and other services as required.

The Territorial Force.

The New Zealand Territorial Force (including the Territorial Reserve) is the first line of defence of the Dominion after the Imperial Navy. Its position cannot be fairly compared with that of the Territorial Force in the United Kingdom, which has the Regular Army and Special Reserve in front of it. The New Zealand Territorial Force must be able to take the field at once on the outbreak of war. It is the New Zealand Army ; and the permanent officers of the Staff Corps, the Permanent Regiment of the Royal New Zealand Artillery, and the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff are its auxiliaries to control, guide, and instruct it.

The Territorial Force is maintained at a strength of about thirty thousand, and is organized in field and coast-defence units with practically the same establishment for peace as for war. In each of the four

military districts into which the Dominion is divided there is a brigade of Infantry, a brigade of Mounted Rifles, and a brigade of Field Artillery, as well as the necessary number of Garrison Artillery for coast-defence (three companies each in Wellington and Auckland, and one company each at Dunedin, Lyttelton, and Westport), a field company of Engineers, Medical units, and other departmental troops. An Infantry brigade includes four battalions and a Signal company; a Mounted brigade, three regiments of Mounted Rifles and a Signal company; and a brigade of Artillery, two four-gun batteries.

The Force is fully armed and equipped according to the most modern standard; the men are uniformed by the State, and are paid and rationed during the annual camp.

The units of the force are commanded and trained by their own officers, assisted by the Staff Corps, the Permanent Force, and the Permanent Staff. Each Regimental Commander has a certain number of professional soldiers to help him and to relieve him of administ ative duties, but no one to interfere between him and his regiment. The officers are drawn from the ranks on the recommendation of the Commanding Officers, and are appointed, promoted, and retired in accordance with definite regulations calculated to ensure their efficiency and their status.

The following are the rates of pay per diem for officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Colonels	1	1	0	Sergeants-major, staff sergeants, and colour-sergeants	0	5	6
Lieut.-Colonels	0	15	0				
Majors	0	12	0				
Captains	0	10	0	Sergeants	0	5	0
Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants	0	8	0	Corporals	0	4	6
				Other ranks	0	4	0

Honorary Territorials.

Civilian committees have been formed in several of the leading centres of population for the purpose of enrolling citizens over the age of liability for service as honorary Territorials, whose object it is to encourage and assist in various ways the regiments of which they are honorary members.

The Territorial Reserve.

Men of the Territorial Force Reserve are borne on the reserve lists of their late unit or corps, and perform their annual parades with some part of that unit or corps.

The Senior Cadets.

On the 31st March, 1914, there were 25,659 Senior Cadets, organized into 348 companies.

The unit of organization and training in the Senior Cadets is the company of Infantry. Companies composed of Cadets belonging to

any school or other recognized organization (such as the Boy Scouts) form part of that school or organization, and are subject to its discipline, supplemented by the regulations. In dealing with such companies and in the appointment of their officers the military authorities co-operate with headmasters and with the heads of other recognized organizations. The Senior Cadets are officered by officers holding Territorial commissions on the Unattached List, with the same qualifications and liabilities as other Territorial officers.

In order to simplify the control of Cadets, it was decided by the Ministers of Education and Defence that for training purposes (not registration—all over fourteen must register) all pupils attending primary schools will be considered Junior Cadets, and all pupils attending secondary schools will be considered Senior Cadets, irrespective of their ages.

Excluding expenses connected with instruction, the cost of the Senior Cadets is approximately £21,000 per annum.

The Rifle Clubs.

The Rifle Clubs, being part of the New Zealand Military Forces in virtue of the liability of their members to serve as a second line of defence, are governed by the Military Regulations, and are required to carry out each year a prescribed course of musketry. Members of Rifle Clubs liable to undergo military training are required to attend at least eighteen afternoon or evening drills at convenient drill centres. The drill centres are as far as possible arranged so as not to entail more than one hour's walk or one hour's ride from the men's homes, as in the case of Territorials and Senior Cadets.

It is found that only about 5 per cent. of those liable for service are totally unfit; about 60 per cent. are posted to the Territorial Force and about 35 per cent. to the Rifle Clubs.

The Defence Forces of New Zealand, in view of this accession of strength to Rifle Clubs, are placed in two categories in their relation to training and defence:—

First line—The Territorial Force and the Territorial Reserve.

Second line—The Rifle Clubs and the training sections affiliated to Rifle Clubs.

On the 31st March last there were 204 Defence Rifle Clubs in the Dominion. The strength of a Rifle Club varies according to population and situation. Membership of a club is limited to fifteen as a minimum, and one hundred as a maximum, consisting of (1) ordinary members, (2) honorary members, and (3) General Training Section attached. Each Rifle Club receives a yearly allowance of 150 rounds of ammunition per member, and a further 200 rounds per member may be obtained at reduced rates. The number of Rifle Clubs in an area depends on the personnel available, as in the case of Senior Cadets. The instruction in Rifle Clubs is undertaken by permanent officers and N.C.O.s.

The cost of existing Rifle Clubs is approximately £20,000 per annum.

National Reserve.

It has been decided to institute a National Reserve which will embrace practically all those men up to a reasonable age-limit who wish to enrol themselves for service but who are not in the Territorial Force or its Reserve, or in the Rifle Clubs. The National Reserve is in course of formation.

The Training.

The training of the Cadet and soldier throughout his service is strictly territorial—that is to say, it will, except for the period annually spent by the Territorial soldier in camp, be carried out within reach of his own home, and at convenient times. The whole of the training is arranged with every possible consideration for the interests both of the employer and of those who are being trained. The annual training-camps are held by brigades and coast-defence commands, the aim being to properly train in organized bodies an efficient field force of the best material available.

The minimum amount of training which must be performed each year by every member of the Territorial Force, Reserve, Senior Cadets, and Rifle Clubs is as follows:—

Territorial Force.

(*a.*) Thirty drills, twenty of these to be out-of-door parades.

(*b.*) Twelve half-day or six whole-day parades, all of which are to be exercises in the field, except in the case of Garrison Artillery units, which are exercised at the works of defence to which they are allotted on mobilization.

(*c.*) Seven days annual training in camp (exclusive of the days of arrival and departure).

Mounted Rifles and country companies of Infantry spend eleven days in camp, four days being in lieu of a proportionate number of parades and drills held; forage and rations but not pay are granted for the extra four days in camp.

(*d.*) Prescribed course of musketry.

Territorial Reserve.

Two half-day parades or their equivalent with a Territorial unit or company.

Senior Cadets.

(*a.*) Fifty drills.

(*b.*) Six half-day parades.

(*c.*) Prescribed course of musketry.

Rifle Clubs.

Prescribed course of musketry and eighteen afternoon or evening drills.

A drill in the Territorial Force is one hour and a half continuous instruction. A drill in the Senior Cadets is one hour continuous instruction. A half-day parade is three hours continuous instruction. A whole-day parade is six hours continuous instruction.

An out-of-door parade may be carried out in the evening, and will not be devoted entirely to drill, but will include route marching, outposts by day and by night, entrenching, signalling, driving, &c., and such work as cannot conveniently be carried out indoors. In the case of Artillery and Technical corps the proportion of outdoor parades may be reduced at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. The principle is that the drill-shed should be avoided as far as possible.

Numbers Trained.

The following figures show the strength of the military forces during the past ten years. Prior to 1911 there was no compulsory training.

Year.	Strength of Permanent Forces (including N.Z. Staff Corps, R.N.Z.A, and Permanent Staff).	Strength of Volunteer or Territorial Force.
1904–5	395	13,492
1905–6	386	13,306
1906–7	379	12,704
1907–8	361	12,474
1908–9	325	14,058
1909–10	314	14,249
1910–11	427	*
1911–12	500	22,614
1912–13	557	23,804
1913–14	578	25,902

* Transition period—no record.

Armament.

The Field Artillery is completely equipped with modern 18-pr. field guns and 4·5 in. howitzers. The latest type of gun has been ordered for the mountain battery.

The Infantry is armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. Sufficient rifles and carbines exist to arm the Territorial Force and its reserves. With few exceptions the Cadets are armed with the same rifle as the Citizen Forces.

Mounted Rifle regiments and Infantry battalions are equipped with machine guns and pack transport for the same.

Clothing and Equipment.

The Territorial Force is clothed throughout in khaki serge of service pattern, manufactured in the Dominion. Each Territorial soldier receives, on joining, one complete suit, a great coat, a hat, and a cap;

no boots are issued. A reserve of clothing to meet the yearly quota of recruits is kept in store. The clothing contractors are prepared to increase their output tenfold in emergency. The Territorial Infantry are equipped with the web field service equipment; Mounted units use the bandolier leather equipment. Each individual in the Mounted Rifles supplies his own saddlery.

The Cadets' uniform consists of blouse and shorts of khaki serge with khaki hat and puttee stockings. They have a waist-belt and pouch.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

By the Australian Defence Act, 1887, provision was made for the payment by New Zealand of a proportional part of the cost of establishment and maintenance of a British Naval Force to be employed for the protection of trade in Australasian waters. Under this Act a sum of approximately £20,000 per annum was paid by New Zealand to the Imperial Government.

In 1903, consequent on the passing of the Australian and New Zealand Naval Defence Act, the annual contribution payable by New Zealand was raised to "a sum not exceeding £40,000."

By the Naval Subsidy Act, 1908, the contribution of the Dominion was again increased, this time to a sum of £100,000 payable annually for ten years from the 12th May, 1909.

The year 1909 was an important one in the history of the Dominion. At what was generally regarded as a critical period for the whole Empire, New Zealand presented a battle-cruiser to the Home Government. Full information concerning this vessel and her visit to New Zealand in 1913 appears in last year's issue of this book (pages 932-941).

In the same year an Imperial Defence Conference met at London, and an agreement was arrived at for the establishing of a Pacific Fleet, to consist of three units, in the East Indies, Australia, and the China seas. Under this agreement it was arranged that the Dominion's gift ship should be the flagship of the China unit, and that seven vessels of this unit were to be stationed in peace-time in New Zealand waters, the ships to be manned as far as possible by New Zealand officers and men.

Subsequent events made it necessary to revise the arrangement entered into, and the "New Zealand" was stationed by consent in English waters. Instead of the seven vessels of the China unit of the Pacific Fleet which it had been intended to place in New Zealand waters, only a few small vessels of the former Australasian Squadron had their headquarters transferred to the Dominion.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence purposes) is to be at the disposal of the British

Government. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. The third-class cruiser "Philomel" has been lent by the English Admiralty to the New Zealand Government to serve as a training-ship for the forming of a nucleus of the Naval Force.

Captain Hall-Thompson, of the Imperial Navy, has been appointed Naval Adviser to the New Zealand Government, and took over the command of the "Philomel" on the 15th July, 1914.

Expenditure on Defence.

The amount expended by the New Zealand Government on naval and military defence for each of the last ten financial years is as follows:—

Year.	Naval.				Military.			Total Defence Expenditure.
	Contribution to the Admiralty.	Battle-cruiser.		Total.	Paid out of Consolidated Fund.	Paid out of Public Works Fund.	Total.	
		Contribution paid out of Loan.	Interest and Sinking Fund paid out of Consolidated Fund.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904–5 ..	40,000	..	..	40,000	188,254	49,103	237,357	277,357
1905–6 ..	40,000	..	..	40,000	159,459	36,869	196,328	236,228
1906–7 ..	40,000	..	..	40,000	152,765	16,415	169,180	209,180
1907–8 ..	40,000	..	..	40,000	176,426	21,153	197,579	237,579
1908–9 ..	40,000	..	..	40,000	195,685	18,063	213,748	253,748
1909–10 ..	100,000	..	..	100,000	190,346	10,349	200,695	300,695
1910–11 ..	100,000	489,289	8,904	598,193	205,269	8,936	214,205	812,398
1911–12 ..	100,000	605,711	91,687	797,398	401,870	11,581	413,451	1,210,849
1912–13 ..	100,000	525,000	103,102	728,102	505,267	24,129	529,396	1,257,498
1913–14 ..	50,000*	69,035	126,995	246,030	488,569	30,725	519,294	765,324

* The balance of the £100,000 due for the year 1913–14 was, at the request of the Admiralty, not paid until after the 31st March, 1914.

Dominion Rifle Association.

The Dominion Rifle Association was formed to encourage the members of the New Zealand Defence Forces to become efficient in the use of the rifle and to promote rifle shooting generally as a necessary element for the defence of the Empire. It was established in 1879, the annual rifle meetings prior to that date having been conducted and controlled by the military authorities. For some years after its formation its movements from year to year were peripatetic, but it is now definitely fixed at Trentham, near Wellington, where a range accommodation of seventy-five targets with all necessary equipment and suitable buildings have been made available for the rifle championship meetings, which are conducted annually under the control of the Dominion Rifle Association, of which Colonel R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., is the Chief Executive Officer. The following

is a statement of entries and prize-money (exclusive of trophies) for the past five years :—

	Number of Competitors.	Entry Fees.	Prize-money.
1910	.. 568	1,704	1,702
1911	.. 583	1,927	1,931
1912	.. 310	1,154	1,524
1913	.. 351	1,269	1,609
1914	.. 347	1,220	1,520

The Association receives an annual grant from the Government.

Railway passes are granted to Territorials and members of Rifle Clubs up to a distance of 100 miles to attend rifle shooting competitions.

SECTION VIII.—LAW AND CRIME.

Civil Cases.

The ordinary civil jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts is limited generally to claims not exceeding £100, but extended jurisdiction is exercised by some Magistrates, the limit being £200. Justices of the Peace may hear and decide civil cases when the sum in dispute does not exceed £20. The number of plaints issued, cases tried, amount sued for, and amount for which judgment was recorded in the lower Courts during the ten years 1904–13 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cases entered.		Cases tried.		
	Number.	Total Amount claimed.	Number.	Total Amount sued for.	Total Amount for which Judgment entered.
		£		£	£
1904	34,230	335,147	19,569	*	179,829
1905	37,157	379,941	20,161	*	202,923
1906	40,540	419,198	23,381	*	236,643
1907	42,561	429,379	24,435	*	232,306
1908	42,877	529,271	27,578	*	282,932
1909	52,456	597,831	29,782	*	326,040
1910	55,225	562,115	29,698	*	293,326
1911	53,394	557,158	34,627	*	296,629
1912	57,079	592,943	36,815	420,073	331,020
1913	61,759	670,925	39,086	427,484	366,981

* No information.

These figures show a marked increase in recent years in both the number of litigants and the amount sued for. It would appear that the practice of using the Courts as *media* for the collection of small debts is growing not only in New Zealand, but in other countries. In 1912 the civil cases brought before County Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions in Victoria numbered 36,588, the total amount sued for being £453,036. The figures for 1900 were 18,366 cases, the amount sued for in that year being £256,566. The limit of jurisdiction in Victoria is £500 in County Courts and £50 in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

The numbers of actions commenced, cases tried, and judgments entered, together with the total amount for which judgments were recorded in the Supreme and District Courts of New Zealand during each of the ten years 1904–13 were as follows:—

SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS: CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Year.	Number of Actions commenced.	Cases tried.		Judgments recorded.	
		With Jury.	Without Jury.	Number.	Amount
					£
1904	634	63	185	149	48,771
1905	654	62	221	155	50,031
1906	599	73	240	189	44,955
1907	703	57	197	177	47,872
1908	849	70	243	225	73,687
1909	870	67	222	267	91,638
1910*	569	52	211	193	83,427
1911*	729	76	170	211	84,822
1912*	755	64	233	235	102,657
1913*	788	75	243	283	79,610

* Supreme Courts only, District Courts abolished.

It would appear that the greater number of cases are settled out of Court, the actions tried in the Supreme Court in 1913 representing only 40·36 per cent. of those commenced.

BANKRUPTCY.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1908—a consolidation of the then existing laws—a person may seek the protection of the Bankruptcy Court by filing a petition with a declaration of insolvency, or one or more creditors may petition the Court to have a debtor declared insolvent. The Dominion is divided into four districts for administrative purposes, each district being in charge of a Government officer styled the Official Assignee, who is assisted by deputies stationed at the principal business centres. The number of transactions in bankruptcy during the past ten years was as follows:—

Year.	Petitions by Debtors.	Adjudications on Petitions by Creditors.	Cases in which Composition accepted.	Orders of Immediate Discharge granted.	Cases in which Orders of Discharge were suspended.
1904 ..	217	40	3	77	12
1905 ..	267	37	5	68	24
1906 ..	305	42	..	103	20
1907 ..	302	48	1	107	31
1908 ..	354	52	4	105	34
1909 ..	412	59	1	122	24
1910 ..	329	64	4	135	14
1911 ..	281	63	1	123	14
1912 ..	278	34	2	88	13
1913 ..	296	47	1	108	12

Private assignments and compositions are not registered, and particulars respecting this class of insolvency are not procurable.

The following table shows the total number of petitions, the amount of the unsecured assets, the amount of debts proved, and

the amount paid in dividends and preferential claims for the years 1904-13 :—

Year.	Number of Petitions in Bankruptcy.	Debtors' Statements of Assets, excluding Amounts secured to Creditors.	Amounts realized by Official Assignees.	Amount of Debts proved.	Amounts paid in Dividends and Preferential Claims.
		£	£	£	£
1904 ..	257	86,094	43,514	125,392	28,103
1905 ..	304	100,813	47,798	146,332	28,150
1906 ..	347	106,376	50,761	192,927	35,448
1907 ..	350	77,698	59,849	158,663	42,459
1908 ..	406	200,447	67,018	199,069	47,800
1909 ..	471	204,187	71,351	259,017	44,110
1910 ..	393	127,634	79,100	176,001	47,796
1911 ..	344	88,592	40,009	133,517	28,757
1912 ..	312	64,398	39,965	120,325	26,825
1913 ..	343	155,582	42,735	228,829	25,812

Of the bankruptcies in 1913: in 10 cases the liabilities were under £50; in 41, from £50 to £100; in 109, from £100 to £250; in 80, from £250 to £500; in 55, from £500 to £1,000; in 30, from £1,000 to £2,000; in 11, from £2,000 to £5,000; in 3, £5,000 and upwards.

A table showing the occupations of the bankrupts in 1913 is published in full in the volume of Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand, and is summarized here :—

Occupations of Bankrupts, 1913.

Class.	Employers.	Working on Own Account.	Working for Wages.	Totals.
Professional	1	3	2	6
Domestic	14	5	2	21
Commercial	48	26	13	87
Transport and communication	6	5	4	15
Industrial	54	25	64	143
Agricultural, pastoral, and mining	10	34	17	61
Indefinite	..	9	1	10
Totals	133	107	103	343

Court of Appeal.

Under the provisions of the Judicature Amendment Act, 1913, the Court of Appeal now consists of two divisions, each composed of five Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice and the two senior Judges being members of both divisions. The two divisions sit separately, but the Governor in Council may authorize them to sit together for the purpose of determining any appeal deemed to be of special difficulty or importance.

The Chief Justice or, in his absence, the senior Judge presides. The decision of the Court must be in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the Judges present. Certain proceedings may by order of the Supreme Court be removed to the Court of Appeal. The decision of the Court of Appeal is final as regards the tribunals of New Zealand, but the Court may, in civil proceedings, give leave to either party to appeal to the Privy Council. In criminal cases any party aggrieved by the judgment of the Supreme Court or any conviction or order removed into such Court, or on appeal against any such order, may appeal to the Court of Appeal. The number of cases brought before this Court and the judgments thereon for the past ten years will be seen in the following table:—

Year.	Crown Criminal Cases.		Civil.				
			Appeals.		Cases removed.		
	Number.	Convictions affirmed.	Number.	Allowed.	Number.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.
1904 ..	5	5	32	9	3	2	..
1905 ..	5	2	13	3	10	7	2
1906 ..	4	2	26	10	6	5	1
1907 ..	6	6	16	7	7	5	2
1908 ..	9	5	15	6	13	8	4
1909 ..	7	4	16	7	15	9	6
1910 ..	8	8	17	10	11	6	5
1911 ..	11	5	24	8	17	11	5
1912 ..	6	4	20	4	20	11	8
1913 ..	8	5	18	4	20	13	6

DIVORCE.

In 1898 the Legislature of New Zealand passed a Divorce Act, and the signification of the Royal assent thereto was duly notified in a Proclamation dated the 1st April, 1899, bringing the Act into operation from the 1st June of that year.

This Act placed persons of either sex practically on an equality as regards petitions for dissolution of marriage; the same grounds in substance, for a decree of divorce applying to man or woman.

Besides this important alteration of the law, the grounds for divorce were extended as under:—

Adultery, on either side.

Wilful desertion continuously during five years or more.

Habitual drunkenness during four years and upwards on the part of husband, along with failing to support wife, or habitual cruelty; or habitual drunkenness for a like period and neglect, with unfitness to discharge her household duties, on the part of the wife.

Conviction, with sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude for seven years or upwards, for attempting to take life of petitioner.

Every decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance to be a decree *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, being not less than three months from the pronouncing thereof, as the Court shall by order from time to time direct. The petitioner need not necessarily move to make absolute any decree *nisi* that may be pronounced

An amendment to the Act of 1904 was passed by the Legislature in 1907, and after having been reserved for the Royal assent became law on the 9th May, 1908. By this Act failure to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights ceased to be a ground for divorce proceedings. On the other hand the following grounds were added, viz. :—

That the respondent has been convicted of the murder of a child of the petitioner or respondent.

That the respondent is a lunatic or person of unsound mind, and has been confined as such in any asylum or other institution or house in accordance with the provisions of the Lunatics Act for a period or periods not less in the aggregate than ten years within twelve years immediately preceding the filing of the petition, and that the respondent is unlikely to recover from such lunacy or unsoundness of mind. The period has since been reduced to seven years.

It is provided that where the ground of the petition is lunacy or unsoundness of mind, the Solicitor-General shall take such steps as he may consider necessary in the interests of the respondent.

A decree for a judicial separation may be obtained by either husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or of cruelty, or of desertion without cause for a period of two years.

All enactments of the General Assembly of New Zealand relating to divorce, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights, and summary separation, prior to 1908, were consolidated in that year, and re-enacted under the title of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1908.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1912, amended the main Act in various respects. In particular, section 2 reduced to seven years the period of detention in an institution for a mentally defective person necessary to constitute a ground of divorce.

Section 3 laid down that divorced persons may remarry at any time after the making of a decree absolute for the dissolution of a prior marriage, and section 4 declared that no appeal shall lie from such a decree absolute. Section 5 made valid any marriage already celebrated after the making of a decree absolute but before the expiration of the time limited for an appeal therefrom.

By an amendment to the Act passed in 1913, the respondent is empowered to apply for the order making the decree absolute. Section 6 of this Amendment Act provides that a husband who, while separated from his wife by mutual consent or judicial decree, habitually and without cause leaves her without reasonable main-

tenance shall for the purposes of the main Act (relating to grounds of divorce) be deemed to have deserted her wilfully and without just cause or reasonable excuse, and to have left her so deserted.

The petitions for divorce in 1913 under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act were 260 in number, being 14 less than those for 1912: 223 decrees for dissolution of marriage were granted. The proceedings under the Act for the years 1904–13 were as follows:—

Year.	Divorce.		Judicial Separation granted.	Nullity of Marriage.		Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
	Petitions.	Decrees.		Petitions.	Decrees.	Petitions.	Decrees.
1904 ..	134	99	2	4	2	18	9
1905 ..	163	114	..	2	1	17	11
1906 ..	171	125	1	6	6	30	20
1907 ..	192	147	1	3	2	30	21
1908 ..	207	171	3	2	1	11	9
1909 ..	219	163	..	3	2	2	1
1910 ..	200	154	2	7	6	..	..
1911 ..	226	161	..	2	1	..	..
1912 ..	274	222	2	4	4	..	..
1913 ..	260	223	..	5	3	..	..

In the year 1897 there was one application for restitution of conjugal rights, but it was not till some years later that this means of establishing a ground for divorce was resorted to with frequency. As before stated, disobedience of an order for restitution is no longer a ground of petition for dissolution of marriage.

The Act of 1898 has evidently operated in the direction of increasing largely the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation.

The proportion of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage to the number of marriages was up till 1898 higher in New Zealand than in England and Wales, but lower than in New South Wales or Victoria. The full effect of the operation of the law of 1898 in New Zealand is now, however, being experienced.

As early as 1889 an Act was passed in Victoria to allow of divorces being granted for wilful desertion, habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect, imprisonment under certain circumstances of either party, and adultery on the part of the husband. This multiplication of the causes for divorce largely increased the proportion of decrees in that State.

An Act of a similar tenor was passed in New South Wales in 1892, and brought into working in August of that year, under which, and an amending Act of 1893, in addition to adultery since marriage on the part of the wife, and adultery and cruelty on the part of the husband, petitions for divorce can now be granted in that State on any of the following grounds:—

Husband *v.* wife: Desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness for a similar period; refusing to obey

an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned under a sentence of three years or upwards; attempt to murder or inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults on him within one year previously.

Wife *v.* husband: Adultery, provided that at the time of the institution of the suit the husband is domiciled in New South Wales; desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect to support for the same period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned for three years or upwards, or having within five years undergone various sentences amounting in all to not less than three years; attempt to murder, or assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults within one year previously.

To entitle either party to seek relief on these grounds, he or she must have been domiciled in the State at the time of instituting the suit for three years or upwards, and should not have resorted to the State for the purpose of the suit. When a wife seeks for a decree on the ground of three years' desertion, if she was domiciled in New South Wales when the desertion commenced, she shall not be deemed to have lost her domicile by reason of her husband having thereafter acquired a foreign domicile.

The divorces in New South Wales and Victoria since the divorce law has been altered in the direction of increasing the grounds for decrees are as under. With these are given the figures for New Zealand under the old law up to 1898, and according to the Act of 1898 up to 1912. The figures for New South Wales and Victoria appearing in the table are taken from official publications of those States.

Year.	New South Wales. Divorces.	Victoria. Divorces.	New Zealand. Divorces.	Year.	New South Wales. Divorces.	Victoria. Divorces.	New Zealand. Divorces.
1893	306	85	25	1903	183	101	124
1894	313	81	20	1904	216	140	99
1895	301	85	18	1905	182	136	114
1896	234	106	36	1906	157	123	125
1897	246	117	33	1907	148	134	147
1898	229	87	31	1908	206	151	171
1899	205	105	46	1909	287	138	163
1900	217	93	85	1910	257	140	154
1901	208	83	101	1911	206	211	161
1902	239	109	90	1912	343	247	222

POLICE.

On the 31st March last the strength of the Police Force in New Zealand was 870 of all ranks, being an increase of 24 during the year. The total is made up as follows: 4 superintendents, 7 inspectors, 6 sub-inspectors, 20 senior sergeants, 74 sergeants, 707 constables, 5 chief detectives, 16 detective sergeants, 19 detectives, 12 acting-detectives. There were also 4 police surgeons, 4 matrons, 15 district constables, and 8 Native constables.

The following table shows the number of stations and of police in each Police District:—

Police District.	No. of Stations.	No. of Police.	Police District.	No. of Stations.	No. of Police.
Auckland ..	51	178	Greymouth ..	24	44
Hamilton ..	36	60	Christchurch ..	45	138
Napier ..	29	53	Dunedin ..	39	105
Wanganui ..	39	81	Invercargill ..	21	39
Wellington ..	40	166	Unattached ..	..	6

The proportion of police to population is 1 to every 1,304 persons, and the expenditure (exclusive of the cost of buildings) on the whole Police Force for the year ended the 31st March, 1914, was 3s. 9d. per head of population.

The following table shows the growth of the Police Force since 1878, prior to which each province had its own Police Force, and reliable data are not available:—

Year ended 31st March.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Detectives	Constables.	Total.	Police to Population (including Maoris).	Cost per Inhabitant.
[redacted] ..	25	90	14	329	458	1 to 944	..
1885 ..	20	65	17	372	474	1 to 1,293	3/0¾
1890 ..	12	66	13	403	494	1 to 1,346	2/10¾
1895 ..	7	51	13	416	487	1 to 1,495	2/6¾
1900 ..	11	56	20	499	586	1 to 1,359	2/10¾
1905 ..	12	65	25	553	655	1 to 1,375	2/10¼
1910 ..	16	86	34	639	775	1 to 1,330	3/3½
1911 ..	15	87	38	648	788	1 to 1,333	3/4½
1912 ..	15	89	39	692	835	1 to 1,287	3/5
1913 ..	17	93	41	695	846	1 to 1,303	3/8
1914 ..	17	94	40	719	870	1 to 1,304	3/9

The proportion of police to population is much lower in New Zealand than in any of the Australian states, and the cost of police per inhabitant is as might be expected also lower in New Zealand than in the Commonwealth. If, however, the proportion of police to population were the same in each of the Australian States as in New Zealand, the cost per inhabitant would be higher in the Dominion than in any of the States with the exception of Queensland and Western Australia. Figures are given in the following table:—

POLICE, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1913–14.

State.	Number of Police.	Proportion of Police to Population.	Cost of Police per Inhabitant	Index Number.*
			s. d.	
New Zealand ..	**870**	**1 to 1,304**	**3 9**	**100**
Queensland ..	1,089	1 to 606	8 6¼	106
New South Wales ..	2,519	1 to 727	6 2	92
Victoria	1,736	1 to 813	5 0	83
South Australia ..	547	1 to 804	6 0½	99
Western Australia ..	490	1 to 654	8 0½	108
Tasmania	237	1 to 850	4 5¼	77

* Showing relative cost per inhabitant were proportions of police to population the same in each State. (New Zealand=100.)

Criminal Cases before Magistrates.

Charges.

The total number of charges brought before Magistrates in 1913, and number of convictions obtained, are shown in the following table :—

How brought before Magistrate.	Arrested or summoned.		Convicted.	
	Total Offences, including Multiple Charges.	Distinct Arrests or Summonses, excluding Multiple Charges.	Total Summary Convictions, including Multiple Charges.	Distinct Summary Convictions, excluding Multiple Charges.
By Arrest ..	19,268	16,173	16,141	14,813
By Summons ..	28,692	25,668	21,138	20,128
Totals ..	47,960	41,841	37,279	34,941

If the Maoris be excluded, the number of charges (exclusive of lunacy) in 1913 is found to have been 46,847, an increase of 4,453 upon the number for 1912; and the proportion per 1,000 of population 43·84 as against 40·80.

Persons charged with lunacy and committed to mental hospitals have been excluded from the calculations for this and previous years shown.

The figures, both numerical and proportional, covering a period of twenty-eight years, are subjoined :—

Charges before Magistrates.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1885	22,297	38·89	1905	30,741	35·33
1888	18,370	30·35	1906	32,866	36·70
1891	16,714	26·54	1907	36,852	40·09
1894	16,820	24·76	1908	36,286	38·40
1897	19,390	26·87	1909	36,902	37·97
1900	24,084	31·54	1910	38,207	38·48
1901	25,825	33·20	1911	38,095	37·54
1902	28,076	35·19	1912	42,394	40·80
1903	30,753	37·50	1913	46,847	43·84
1904	30,934	36·60			

Summary Convictions.

The summary convictions in 1913 numbered 39,685, including 937 Maoris. In addition 351 persons, 46 of whom were Maoris, were committed for sentence, and 603, 9 of whom were Maoris, were committed for trial at the Supreme Courts, the commitments representing a net decrease of 32 on the number for 1912.

Dealing with the summary convictions for all offences, the figures for 1904 and onward (excluding the Maoris) are,—

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Year.	Offences against the Person.		Offences against Property.		Other Offences.		Totals.	
	Total Number.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	Total Number.	Per 1,000 Mean Population	Total Number.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.
1904 ..	666	0·78	1,801	2·13	22,770	26·95	25,237	29·86
1905 ..	648	0·74	1,899	2·18	22,447	25·80	24,994	28·72
1906 ..	640	0·71	2,050	2·29	24,438	27·29	27,128	30·29
1907 ..	752	0·82	2,174	2·37	27,530	29·95	30,456	33·14
1908 ..	733	0·78	2,525	2·67	27,042	28·61	30,300	32·06
1909 ..	772	0·79	2,223	2·29	27,702	28·51	30,697	31·59
1910 ..	655	0·66	2,078	2·09	29,247	29·46	31,980	32·21
1911 ..	654	0·64	2,144	2·11	29,241	28·81	32,039	31·56
1912 ..	595	0·57	2,406	2·32	31,985	30·78	34,986	33·67
1913 ..	646	0·60	2,848	2·67	35,254	32·99	38,748	36·26

In dealing with the summary convictions in the Magistrates' Courts in the above table each offence is reckoned as a distinct person. The total number is from time to time swelled by the inclusion of breaches of statutes, the provisions of which give rise to fresh offences against the public welfare not strictly criminal, so that comparisons with past years are adversely affected. As a case in point may be mentioned the fact that the convictions in 1913 include 4,819 for breaches of the Defence Act, as against 1,924 in 1912, and only 12 in 1911. The number of prosecutions under this Act was 28 in 1911, 3,187 in 1912, and 7,030 in 1913.

The total of summary convictions for offences against the person (excluding Maoris) was 646 for the year 1913, which is 51 more than that for 1912 (595). Of the 646 summary convictions in 1913, the greater number (561) were on account of common and aggravated assaults, and there were 74 for attempt to commit suicide.

Of offences against property, theft (not otherwise described) is the most common, showing 2,115 summary convictions during 1913. There were besides 30 for specific kinds of theft, and 93 for housebreaking. Obtaining money and goods under false pretences caused 134 summary convictions, and wilful damage to property 438. These are the principal items only.

Under the heading "Other Offences" (those relating to good order included), drunkenness comes first with 11,598 summary convictions, of which 783 were in respect of females. Prohibition orders numbered 2,495, including 174 made against women. The subject of drunkenness is specially dealt with under a separate heading.

Further offences against good order include 5,132 summary convictions simply defined as for "breach of by-laws," 925 for obscene, threatening or abusive language, 1,093 for indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and 256 for assaulting or resisting police. Under "Vagrancy," there were 740 summary convictions, including 164 against women. The chief items only are referred to above.

Convictions of Persons arrested.

Information in connection with charges brought before Magistrates is now obtained on cards, and it is possible to give particulars in regard to the ages and birthplaces of persons arrested. Ages and birthplaces in summons cases are not obtainable.

From the following table it will be seen that of the total convictions of persons arrested (17,180) the distinct arrests amounted to 14,531, the difference being accounted for by multiple charges against the same person. If distinct persons only are taken this total is further reduced to 10,687, representing 10·00 for every 1,000 of the mean population. Convictions of Maoris are not included.

ARRESTS ONLY.

Offences against	Total Convictions, including Multiple Charges.	Distinct Convictions, excluding Multiple Charges.	Distinct Persons convicted, most Serious Offence recorded.	Proportion of Distinct Persons convicted, per 1,000 of Mean Population.
The person	316	303	284	0·27
Property	1,903	1,162	1,103	1·03
Good order	13,724	12,424	8,795	8·23
Other offences	1,237	642	505	0·47
Total	17,180	14,531	10,687	10·00

Of the 10,687 distinct persons arrested and convicted during 1913 no fewer than 8,795 were for offences against good order, and of these 7,564 were for drunkenness (including 14 habituals and 34 prohibition orders), 334 for indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, 224 for using obscene, threatening, or abusive language, 521 for vagrancy, 61 for assaulting, resisting, or obstructing the police, 40 for soliciting prostitution, 18 for offences relating to gambling, and 33 for other offences against good order.

Of the 284 distinct persons arrested and convicted during 1913 of offences against the person 212 were for common assault, and of the 1,103 distinct persons arrested and convicted of offences against property 850 were for theft, not otherwise described.

Offences, Birthplaces and Ages.

The next three tables give the offences and ages, offences and birthplaces, and birthplaces and ages of the distinct persons (excluding Maoris) arrested and convicted during 1913.

OFFENCES AND AGES (ARRESTS ONLY).

Offences against	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and over.*	Totals.
The person	12	44	69	94	65	284
Property	216	155	192	312	228	1,103
Good order	69	579	1,108	2,750	4,289	8,795
Other offences.. ..	88	83	91	128	115	505
Totals	385	861	1,460	3,284	4,697	10,687

*Including unspecified.

OFFENCES AND BIRTHPLACES (ARRESTS ONLY).

Offences against	New Zealand.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Australia	Elsewhere	Totals.
The person ..	131	58	20	29	17	29	284
Property ..	582	231	62	80	85	63	1,103
Good order ..	2,962	2,198	1,095	1,373	523	644	8,795
Other offences..	170	157	30	32	23	93	505
Totals ..	3,845	2,644	1,207	1,514	648	829	10,687

BIRTHPLACES AND AGES (ARRESTS ONLY).

Birthplace.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and over.*	Totals.
New Zealand	328	426	714	1,442	935	3,845
England and Wales ..	26	192	309	751	1,366	2,644
Scotland	5	69	124	348	661	1,207
Ireland	3	30	111	304	1,066	1,514
Australia	14	78	117	225	214	648
Elsewhere	9	66	85	214	455	829
Totals	385	861	1,460	3,284	4,697	10,687

*Including unspecified.

The offences and ages of the distinct New-Zealand-born (excluding Maoris), arrested and convicted during 1913, are shown in the following table:—

OFFENCES AND AGES.—NEW-ZEALAND-BORN (ARRESTS ONLY).

Offences against	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and over.	Totals.
The person	9	37	28	34	23	131
Property	184	113	114	104	67	582
Good order	54	267	551	1,270	820	2,962
Other offences.. ..	81	9	21	34	25	170
Totals	328	426	714	1,442	935	3,845

The offences and sentences for convictions in arrest and summons cases (including multiple charges) are shown below.

Offences against	Convicted and discharged or ordered to come up for Sentence	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other.	Total Convictions
The person	140	368	102*	36	646
Property	1,231	498	805	314	2,848
Good order	4,844	12,080	2,926	2,880	22,730
Other offences ..	1,858	8,190	1,065	1,411	12,524
Totals ..	8,073	21,136	4,898	4,641*	38,748

*Including 65 released under the First Offenders' Probation Act, 302 committed to industrial schools, 47 whipped, 82 bound over, and 4,145 against whom an order was made.

Criminal Cases in Superior Courts.

Convictions.

Of 100 persons (excluding Maoris) convicted in the superior Courts during the year 1913 for offences against the person there were 3 females. Assault, with or without robbery, caused 32 convictions, while robbery with violence was the offence in 1 case. There were also 22 convictions for indecent assault on females, and 16 for rape and carnal knowledge of young girls (including attempt). For murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter 6 persons were convicted.

The convictions for offences against property were two less than those against the person, amounting to 98, of which 2 were of females. Theft was the principal cause, showing 45 convictions, exclusive of breaking and entering with theft, for which 18 convictions were recorded.

Besides the above, there were 8 convictions for forgery and uttering, and 17 for obtaining goods on false pretences and for receiving stolen goods.

Outside of convictions for offences against person and property, 13 of a miscellaneous nature remain, making (exclusive of Maoris) a otal of 211 convictions in the higher Courts, not counting 171 persons sent for sentence by Magistrates.

During the ten years 1904–13 the number of persons convicted and sentenced in the Supreme and District Courts, and of those who, on pleading guilty in the lower Courts, were committed to the Supreme Court for sentence was as follows:—

SUPERIOR COURTS—CONVICTIONS, ETC., 1904–13.

Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.	Number committed for Sentence included in previous Columns.
1904 ..	98	361	53	512	248
1905 ..	89	302	37	428	156
1906 ..	104	270	33	407	167
1907 ..	104	312	34	450	148
1908 ..	121	338	42	501	232
1909 ..	117	352	45	514	256
1910* ..	89	355	34	478	243
1911* ..	88	279	36	403	185
1912* ..	105	269	21	395	185
1913* ..	123	238	21	382	171

* Supreme Courts only, District Courts abolished.

Where a Magistrate, after the preliminary hearing of an information, proposes to commit any accused person for trial for an indictable offence not punishable by death, the accused may plead guilty and be then sent to the Supreme Court for sentence without further trial. The offences committed by the 171 persons who elected to be so dealt with during the year 1913 included 23 against the person, made up as follows: Assault, 5; abortion, 1; bigamy, 1; carnally knowing girl under sixteen, 1; rape, 1; indecent assault, 10; incest, 1; wounding with intent, 1; robbery with violence, 2. Of 139 charges for offences against property the most numerous were: For theft, 50; breaking and entering, with or without theft, 36; forgery and uttering, 35.

Punishments.

The distinct persons convicted in the Supreme Court in 1913 numbered 222, including 11 Maoris. To this number should be added the 187 persons (including 16 Maoris) sent from Magistrates' Courts for sentence, thus bringing the total to 409. Particulars of sentences for higher Courts, and of the punishments consequent on summary convictions in the lower Courts, are appended.

SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS TRIED AND CONVICTED IN SUPERIOR COURTS, 1909–13.

Sentences.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Death	1	..	2	..	1
Imprisonment with or without hard labour ..	455	363	270	277	217
Imprisoned for Reformative Treatment ..	..	..	56	40	55
Fined	10	10	11	21	7
Released on probation	45	83	59	52	76
Held to bail, or awaiting pleasure of Court ..	32	35	26	31	49
Sent to industrial school	1	3	3	7	4
Total	*544	†494	‡427	§428	‖409

* Including 30 Maoris. † Including 16 Maoris. ‡ Including 24 Maoris.
§ Including 33 Maoris. ‖ Including 27 Maoris.

Drunkenness.

The Licensing Act, 1908, is a consolidation of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor previously in force. For administrative purposes the Dominion is divided into districts, for each of which a committee, elected by the popular vote, is charged with the duty of granting or refusing the issue of licenses for the sale of drink, and the inspection (through the police) of licensed houses. The sale of drink is prohibited absolutely on Sundays, and also upon the day of a parliamentary election between the hours of noon and 7 p.m. Application for renewal of licenses must be made annually, and the committee may refuse such renewal on the grounds of misconduct of the licensee or that the premises occupied are unfit for the purpose. For certain breaches of the law a license may be cancelled or a licensee may be disqualified from again holding a license in the Dominion.

The number of convictions for breaches of the licensing laws by publicans and for selling liquor without a license during the past five years was as follows :—

Year.	Convictions for	
	Breaches of Licensing Laws by Publicans.	Selling Liquor without a License.
1909	179	156
1910	177	135
1911	130	162
1912	164	108
1913	174	78

The charges against publicans include selling liquor after hours or on Sundays, failing to admit the police promptly, allowing drunkenness on premises, supplying prohibited or intoxicated persons, failing to keep light burning in front of premises, &c.

The number of convictions (exclusive of Maoris, 294 of whom were convicted of drunkenness during the year—287 males and 7 females) for drunkenness and drunkenness with disorderly conduct recorded during 1913 was 10,815 against males and 783 against females. The following table shows the number of convictions for drunkenness recorded and the proportion per 1,000 of the mean population of each sex, excluding Maoris, during the past ten years :—

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS), 1904-13.

Year.	Convictions recorded against.			Per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1904 ..	8,648	927	9,575	19·34	2·33	11·32
1905 ..	7,875	850	8,725	17·09	2·08	10·03
1906 ..	8,561	859	9,420	18·04	2·04	10·52
1907 ..	9,374	812	10,186	19·24	1·88	11·08
1908 ..	9,892	717	10,609	19·73	1·62	11·23
1909 ..	9,942	755	10,697	19·29	1·68	11·01
1910 ..	10,808	805	11,613	20·58	1·72	11·70
1911 ..	10,559	841	11,400	19·74	1·75	11·23
1912 ..	10,688	843	11,531	19·56	1·71	11·10
1913 ..	10,815	783	11,598	19·27	1·54	10·85

If the Maoris are included, the total convictions for drunkenness during 1913 will amount to 11,892 (11,102 males and 790 females). Of these, 11,390 (10,618 males and 772 females) were arrested, while 502 (484 males and 18 females) were brought before the Magistrate by summons. The following table shows the birthplaces and ages of all persons (including Maoris) arrested and convicted for drunkenness during the year. Birthplaces and ages in summons cases are not obtainable.

BIRTHPLACES AND AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR DRUNKENNESS (ARRESTS ONLY), 1913.

Birthplace.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and over, and unspecified.	Totals.
New Zealand—							
Maoris	**2**	**44**	**40**	**47**	**79**	**21**	**233**
Others	**22**	**271**	**620**	**1,418**	**1,016**	**75**	**3,422**
Australia	2	52	96	232	231	31	644
England and Wales ..	6	139	249	818	1,227	408	2,847
Scotland	1	59	114	427	636	239	1,476
Ireland	3	26	103	365	1,036	429	1,962
Other European ..	..	35	55	154	262	75	581
Asia	..	..	3	5	12	3	23
Africa	1	1	..	6	11	4	23
America	..	6	7	27	65	17	122
Other	..	2	2	14	17	22	57
Totals	37	635	1,289	3,513	4,592	1,324	11,390

Among the New-Zealand-born population of European descent there is evidence of less drunkenness than among persons who have come from abroad. At the census of 1911, out of the total population of New Zealand of 20 years of age or over, 53·96 per cent. were found to have been born in the Dominion; while the proportion of the convictions for drunkenness of New-Zealand-born Europeans to the total convictions of persons over 20 years of age (excluding Maoris) in the year 1913 was only 30·57 per cent.

Excluding persons under 20 years of age and taking each age-group to be in the same proportions as found at the census, the rates per 1,000 of New-Zealand-born and others arrested and convicted of drunkenness appear to be as follows:—

NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS DURING 1913 AT EACH AGE-GROUP OF NEW-ZEALAND-BORN (EXCLUDING MAORIS) AND OTHERS—ARRESTS ONLY.

—	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and over and unspecified.	Total (over age 20.)
New-Zealand-born—						
Estimated mean population	**83,230**	**80,025**	**113,048**	**63,767**	**4,609**	**344,679**
Number of convictions	**271**	**620**	**1,418**	**1,016**	**75**	**3,400**
Proportion per 1,000	**3·26**	**7·75**	**12·54**	**15·93**	**16·27**	**9·86**
Born elsewhere—						
Estimated mean population	18,304	28,288	61,818	115,874	71,693	295,977
Number of convictions	320	629	2,048	3,497	1,228	7,722
Proportion per 1,000	17·48	22 24	33·13	30·18	17·13	26·09

Repeated charges against the same person are included in the totals shown above, and dealing with arrests only (males, 10,391; females, 766; total, 11,157), but excluding Maoris, it is found that the number of distinct persons convicted of this offence was 7,530 (7,126 males and 404 females), or 67·49 per cent. of the total "arrest" convictions (excluding Maoris) for drunkenness.

The total convictions (exclusive of those of Maoris) for all offences (arrests only) in 1913 were 17,180, but the distinct convictions amounted to only 14,531, the former total including 2,649 offences for multiple charges against the same person. Of the latter 1,430 were in conjunction with arrests for drunkenness, and details of the offences are given in the following table:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE ENTERED AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED (AND CONVICTED) AT THE SAME TIME FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Convicted of Drunkenness and	Number of Maoris.		Number, excluding Maoris.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Offences against the person—					
Assault	1	..	46	..	47
Attempt to commit suicide	1	..	2	..	3
II. Offences against property —					
Theft and attempt at	..	..	41	4	45
Fraud and false pretences	..	..	1	..	1
Wilful damage	..	..	108	8	116
III. Offences against good order—					
Assaulting, resisting, or obstructing police	9	..	131	..	140
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct	5	..	146	..	151
Obscene, threatening, or abusive language	5	..	290	25	320
Vagrancy	..	..	73	28	101
Breaches of by-laws	..	..	18	1	19
Other offences against good order	1	..	8	4	13
IV. Offences not included above—					
Breach of Licensing Act	5	..	417	62	484
Other offences	..	..	17	..	17
Total convictions for other offences against persons arrested (and convicted) at the same time for drunkenness	27	..	1,298	132	1,457
Number of Prohibition Orders against persons convicted at the same time of drunkenness	7	1	186	22	216
Total	34	1	1,484	154	1,673
Number of convictions for drunkenness of persons arrested	227	6	10,391	766	11,390
Total convictions entered against persons arrested for drunkenness	261	7	11,875	920	13,063
Number of distinct persons arrested (and convicted) for drunkenness	217	6	7,126	404	7,753
Number of convictions for drunkenness in summons cases (not included above)	61	1	424	17	503

Any person who has been three times convicted for drunkenness within the nine months immediately preceding any conviction for drunkenness may be declared an habitual drunkard. A Magistrate may, in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, commit an habitual drunkard to any institution authorized by the Governor to receive and detain such persons for any period not being less than twelve months. The law makes provision in respect of the discharge of inmates, their good conduct, discipline, and punishment for offences during detention, and for the proper inspection of such institutions.

A calculation of the amount of alcoholic liquor consumed per head of mean population during the past five years is given below.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE, AND SPIRITS PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

	Including Maoris.			Excluding Maoris.		
	Beer. Gal.	Wine. Gal.	Spirits. Gal.	Beer. Gal.	Wine. Gal.	Spirits. Gal.
1909	9·256	0·136	0·705	9·710	0·143	0·740
1910	9·294	0·147	0·737	9·741	0·154	0·773
1911	9·205	0·134	0·745	9·657	0·141	0·781
1912	9·261	0·141	0·793	9·705	0·148	0·831
1913	9·209	0·132	0·777	9·639	0·138	0·813

The quantity of each kind of alcoholic liquor used in the Dominion during the same period was as follows :—

	Beer for Consumption. Gals.	Wine for Consumption. Gals.	Spirits for Consumption. Gals.
1909	9,436,240	138,704	719,137
1910	9,671,030	153,430	767,620
1911	9,800,610	143,138	792,794
1912	10,083,482	153,611	863,797
1913	10,300,416	147,137	869,124

The annual consumption per head of population for the years 1907–11 is given in the following table for New Zealand (excluding Maoris) and certain other countries. The figures for the other countries are from returns prepared by the British Board of Trade.

TABLE SHOWING CONSUMPION OF BEER, WINE, AND SPIRITS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1907–11. (GALLONS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.)

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Beer.		
New Zealand	**10·1**	**10·2**	**9·7**	**9·7**	**9·7**
Australia	11·2	11·3	11·1	11·8	12·4
United Kingdom ..	27·9	26·9	26·2	26·4	27·3
Canada	6·3	5·9	5·9	6·2	6·8
United States	17·1	16·9	15·9	16·5	17·2
Germany	24·4	23·1	21·7	21·7	23·4
France	7·9	8·1	7·9	8·6	9·9
			Wine.		
New Zealand	**0·16**	**0·16**	**0·14**	**0·15**	**0·14**
Australia	1·23	0·92	1·09	0·84	1·09
United Kingdom ..	0·28	0·26	0·26	0·28	0·25
Canada	0·10	0·09	0·11	0·12	0·12
United States	0·54	0·48	0·56	0·54	0·56
Germany	1·17	1·41	0·97	0·68	1·39
France	38·70	36·50	32·80	19·10	29·30

TABLE SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE, AND SPIRITS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1907-11. (GALLONS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.)—*Continued.*

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Spirits.		
New Zealand	**0·81**	**0·80**	**0·74**	**0·77**	**0·78**
Australia	0·88	0·71	0·79	0·80	0·85
United Kingdom ..	0·91	0·86	0·70	0·65	0·68
Canada	0·96	0·88	0·91	0·98	1·06
United States	1·15	1·01	0·96	1·04	1·07
Germany	1·54	1·47	1·61	1·08	1·17
France	1·28	1·33	1·33	1·38	1·56

CRIME AMONGST MAORIS.

The number of convictions of Maoris brought before Magistrates' Courts for the past 10 years is shown in the following table :—

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS OF MAORIS (MAGISTRATES' COURTS), 1904-13.

Year.	Offences.					
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Good Order.	Other Offences.	Total.	Convictions for Drunkenness, included previously.
1904	27	53	256	99	435	137
1905	22	46	248	61	377	134
1906	26	58	358	100	542	181
1907	21	80	271	73	445	167
1908	28	102	347	75	552	200
1909	34	81	258	81	454	140
1910	28	67	303	57	455	167
1911	42	123	636	189	990	322
1912	44	126	671	364	1,205	320
1913	45	23	626	243	937	294

These numbers apply only to the Maoris residing in the main Islands of the Dominion. Prior to 1911 statistics of crime were compiled from returns of criminal business brought before Magistrates furnished by Clerks of Courts, on which the numbers of offences by Maoris included in the return were to be marked, but since 1911 a card for each offence has been obtained. The figures for the past three years can be relied on as correct, and from the number of convictions in those years it would appear that the figures for previous years are under-stated. Clerks of Courts would probably have omitted to mark on the returns the Maori cases in some instances. There has also been an increase in the police stationed in Maori districts.

The number of convictions in the higher Courts exhibits the extent of serious crime amongst the Native race. Persons who pleaded guilty in the lower Court and were remanded to the Supreme Court for sentence have been included.

Year.	Maoris convicted or sentenced in Supreme Court for			Total.
	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.	
1909	6	21	3	30
1910	4	10	2	16
1911	2	21	1	24
1912	5	28	..	33
1913	5	19	3	27

Sixteen of the number for 1913 had been sent up from the Magistrate's Court for sentence.

Prisons and Prisoners.

The following table gives for the year 1913 the prison accommodation, the number of prisoners received, the number in prison at end of year, and the daily average in confinement :—

Name of Prison.	Number for whom there is Accommodation.	Number received during Year.	Number in Confinement at End of Year.	Daily Average in Confinement.
Auckland ..	359	1,827	275	274·62
Waipa Valley ..	33	34	24	20·63
Kaingaroa ..	58	27	24	29·96
Waikeria ..	40	47	39	25·23
New Plymouth ..	59	99	44	56·02
Napier	74	277	26	27·70
Wellington ..	44	1,670	196	168·08
Hanmer* ..	40	1	..	15·59
Addington ..	37	78	19	21·68
Lyttelton ..	192	572	123	132·05
Dunedin	72	370	17	22·80
Invercargill ..	99	173	96	80·09
Minor Prisons ..	174	926	36	22·48
Totals ..	1,481	6,101	919	896·93

* This prison was closed during the year.

The total number of prisoners received in the different gaols during the year 1913 was 6,101 (males 5,553, females 549) as compared with 5,722 (males 5,232, females 490) in 1912, counting each admission as a distinct person.

Omitting those received by transfer from another prison, 420 (males 391, females 29), the debtors and lunatics received, 134 (males 127, females 7), and the duplicate receptions of the same prisoner on the same charge, 178 (males 176, females 2), it is found that the total receptions for criminal offences during 1913 were 5,413 (males 4,900, females 513). In this total are included 44 persons (42 males and 2 females) on remand or awaiting sentence from the previous year. The following table shows how the prisoners

received were disposed of, classified according to ages; the number of distinct convicted prisoners being 3,308, including 79 Maoris:—

Age, in Years.	Total Receptions (excluding Duplicates) for Criminal Offences.	Handed to Police for Trial elsewhere, and not returned to Prison.	Acquitted or discharged.	On Remand, awaiting Trial or Sentence at End of Year.	Number of Prisoners convicted and sentenced for Criminal Offences		Number of Distinct Convicted Prisoners received during the Year 1913.	
					Summary.	Indictments.	Excluding Maoris.	Maoris.
Under 21 ..	237	11	48	4	116	58	147	22
21 and under 25	491	8	83	13	318	69	321	16
25 " 30	807	18	93	13	617	66	505	17
30 " 35	918	22	103	19	717	57	556	5
35 " 40	844	14	86	12	692	40	515	1
40 " 45	607	5	68	11	510	13	351	7
45 " 50	490	3	48	6	412	21	280	2
50 " 55	351	5	37	2	294	13	192	4
55 " 60	280	4	25	1	241	9	152	1
60 " 65	167	2	25	3	129	8	95	1
65 and over ..	221	5	37	1	169	9	115	3
Totals ..	5,413*	97	653	85	4,215	363	3,229	79

* Includes 44 on remand or awaiting trial from previous year.

The number of persons in gaol (including Maoris) at the end of each of the past ten years and the proportion per 10,000 of population as at 31st December is given in the next table:—

PRISONERS IN GAOL (31ST DECEMBER).

Year.	Number of Prisoners.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.	
	Undergoing Sentence.	On Remand and awaiting Trial.	Total.	Undergoing Sentence.	Total in Confinement.
1904 ..	701	49	750	7·78	8·33
1905 ..	760	50	810	8·21	8·75
1906 ..	833	58	891	8·71	9·32
1907 ..	791	56	847	8·09	8·67
1908 ..	815	64	879	8·08	8·72
1909 ..	877	72	949	8·51	9·21
1910 ..	843	38	881	8·01	8·38
1911 ..	802	71	873	7·46	8·12
1912 ..	821	45	866	7·45	7·86
1913 ..	834	85	919	7·35	8·10

Besides the returns from the Prisons Department, a separate card for each admission is furnished for every gaol. Such cards as show convictions are arranged alphabetically according to name of prisoner, and where several are found referring to the same person, all but one are thrown out; then the number of cards retained equals the actual number of distinct convicted prisoners received in the various gaols during the year. In 1913 this number (excluding

Maoris) was 3,229, an increase of 206 on the number in 1912. These figures do not include children committed to the industrial schools simply on the ground that they are neglected or destitute.

In classifying the offences a prisoner convicted of more than one offence during the year is reckoned once only, under the heading of the principal offence—*e.g.*, a prisoner convicted three times of drunkenness, twice of vagrancy, and once of theft is counted only once, under the heading "Offences against Property." Debtors and lunatics received into gaol are omitted. The figures under the heading "Drunkenness" do not represent the full number of persons punished for that offence, the punishment usually being by fine.

The following tables show the number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) received into prison after conviction during 1913, classified according to birthplaces and offences, ages and offences, and ages and previous convictions:—

BIRTHPLACES AND OFFENCES OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO GAOL DURING 1913.

Birthplace.	Nature of Offence.				Totals.
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	
New Zealand	**88**	**339**	**229**	**498**	**1,154**
Australian States ..	24	50	66	83	223
England and Wales ..	56	180	340	335	911
Scotland	19	33	134	136	322
Ireland	21	49	173	140	383
Other British possessions	1	3	12	20	36
China	..	..	..	3	3
Other countries ..	11	31	68	87	197
Totals	220	685	1,022	1,302	3,229

AGES AND OFFENCES OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO PRISON DURING 1913.

Age, in Years.	Offences against the Person.			Theft and other Offences against Property.	Offences not included previously.			Totals.
	Sexual Offences.	Assaults.	Other.		Vagrancy.	Drunkenness.	Other.	
Under 21 ..	8	1	2	68	7	1	60	147
21 and under 25	8	25	1	93	17	44	133	321
25 " 30	15	28	5	123	51	105	178	505
30 " 35	6	34	3	128	62	162	161	556
35 " 40	5	20	5	83	62	189	151	515
40 " 45	4	15	1	56	41	152	82	351
45 " 50	7	5	1	43	33	111	80	280
50 " 55	3	2	..	21	22	93	51	192
55 " 60	5	1	1	13	22	74	36	152
60 " 65	4	3	..	9	13	41	25	95
65 and over ..	2	..	..	15	22	50	26	115
Totals ..	67	134	19	652	352	1,022	983	3,22

AGES AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS (EXCLUDING MAORIS) RECEIVED INTO PRISON DURING 1913.

Age, in Years.	Not previously convicted.	Previous Convictions.						Total Distinct Convicted Prisoners.
		Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Over Four Times.	Total.	
Under 21 ..	121	16	3	4	2	1	26	147
21 and under 25	213	42	16	16	7	27	108	321
25 " 30	310	55	33	25	19	63	195	505
30 " 35	260	56	45	38	21	136	296	556
35 " 40	231	67	38	27	18	134	284	515
40 " 45	162	41	23	25	10	90	189	351
45 " 50	105	46	17	17	10	85	175	280
50 " 55	60	17	17	12	6	80	132	192
55 " 60	41	19	11	6	11	64	111	152
60 " 65	31	12	6	5	4	37	64	95
65 and over ..	36	10	10	7	4	48	79	115
Totals ..	1,570	381	219	182	112	765	1,659	3,229

The next table gives the offences and gravest previous offences of the distinct persons received into prison after conviction during 1913:—

OFFENCES AND GRAVEST PREVIOUS OFFENCES OF DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS, 1913.

Offences.	Gravest Previous Offences.							
	Against the Person.			Theft and other Offences against Property.	Offences not included previously			Total.
	Sexual Offences.	Assaults.	Other		Vagrancy.	Drunkenness.	Other.	
Against the person—								
Sexual Offences	1	5	..	11	..	2	10	29
Assaults	..	15	1	22	3	4	16	61
Other	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	6
Against Property	1	13	2	257	20	25	62	380
Offences not included above—								
Vagrancy	1	10	3	83	116	26	27	266
Drunkenness	2	15	1	77	54	241	130	520
Other	4	22	1	105	28	82	155	397
Totals	9	80	9	555	222	380	404	1,659

The number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) imprisoned after conviction, in each of the past twenty years, counting one offence only when the same person was imprisoned more than once, with the proportion per 10,000 persons living, is added.

DISTINCT PERSONS IMPRISONED AFTER CONVICTION.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Mean Population.
1894	1,955	28·78	1904	2,896	34·27
1895	1,930	27·87	1905	2,796	32·14
1896	1,936	27·11	1906	2,966	33·12
1897	1,884	25·84	1907	3,091	33·63
1898	1,982	26·92	1908	3,009	31·84
1899	2,125	28·33	1909	3,159	32·51
1900	2,116	27·71	1910	3,242	32·66
1901	2,345	30·14	1911	2,877	28·35
1902	2,396	30·03	1912	3,023	29·09
1903	2,842	34·65	1913	3,229	30·22

It must be understood that the actual number of imprisonments was much in excess of the figures given, as many persons were several times imprisoned, either for offences differing in kind or for repetitions of the same offence. Thus, persons returned as imprisoned for larceny underwent other imprisonments for drunkenness, &c. Some returned as convicted of drunkenness were several times in gaol during the year for the same offence, or for another, such as assault, riotous or indecent conduct, &c. Often there were several charges preferred against the same person at the one time, of which the most serious followed by conviction has been selected.

NEW-ZEALAND-BORN PRISONERS.

While the New-Zealand-born formed at the last census 70 per cent. of the whole population, excluding Maoris, they contributed in 1913 only 35½ per cent. of the prisoners received in gaol. Of the New-Zealand-born population, however, a large number are under fifteen years of age, a period of life at which there are very few prisoners; and therefore another comparison is necessary. It is found that the New-Zealand-born over fifteen years formed 47 per cent. of the total population above that age; but, as before stated, New-Zealanders constituted only 35½ per cent. of the total number received in gaols.

The number of New-Zealand-born distinct prisoners (excluding Maoris) received for the year 1913—1,154 persons—is 20 more than the number for 1912. Of the number received in 1913, 90 were under twenty years of age. As before stated, the plan adopted in preparing the foregoing tables is to count each prisoner only once, and to exclude all who are not convicted prisoners, besides dealing only with the number received during the year, instead of with the full number in gaol, which would, of course, include those brought forward from the previous year. The comparative results for a series of years given by this method are held to be more valuable than those brought out by one which includes prisoners merely awaiting trial, and continual repetitions of the same individuals.

The ages of New-Zealand-born distinct convicted prisoners (excluding Maoris) are given in the following table for the past ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING AGES OF DISTINCT NEW-ZEALAND-BORN CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED INTO PRISON, 1904–13.

Year.	Under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and over.	Totals.
1904 ..	6	92	197	238	221	90	844
1905 ..	1	84	197	223	233	116	854
1906 ..	2	91	209	245	288	138	973
1907 ..	3	84	204	246	300	132	969
1908 ..	6	75	207	227	330	140	985
1909 ..	2	70	189	264	351	220	1,096
1910 ..	2	78	208	284	382	210	1,164
1911 ..	4	62	171	206	377	203	1,023
1912 ..	2	96	204	222	402	208	1,134
1913 ..	2	88	182	203	449	230	1,154

FIRST OFFENDERS' PROBATION ACT.

One hundred and thirty-six persons were placed on probation in the year 1913, as against 79 in 1912. Of these 22 were discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of their licenses, 4 were rearrested, 4 absconded, and 106 remained under the supervision of Probation Officers.

The following table gives the ages and terms of probation of offenders placed under the Act during the year 1913:—

Age.	Term of Probation.				Totals.
	Under One Year.	One Year and under Two Years.	Two Years and under Three Years.	Three Years and over.	
Under 15 ..	2	1	..	..	3
15 and under 20 ..	10	21	6	4	41
20 ,, 25 ..	10	19	3	5	37
25 ,, 30 ..	7	16	1	..	24
30 ,, 40 ..	4	12	1	2	19
40 ,, 50 ..	2	6	1	..	9
50 ,, 60 ..	..	1	..	..	1
60 and over ..	..	2	..	..	2
Totals ..	35	78	12	11	136

The amounts ordered by the various Courts to be paid towards the cost of prosecution during the year 1913 was £495 13s. 10d., of which £287 11s. 9d. was actually paid.

Habitual Criminals and Reformative Detention.

In 1906 provision was made by law for the detention and control of habitual criminals and offenders. Habitual criminals comprise those persons previously convicted on indictment of the following offences: (Class I) sexual offences, abortion; (Class II) wounding, robbery, burglary and housebreaking, theft, false pretences, extortion, forgery, and mischief. On two previous convictions for any offence in Class I or four previous convictions in Classes I and II, the Court may order as part of the sentence that the person is an habitual criminal, whether such previous convictions took place within or out of New Zealand, and either before or after the coming into operation of the Act. Habitual offenders comprise all persons previously convicted on at least six occasions as idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, and persons previously convicted as above under Classes I and II and convicted summarily of any offence punishable by not less than three months' imprisonment, provided such persons have been previously summarily convicted at least six times of any offence punishable by not less than three months' imprisonment.

Reformative Detention.

By the Crimes Amendment Act, 1910, which came into force in 1911, every person who before the coming into force of that Act had been declared, in pursuance of the Crimes Act, 1908, or the Habitual Criminals and Offenders Act, 1906, to be an habitual criminal or habitual offender remained subject to the provisions of section thirty-two of the Crimes Act of 1908 in the same manner as if that section had not been repealed, save that after the commencement of the amending Act of 1910 no habitual criminal or habitual offender can be discharged under the provisions of that section, and save also that every prison is deemed to be a reformatory prison within the meaning and purposes of that section.

A Judge before whom any person is convicted or committed for sentence may, if he thinks fit, "having regard to the conduct, character, associations, or mental condition of such person, the nature of the offence, or any special circumstances of the case," in addition to or in lieu of an ordinary term of imprisonment, sentence him to prison for reformatory purposes for a period not exceeding ten years. In like manner and after a like weighing of the circumstances a Magistrate may impose a similar sentence upon any person brought before him and summarily convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than three months, save that the maximum of reformative detention in that case is limited to three years.

The jurisdiction conferred upon a Magistrate is not exercised by any Justice of the Peace other than a Magistrate.

Every person sentenced by a Magistrate to a term of reformative detention may, within fourteen days, apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court to review that sentence on the ground that the same is ex-

cessive, or ought not to have been passed, and such Judge may uphold or reverse the sentence or reduce the term.

The length of the reformative part of the sentence actually served in prison in any particular case (including habitual criminals or offenders) is determined by His Excellency the Governor upon recommendation as to probation, &c., made by the Prisons Board set up under the Act.

Persons undergoing any sentence, whether of imprisonment or reformative detention are to be employed in such labour as is prescribed by regulations (gazetted on 10th July, 1913) or directed by the Minister of Justice. Wages according to scale for the class of labour in which any such person is employed may be credited to him, and the amount from time to time standing to his credit is to be applied wholly or in part towards maintaining the wife and children (if any) of the prisoner, and any balance standing to his credit on his release shall thereupon be paid to him, either in a lump sum or in such instalments as the Minister directs.

The following table shows the distinct convicted prisoners (excluding Maoris) received in prison during 1913 after being sentenced to reformative treatment or having been declared habitual criminals, classified according to sentences:—

Original Sentence.	Sentenced to Reformative Treatment for a Period of			Declared Habitual Criminals.	Totals.
	Under 2 Years.	2 and under 5 Years.	5 Years and over.		
Reformative treatment only ..	26	38	8	2	74
Under 1 year	2	8	2	9	21
1 year and under 2 ..	1	6	3	12	22
2 years and under 3 ..	..	4	2	7	13
3 " 4 ..	..	1	1	..	2
4 " 5 ..	..	..	..	1	1
5 " 7 ..	..	1	..	1	2
7 " 10 ..	..	..	..	1	1
10 " 12 ..	..	..	1	1	2
Totals	29	58	17	34	138

TREE-PLANTING BY PRISONERS.

There are two tree-planting prison-camps established — viz., Kaingaroa and Waipa Valley, both in the North Island. There were 48 prisoners at these camps at the end of 1913, and a considerable amount of planting, clearing, fencing, and other work was carried out during the year. The value of the work of tree-planting done during the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1913, was assessed at £1,998 3s. 11d.

PRISONS BOARD.

For the purposes of the Crimes Amendment Act of 1910 there is constituted a Prisons Board (for Board see Official List) of not less than three nor more than seven members, one of whom must be

a Judge of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* President; the members of the Board are appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of three years, but may be reappointed. The Board meets at such times as the President determines, and subject to the provisions of the Act and regulations may determine its own procedure.

It is the duty of the Board to make inquiry from time to time whether there is reasonable cause for belief that any habitual criminal undergoing sentence or reformative detention is sufficiently reformed to be released on probation or discharged, or for granting discharge to any person who has been released on probation; and to make recommendations to the Governor as to the release or discharge of any habitual criminal, habitual offender, or person under sentence of reformative detention, and as to the conditions which may be imposed on any such release or probation. The Board is required to take into consideration the case of every habitual criminal, &c., at least once a year, and to make a report to the Minister of Justice annually as to the operations of the Board, members dealt with, and the operation and effect of the Act.

During the year ended 31st December last the Board considered a total of 560 cases, representing 300 individuals, 71 of whom were habitual criminals and offenders, the remaining 229 being prisoners undergoing reformative detention. The Board recommended 35 habitual criminals and offenders for release on probation, and 10, including 5 who were already on probation, for absolute discharge. Fifteen of those released on probation broke the conditions of their license, and 12 were returned to prison. Satisfactory reports of the conduct of 20 released during the year were received. Of those released in 1911 and 1912 20 broke the terms of their probation, and were thus dealt with: Returned to prison, 13; whereabouts unknown, 7. The total number released on probation during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 was 74, and of these 15 were convicted of fresh offences, viz.: In 1911, 5; in 1912, 6; in 1913, 4.

The number of persons under reformative treatment who were recommended for release or discharge by the Board was 99. The Board endeavours to provide for a part of the term of reformative treatment being served out of prison on license, and so far the results of this method have been sufficiently satisfactory to be encouraging. In 26 cases the probationary license has been cancelled, 5 having been found guilty of a specific offence, and 21 having committed breaches of the terms of their license.

In the second report of the Prisons Board, covering its operations for the year 1912, appears the following paragraph, which indicates the various types of prisoner with which the Board has to deal:—

"The Board is of opinion that many of the habituals coming before it are not of a confirmed criminal character, and that a fair proportion of the prisoners sentenced to reformative detention are not in any way distinguishable from the ordinary criminal, while some appear to have approached qualification if not to have already

qualified to be classed as habituals. The Board views this with concern, especially with regard to the unpromising type being sentenced to reformative detention. It has before expressed its sense of the impediments—almost inevitable impediments—to be met with in introducing a new system and bringing it into working-order, and finds itself in a position to appreciate the difficulty in which the Department must be, under the above conditions, in classifying prisoners under reformative detention, and framing regulations applicable to their class as a whole."

Expenditure on Prisons and Prisoners.

The gross expenditure on the prisons (exclusive of the cost of buildings) for the year ended the 31st December, 1913, was £51,578, made up of the following items:—

	£
Salaries and allowances	26,920
Uniforms	402
Bedding and clothing, furniture, &c.	3,057
Fuel, light, water, sanitation, &c.	3,122
Gratuities	848
Medicines and medical comforts	686
Rations and tobacco	9,754
Incidental expenses	3,528
Travelling-expenses and conveyance of prisoners	3,261
Total	51,578

Inquests.

It is the duty of a Coroner or Deputy Coroner, or, in their absence, a Justice of the Peace, to inquire into the manner of death of any person who is killed or drowned, or dies suddenly, or in prison, or while detained in a mental hospital, and an inquest must be held on the body of every person executed to certify that the sentence was duly carried out.

The jurisdiction of a Coroner extends throughout the Dominion, but he is not compelled to hold any inquest at a greater distance than twenty miles from his residence; but the duties of a Deputy Coroner or Justice of the Peace are in each case strictly limited to the above radius. A Coroner may, if he thinks fit, take an inquest either by himself or by a jury of not less than four nor more than six, unless specially directed by the Attorney-General to summon a jury. A *post-mortem* examination of a body may be ordered by a Coroner, and, if considered advisable, an analysis. Jurors need not view the body, but the Coroner is exempt from this duty only when it is certified by a medical man that the deceased died of an infectious disease.

Any person interested may, by permission of the Coroner, attend an inquest personally or by counsel, and may examine and cross-examine witnesses. When a verdict of murder or manslaughter is returned against a particular person the Coroner may issue a warrant to apprehend and take the accused before a Justice. It

shall also be the duty of the Coroner, in case of such a verdict, whether charging any person or not, to send a copy of the verdict and all depositions to the Attorney-General, who may take such steps as he deems desirable.

Jurors are entitled to payment at the rate of 8s. per day of more than four hours, or 4s. for less than four hours. Witnesses are allowed 6s. for each day and 4s. for each night of absence from home.

The number of bodies on which inquests were held in 1913 was 1,405, including 40 Maoris. In 1,065 cases the bodies were of males, and in 340 of females.

The verdicts given at the inquests held in 1913 may be classified as under:—

Nature of Verdict.	Inquests on Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Accident	478	98	576
Disease and natural causes ..	462	206	668
Homicide	7	3	10
Suicide	118	33	151
	1,065	340	1,405

Of the accidental deaths, drowning is the most fatal form. The verdicts show that 171 deaths were due to this cause, giving a percentage of 29·69 on the accidental deaths from all causes.

The inquests on suicidal deaths in 1913 show an increase on the number for the previous year. The figures for each of the last ten years were,—

Year.	Inquests on Suicides.			Year.	Inquests on Suicides.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
1904 ..	89	16	105	1909 ..	94	22	116
1905 ..	73	23	96	1910 ..	90	16	106
1906 ..	85	15	100	1911 ..	109	25	134
1907 ..	94	7	101	1912 ..	111	15	126
1908 ..	87	15	102	1913 ..	118	33	151

Fire Inquests.

In case of fire, causing the destruction of any building, ship, or merchandise, or any stack of grain, pulse, or hay, or any growing crop, a Coroner may hold an inquiry into the cause of such fire, the procedure being similar to that of inquests into cause of death.

The inquests on fires held during 1913 numbered 21. In 5 cases the verdict was incendiarism; in 1 case accidental; in 1 case an open verdict was returned; and in 14 cases no evidence was forthcoming.

Gaming and Lotteries.

The Gaming Act is designed to suppress gambling by confining all betting to totalizators on racecourses. It contains provisions for the closing of "tote" shops and for the declaration by the Supreme Court of "common gaming-houses" on the affidavit of a Superintendent or Inspector of Police showing reason-

able grounds for suspecting that any premises are used as a common gaming-house or as a means of access thereto or exit therefrom. Notice of such declaration is advertised and gazetted, served on the owner or occupier, and posted up on the premises.

There are also provisions for determining any such declaration on proof that the premises are not used as a common gaming-house or in conjunction therewith. The Act provides penalties for carrying on business in, the continued use of, and being found on the premises during the currency of the declaration, and includes a club, in certain cases, in the term "common gaming-house."

Constables have power of entry over the premises, and may use such force as may be necessary. To obstruct or give warning of the approach of a constable in the performance of his duty is an offence. Any game of chance is unlawful, and the definition of "occupier" has been extended. The Gaming Act applies to lotteries whether promoted in New Zealand or elsewhere.

Street betting is punishable by a fine of not less than £20 or more than £100 for the first offence, and by imprisonment not exceeding three months for a second or any subsequent offence. The terms "betting" and "bet" in the Act of 1910 include the act of any person in betting, wagering, offering, or agreeing to bet or wager, paying, receiving, or settling any bet or wager, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person.

A constable on duty, or person acting under instructions from any Superintendent or Inspector of Police, is not deemed an offender or accomplice in the commission of any offence against the Gaming Act.

The number of charges laid in the Magistrates' Courts for breaches of the gaming laws, and the manner in which such charges were disposed of, are shown for five years in the following table:—

Year.	Number of Charges.	Discharged or Dismissed.	Committed for Trial.	Convictions recorded.
1909	275	47	..	228
1910	332	69	..	263
1911	194	51	..	143
1912	403	85	..	318
1913	218	67	..	151

The Totalizator.

The Minister of Internal Affairs may on the application of any racing club grant to such racing club a license to use the totalizator or wagering-machine at horse-race meetings held under the control or management of such club, subject to the following conditions:—

The license shall be revocable at any time the Minister thinks fit to determine the same. No more than three totalizators shall be

used by the club at any one time, and none outside the race-grounds within the control of the club. The machine must be under the care and management of some competent person appointed by the club, and under the direct supervision of the stewards.

Every license shall be issued in respect of a single race meeting, and shall specify the number of days on which the totalizator may be used at that meeting. The aggregate number of days on which the totalizator may be used throughout the Dominion in any one year shall not exceed 250, and the number of days for any one race meeting shall not exceed four.

A race meeting at which the totalizator is authorized to be used on four days shall not extend over a longer period than eight consecutive days; meetings at which the totalizator is authorized to be used on three days shall not extend over a period of six consecutive days, and a race meeting at which the totalizator is authorized to be used for two days shall not extend over a longer period than four consecutive days; and on expiry of any such maximum period the license to use the totalizator shall lapse: provided that when at any race meeting a racing club is compelled by inclement weather or any extraordinary circumstances to postpone any racing to a later day, it is lawful for the club to extend that race meeting over such longer period as is rendered necessary.

Racing clubs must not accept any totalizator investment by telegram or telephone, and no investment may be received otherwise than in money, bank-notes, or cheque before or at the time of investment. No investment shall be received from any person under the age of twenty-one years, and any member, agent, or servant of a racing club who permits or authorizes to be received an investment on the totalizator made by any person under twenty-one years is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding £100; and any person who falsely represents himself as being of the age of twenty-one or upwards is liable to a fine not exceeding £50. The publication of dividends (except on the racecourse) is prohibited, and racing tips and the "double" totalizator are abolished. The totalizator must be closed not later than the time advertised for the starting of a race.

Information as to totalizator licenses issued, amount of investments by the public, and amount paid to the Treasury as percentage of investments is given in the portion of this book dealing with Taxation.

SECTION IX.—REPRESENTATION AND ELECTORAL.

Representation.

For purposes of the representation of the people in the House of Representatives New Zealand is at present divided into seventy-six districts, with one member for each. The boundaries of the districts are adjusted every five years upon a population basis, each having, as nearly as possible, the same number of inhabitants.

In computing the population for electoral purposes an addition of 28 per cent. is made to the country population — *i.e.*, all persons living outside towns of 2,000 inhabitants and over. The total population (other than Maoris), with the addition aforesaid having been ascertained, is then divided by the number of European members to be elected, and the quotient thus obtained forms the quota. Inasmuch as it would be difficult to divide the country into a given number of districts all having exactly the precise quota of population, the law permits the Commissioners to make an allowance of 550 persons by way of addition to or deduction from the population of rural districts, and of 100 in case of city electorates, and a proportionate number for districts where the population is partly city and partly rural, so that more consideration can be given to community of interest, facilities of communication, and topographical features when defining the boundaries of the districts.

The proposed boundaries of the new districts are then notified in the gazette, and objections to such proposals may be lodged with the Commissioners, who consider and decide any objections before coming to a final determination.

The census is the only means of ascertaining correctly the distribution of the people, and for this reason is essential to the work of dividing the Dominion anew into electorates of even population. The internal movement of the people cannot be ascertained correctly except by a census, though, when a country is insular, the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) added to the excess of arrivals over departures gives a fairly correct estimate of increase of population for the whole area.

An instance of the effect of the census in adjusting the representation of the people for Parliament is afforded by the figures relating to the North and South Islands for successive census years,—

	North Island.	South Island.
At the census of 1891 ..	30 members	40 members.
" 1896 ..	31 "	39 "
" 1901 ..	34 "	36 "
" 1906 ..	38 "	38 "
" 1911 ..	41 "	35 "

The districts have been again defined on the basis of the population as shown by the census taken in April, 1911, with the result that the

South Island now returns only 34 members as against 42 for the North Island.

These districts are, as before stated, for purposes of European representation. But the Dominion is again divided into four districts for purposes of Maori representation, under the electoral law, each district having one Native member elected by the Maoris; making the House of Representatives consist of 80 members altogether—76 Europeans and 4 Maoris.

The Electoral Law.

General Provisions.

Every male, registered as an elector, is qualified to be a member of Parliament for any electoral district, provided he is not an undischarged bankrupt, a member of the Legislative Council, or a Civil servant, or is not directly interested in any contract with the Government exceeding the value of £50. Except in case of a dissolution in the meantime, a general election of members of the House of Representatives is held every three years.

All male and female adults who are British subjects either by birth or naturalization in New Zealand, and who are not debarred by law, may be registered as electors, provided they have resided twelve months in New Zealand, and three months immediately preceding registration in the district wherein they desire to be enrolled, and no person may be registered for more than one district.

In every year in which a general election is held, the general (or main) roll in each district is closed for printing on a date fixed by the Governor in Council, after which date no names may be entered on such general roll. All claims for enrolment received by the Registrar of Electors for any district between the date of closing of the general roll and 6 p.m. on the day of issue of the writ for the election are entered on a supplementary roll. Electors' rights for seamen, and absent-voters' permits for persons who expect to be absent from their districts at the time of an election, may be issued from the district wherein they are enrolled, to enable them to record their votes for such district in any part of the Dominion. Such rights or permits are available for twelve months from date of issue.

The Minister may from time to time direct that an electoral census be taken of every or any electoral district for the purpose of enrolling all persons qualified to be enrolled and who are not already enrolled. Every master or mistress of any licensed publichouse, lodginghouse, or private dwellinghouse shall, on the application of an enrolment officer, give all information as to names, occupations, and qualifications for enrolment of all persons residing in that house. Persons failing to give faithful information on request are liable to a fine of £5.

Not later than seven days after the dissolution or expiry of the last Parliament, writs for a general election are issued under warrant from the Governor. In the writs the date of polling-day is appointed.

A Returning Officer is appointed for each district to conduct the poll in such district, the polling-places being appointed by the Governor.

Candidates for election must be nominated by not less than two electors of the district, and each nomination-paper must reach the Returning Officer of the district not later than noon on the tenth day before polling-day. No elector may nominate more than one candidate. Each candidate must signify his consent to nomination, such consent to reach the Returning Officer before the time fixed for close of nominations; and with his consent each candidate must deposit with the Returning Officer £10. If the total number of votes received by any unsuccessful candidate is less than one-fourth of the total number of votes recorded by the successful candidate, such deposit shall be forfeited and paid into the Consolidated Fund. Any candidate may withdraw not later than noon on the day of closing of nominations, by giving notice in writing to the Returning Officer, and his deposit in such case is returned.

The Returning Officer appoints a deputy for each polling-booth, and each candidate may appoint a scrutineer for each booth. In thirty-five districts the poll closes at 7 p.m., and in forty-one districts at 6 p.m. The elector records his or her vote by striking out on the ballot-paper the names of the candidates for whom he or she does not wish to vote. As soon as he ascertains from the various booths the result of the poll, the Returning Officer declares the candidate who has received an absolute majority of votes to be elected; if two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, the Returning Officer is required to give a casting-vote. In no other instance is the Returning Officer allowed to vote.

Provision is made to secure the secrecy of the ballot and the maintenance of law and order, and every precaution taken to guard against undue influence or interference with electors on polling-day. Every person who commits the offence of personation is liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Persons guilty of corrupt or illegal practices are liable to heavy penalties.

A candidate requiring a recount of the votes may apply to a Magistrate for same, at the same time depositing £20. The recount is made in the presence of the Magistrate. Petitions against the return of candidates must be delivered to the Returning Officer, and security given to the amount of £200. Such petitions are tried before two Judges of the Supreme Court, and their decision is final.

Maori Representation.

For the election of the four Maori members, every adult Maori is entitled to vote in the district where he or she resides, without registration; and every male elector is qualified to become a member of Parliament for any Maori electoral district. Half-castes registered on any European roll are not entitled to vote for the election of Maori representatives. Similar provisions apply as in the case

of European elections in regard to the issue of writs, appointment of Returning Officers and deputies, polling places, nomination of candidates, deposit of £10 by candidates, and withdrawal from candidature. The hours of polling are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Each Deputy Returning Officer has associated with him a Maori or a half-caste. Candidates may appoint a scrutineer for each booth to act at the count of the votes after the poll. The elector on entering a booth states his or her full name, tribe, hapu, and abode, such information being entered by the deputy or his associate on the counterfoil of the ballot-paper. The elector is then asked the name of the candidate for whom he or she desires to vote, and the deputy writes such candidate's name on the ballot-paper. Arrangements are made to secure the secrecy of the ballot and maintenance of order. Any person guilty of the offence of personation is liable to imprisonment for two years with hard labour. As soon as he has ascertained the result of the poll from the various booths, the Returning Officer declares the candidate with the highest number of votes to be elected.

Repeal of Second Ballot Act.

The Second Ballot Act, which was in operation at the general elections of 1908 and 1911 and for a number of by-elections, and which has been fully described in previous issues of the Year-book, has been repealed by a short amendment of the Legislature Act passed in 1913.

The General Election of 1911.

For European Representatives.

[Polling-day, 7th December, 1911; number of polling-places, 2,651.]

Dealing with the population of both sexes, it is found that the total number of persons on the rolls was 590,042. The number of persons who voted, or who went to the poll, was 486,100, or 83·67 per cent. of the number on the rolls, a larger proportion than obtained in 1908—viz., 79·82 per cent.

Year of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Persons.	Number on Rolls.	Proportion per Cent. of Adult Persons registered as Electors.	Number of Persons who voted.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons on Rolls who voted.
1893	319,010	302,997	94·98	220,082	75·25*
1896	356,658	339,230	95·11	258,254	76·13
1899	386,146	373,744	96·79	279,330	77·59*
1902	429,385	415,789	96·83	318,859†	76·69
1905	500,108	476,473	95·28	396,657‡	83·25
1908	538,950	537,003	99·64	428,648§	79·82
1911	594,532	590,042	99·24	486,100‖	83·67

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there was no contest. † Including 4,974 informal votes. ‡ Including 5,468 informal votes. § Including 4,596 informal votes. ‖ Including 4,143 informal votes, and excluding 6,812 votes recorded at licensing poll in Gisborne Electorate, where there was no parliamentary contest.

Dealing with men only, the number on the rolls was 321,033. The males who voted in 1911 were 266,986, or 84·58 per cent. of those on the rolls, against 81·11 per cent. in 1908.

Year of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Males.	Number of Males on Rolls.	Proportion per Cent. of Adult Males registered as Electors.	Number who voted.	Proportion per Cent. of Males on Rolls who voted.
1893	179,539	193,536	†	129,792	69·61*
1896	197,002	196,925	99·96	149,471	75·90
1899	214,773	210,529	98·02	159,780	79·06*
1902	233,602	229,845	98·39	180,294‡	78·44
1905	273,175	263,597	96·49	221,611‡	84·07
1908	295,446	294,073	99·54	238,534‡	81·11
1911	321,324	321,033	99·91	266,986§	84·58

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there were no contests. † The number on the rolls was in excess of the estimated adult male population at the date of the election. ‡ Including informal. § Does not include 4,068 votes recorded at licensing poll in Gisborne Electorate, where there was no parliamentary contest.

The number of women who voted, 219,114, is 82·57 per cent. of the females on the rolls, while in 1908 there were 190,114 who voted, giving the smaller proportion of 78·26 per cent.; so that there is evidence of a greater willingness on the part of the females to go to the poll.

Year of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Females.	Number of Females on Rolls.	Proportion per Cent. of Adult Females registered as Electors.	Number who voted.	Proportion per Cent. of Females on Rolls who voted.
1893	139,471	109,461	78·48	90,290	85·18*
1896	159,656	142,305	89·13	108,783	76·44
1899	171,373	163,215	95·24	119,550	75·70*
1902	195,783	185,944	94·97	138,565†	74·52
1905	226,933	212,876	93·80	175,046†	82·23
1908	243,504	242,930	99·76	190,114†	78·26
1911	273,208	269,009	98·46	219,114‡	82·57

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there were no contests. † Including informal. ‡ Does not include 2,744 votes recorded at licensing poll in Gisborne Electorate, where there was no parliamentary contest.

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTION, 1911.

Electoral District and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. First Ballot.	Number of Votes recorded. Second Ballot.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Population at Census, 1911.
Bay of Islands,—				
Reed, V. H. ..	2,671			
Wilkinson, G. ..	2,488			
Total ..	5,159	..	6,522	12,080
Marsden,—				
Mander, F. ..	3,120			
Purdie, E. C. ..	2,576			
Total ..	5,696	..	7,064	12,555
Kaipara,—				
Coates, J. G. ..	1,843	2,744		
Field, E. T. ..	848	..		
Stallworthy, J. ..	2,301	2,172		
Total ..	4,992	4,916	6,300	11,588
Waitemata,—				
Alison, E. W., jun.	1,375	..		
Harris, A. ..	2,787	3,823		
Napier, W. J. ..	3,064	3,416		
Total ..	7,226	7,239	8,809	14,687
Auckland East,—				
Myers, A. M. ..	4,485			
Withy, A. ..	2,490			
Total ..	6,975	..	9,046	15,195
Auckland Central,—				
Gleeson, F. C. ..	1,171			
Glover, A. E. ..	4,061			
Richardson, W. ..	601			
Savage, M. G. ..	1,800			
Total ..	7,633	..	10,712	15,153
Auckland West,—				
Bradney, J. H. ..	4,273			
Poole, C. H. ..	3,146			
Total ..	7,419	..	8,787	15,214
Grey Lynn,—				
Fowlds, G. ..	3,117	3,432		
Murray, W. H. ..	1,568	..		
Payne, J. ..	2,191	3,470		
Total ..	6,876	6,902	8,536	15,182
Eden,—				
Bollard, J. ..	3,629			
Speight, W. J. ..	2,966			
Total ..	6,595	..	8,150	14,220
Parnell,—				
Dickson, J. S. ..	3,585	4,264		
Findlay, Sir J. G. ..	2,971	3,826		
Mack, M. J. ..	1,557	..		
Total ..	8,113	8,090	10,011	15,163
Manukau,—				
Lang, F. W. ..	3,965			
Morton, J. B. ..	1,435			
Stewart, R. D. ..	1,658			
Total ..	7,058	..	8,924	14,668
Franklin,—				
McLarin, J. W. ..	1,816			
Massey, W. F. ..	3,779			
Total ..	5,595	..	7,010	12,277
Thames,—				
Rhodes, T. W. ..	2,783			
Taylor, E. H. ..	2,717			
Total ..	5,500	..	6,702	12,528
Raglan,—				
Bell, A.	894	1,863		
Bollard, R. F. ..	2,435	2,782		
Dromgool, J. C. ..	750	..		
Duncan, W. ..	742	..		
Hewett, R. B. D. ..	470	..		
Total ..	5,291	4,645	6,572	11,813
Ohinemuri,—				
Fletcher, C. A. G. ..	48	..		
Hickey, P. H. ..	1,674	2,134		
McRobie, W. ..	1,547	..		
Poland, H. ..	2,791	3,341		
Total ..	6,060	5,475	7,413	13,819
Waikato,—				
Greenslade, H. G. ..	2,718			
Young, J. A. ..	3,846			
Total ..	6,564	..	7,821	13,013
Tauranga,—				
Herries, W. ..	3,790			
King, R. ..	1,849			
Total ..	5,639	..	7,236	12,234
Bay of Plenty,—				
De Lautour, H. D.	2,642			
MacDonald, W. D. S.	3,177			
Total ..	5,819	..	7,822	12,249
Gisborne,—				
Carroll, Sir J. ..	..	..	..	14,023
Taumarunui,—				
Jennings, W. T. ..	2,621			
Wilson, C. K. ..	2,746			
Total ..	5,367	..	6,788	12,246
Hawke's Bay,—				
Campbell, H. M. ..	2,769	3,980		
Clapham, G. S. ..	940	..		
Fraser, A. L. D. ..	925	..		
Lane, E.	401	..		
Simson, H. I. ..	1,807	2,873		
Total ..	6,842	6,853	8,818	13,387
Napier,—				
Brown, J. V. ..	3,920			
Hill, H. T. ..	2,856			
Total ..	6,776	..	8,416	14,556

Electoral District and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded.		Number of Electors on Roll.	Population at Census, 1911.
	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.		
Waipawa,—				
Hunter, G. ..	3,389			
Jull, A. E. ..	2,820			
Total ..	6,209	..	7,725	12,967
Pahiatua,—				
Escott, J. H. ..	2,281	2,882		
Hawkins, W. J. ..	862	..		
Ross, R. B. ..	2,093	2,309		
Total ..	5,236	5,191	6,323	12,168
Masterton,—				
Herbert, A. H. ..	1,327	..		
Hogg, A. W. ..	2,366	2,664		
Sykes, G. R. ..	2,293	3,245		
Total ..	5,986	5,909	7,292	12,904
Wairarapa,—				
Buchanan, W. C. ..	2,950			
Hornsby, J. T. M.	2,825			
Tanner, C. W. ..	88			
Total ..	5,863	..	6,831	11,563
Egmont,—				
Dive, B. ..	2,682			
Mackenzie, T. ..	3,009			
Total ..	5,691	..	6,672	11,718
Stratford,—				
Hine, J. B. ..	3,006			
McCluggage, J. ..	2,576			
Total ..	5,582	..	6,557	12,334
Taranaki,—				
Bellringer, C. E. ..	2,561			
Forbes, W. ..	343			
Okey, H. J. H. ..	3,315			
Total ..	6,219	..	7,163	13,090
Patea,—				
O'Dea, P. ..	2,286			
Pearce, G. V. ..	3,246			
Train, F. ..	536			
Total ..	6,068	..	7,483	12,724
Wanganui,—				
Hogan, J. T. ..	2,220	2,959		
Hutchison, G. ..	1,690	..		
Mackay, C. E. ..	1,117	..		
Veitch, W. A. ..	2,295	4,115		
Total ..	7,322	7,074	8,871	14,185
Waimarino,—				
Hockly, F. F. ..	2,440	2,591		
Ivess, J. ..	449	..		
Smith, R. W. ..	2,805	3,071		
Total ..	5,694	5,662	8,104	12,255

Electoral District and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded.		Number of Electors on Roll.	Population at Census, 1911.
	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.		
Oroua,—				
Guthrie, D. H. ..	3,176			
Hornblow, R. E. ..	2,084			
Total ..	5,260	..	7,006	12,929
Rangitikei,—				
Collins, C. B. ..	295			
Meldrum, W. ..	2,037			
Newman, E. ..	3,065			
Total ..	5,397	..	6,977	11,524
Palmerston,—				
Buick, D. ..	3,374			
McNab, R. ..	2,542			
Milverton, W. ..	68			
Thomson, W. ..	748			
Total ..	6,732	..	7,951	14,194
Otaki,—				
Brown, B. P. ..	1,028	..		
Field, W. H. ..	1,743	2,496		
Monckton, C. A. W.	1,155	..		
Robertson, J. ..	1,280	2,517		
Total ..	5,206	5,013	6,485	12,157
Hutt,—				
McEwan, J. W. ..	911			
Reardon, M. J. ..	1,540			
Short, R. W. ..	881			
Wilford, T. M. ..	3,471			
Total ..	6,803	..	8,248	14,502
Wellington North,—				
Carey, E. G. ..	1,185			
Herdman, A. L. ..	4,193			
Izard, A. W. ..	2,386			
Total ..	7,764	..	10,654	15,268
Wellington Central,—				
Fisher, F. M. B. ..	2,987	3,813		
Fletcher, R. ..	2,983	3,682		
Freeman, F. ..	180	..		
Young, W. T. ..	1,372	..		
Total ..	7,522	7,495	10,781	15,248
Wellington East,—				
Bolton, F. G. ..	1,242			
Brodie, J. ..	132	..		
[illegible]ren, ...	2,969	3,715		
Newman, A. K. ..	3,371	3,780		
Total ..	7,714	7,495	10,219	15,275
Wellington South,—				
Barber, W. H. P. ..	1,264	..		
Couzens, A. E. ..	185	..		
Hindmarsh, A. H.	2,670	3,598		
Wright, R. A. ..	2,974	3,344		
Total ..	7,093	6,942	9,067	15,238

Electoral District and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Population at Census, 1911.
Wellington Suburbs and Country Districts,—				
Bell, W. H. D. ..	2,431	3,060		
Fitzgerald, J. E. ..	1,214	..		
Luke, J. P. ..	1,032	..		
Moore, F. T. ..	1,273	2,661		
Total ..	5,950	5,721	7,432	14,136
Nelson,—				
Atmore, H. ..	2,865	3,655		
Bishop, G. ..	379	..		
Hampson, W. S. ..	570	..		
MacMahon, G. ..	800	..		
Moffatt, W. G. ..	1,371	2,139		
Total ..	5,985	5,794	7,436	13,287
Wairau,—				
Duncan, J. ..	2,725	3,086		
McCallum, R. ..	2,467	3,228		
Wiffen, A. ..	1,069	..		
Total ..	6,261	6,314	7,509	12,926
Motueka,—				
McKenzie, R. ..	2,710			
Smith, F. W. O. ..	1,606			
Total ..	4,316	..	5,917	11,503
Buller,—				
Colvin, J. ..	3,143			
Munro, F. F. ..	2,993			
Total ..	6,136	..	7,409	12,618
Grey,—				
Guinness, Sir A. R.	3,677			
Webb, P. C. ..	2,539			
Total ..	6,216	..	7,623	12,658
Westland,—				
Michel, H. L. ..	3,172			
Seddon, T. E. Y. ..	3,443			
Total ..	6,615	..	7,213	12,166
Hurunui,—				
Forbes, G. W. ..	2,940			
Macfarlane, D. D.	2,001			
Total ..	4,941	..	6,306	11,441
Kaiapoi,—				
Blackwell, J. H. ..	1,453	..		
Buddo, D. ..	2,219	3,000		
Moore, R. ..	2,314	2,791		
Total ..	5,986	5,791	6,915	11,927
Christchurch North,—				
Hall, J. D. ..	3,612	3,878		
Isitt, L. M. ..	4,134	4,627		
Petherick, J. E. ..	727	..		
Total ..	8,473	8,505	9,907	15,225

Electoral District and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes Recorded. First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Population at Census, 1911.
Christchurch East,—				
Cooke, F. R. ..	418	..		
Davey, T. H. ..	2,360	4,042		
Hunter, H. ..	2,356	..		
Thacker, H. T. J...	2,492	2,861		
Total ..	7,626	6,903	9,155	15,189
Christchurch South,—				
Ell, H. G. ..	3,690			
Howard, E. T. ..	540			
Whiting, G. R. ..	3,059			
Total ..	7,289	..	8,701	15,172
Lyttelton,—				
Cook, C. ..	2,081			
Laurenson, G. ..	4,160			
Total ..	6,241	..	7,537	14,189
Riccarton,—				
Drummond, T. L...	162	..		
Ensor, C. H. ..	2,059	2,603		
Sullivan, D. G. ..	1,518	..		
Witty, G. ..	3,062	3,976		
Total ..	6,801	6,579	8,095	14,126
Avon,—				
Jameson, J. O. ..	1,062	..		
McCombs, J. ..	2,817	3,583		
Russell, G. W. ..	3,040	3,854		
Smith, W. R. ..	798	..		
Total ..	7,717	7,437	8,784	15,155
Ellesmere,—				
Armstrong, G. ..	1,519			
Rhodes, R. H. ..	3,100			
Rowell, F. ..	691			
Total ..	5,310	..	6,556	11,822
Selwyn,—				
Dickie, W. J. ..	2,734			
Hardy, C. A. C. ..	2,463			
Total ..	5,197	..	6,283	11,474
Ashburton,—				
Kennedy, J. ..	1,534	2,319		
Maslin, W. S. ..	1,153	..		
McLachlan, J. ..	418	..		
Nosworthy, W. ..	2,864	3,232		
Total ..	5,969	5,551	7,084	12,025
Temuka,—				
Armitage, G. W. ..	910			
Buxton, T. ..	2,902			
Jeffries, W. ..	1,530			
Total ..	5,342	..	6,482	11,575

Electoral District and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes Recorded. First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Population at Census, 1911.
Timaru,—				
Angland, W. ..	497	..		
Craigie, J.. ..	3,152	3,906		
Moore, J. H. ..	1,923	2,680		
Reader, J. ..	1,636	..		
Total ..	7,208	6,586	8,592	14,298
Waitaki,—				
Macpherson, J. A.	1,736	2,525		
Paul, W. G. ..	1,572	..		
Smith, F. H. ..	2,047	2,609		
Total ..	5,355	5,134	6,198	11,573
Oamaru,—				
Duncan, T. Y. ..	1,805			
Lee, E. P. ..	3,169			
Milligan, R. ..	1,318			
Total ..	6,292	..	7,194	13,392
Otago Central,—				
Bennetts, J. ..	790			
Mason, W. D. ..	1,544			
Scott, R. ..	3,354			
Total ..	5,688	..	6,881	12,137
Dunedin North,—				
Douglas, R. R. ..	2,420	3,423		
Loudon, J. ..	1,751	..		
Thomson, G. M. ..	3,797	4,182		
Total ..	7,968	7,605	9,233	15,141
Dunedin West,—				
Bedford, H. D. ..	3,635	3,822		
Millar, J. A. ..	3,958	4,461		
Munro, J. W. ..	778	..		
Total ..	8,371	8,283	10,829	15,106
Dunedin Central,—				
Arnold, J. F. ..	2,498			
Macpherson, D. ..	1,452			
Statham, C. E. ..	4,042			
Total ..	7,992	..	9,156	15,092
Dunedin South,—				
McManus, J. E. ..	3,426			
Sidey, T. K. ..	4,171			
Total ..	7,597	..	8,853	15,110
Chalmers,—				
Clark, E. H. ..	2,850	3,029		
Dickson, J. M. ..	1,376	..		
Johnson, J. T. ..	1,476	2,703		
McCarthy, A. P. ..	578	..		
Total ..	6,280	5,732	7,372	13,226
Bruce,—				
Allen, J... ..	3,138			
McKinlay, P. ..	2,463			
Total ..	5,601	..	6,683	11,433
Clutha,—				
Livingstone, G. ..	2,246			
Malcolm, A. S. ..	2,621			
Total ..	4,867	..	6,236	11,712
Wakatipu,—				
Fraser, W. ..	2,753			
Horn, J... ..	2,482			
Total ..	5,235	..	6,036	11,647
Mataura,—				
Anderson, G. J. ..	3,096			
MacGibbon, J. ..	2,239			
Total ..	5,335	..	6,627	12,304
Wallace,—				
Carmichael, A. ..	1,190			
King, J. ..	682			
Thomson, J. C. ..	3,152			
Total ..	5,024	..	6,037	11,468
Invercargill,—				
Farrant, H. ..	2,043	..		
Fleming, T. ..	2,104	3,069		
Hanan, J. A. ..	3,115	3,736		
Total ..	7,262	6,805	8,645	14,645
Awarua,—				
Hamilton, J. R. ..	2,265			
Morris, W. A. ..	152			
Ward, Sir J. G. ..	2,893			
Total ..	5,310	..	6,218	11,715

For Maori Representatives.

(Polling-day, 19th December, 1911; number of polling-places, 377.

Of a Maori population amounting to 49,844 persons at the census of 1911, 11,768 voted at the general election held in December, 1911, a decrease of 4,708 on the number who voted at the election of 1908. This large decrease is due to the fact that contests were held in only three of the four electorates. In 1893 the voters numbered 11,269, or 1,739 persons fewer than in 1896, when 13,008 Maoris recorded their votes, while at the general election held in December, 1899, the number of Maoris who voted was 13,628; in 1902 it was 14,271; in 1905, 16,045; in 1908, 16,365; while in 1911 the number decreased to 11,768.

The number of votes recorded in the several districts for each candidate was:—

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded for each Candidate.	Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded for each Candidate.
Northern Maori:		*Western Maori:*	
Te Rangihiroa	1,032	Maui Pomare	2,464
Riapo Timoti Puhipi ..	627	Henare Kaihau ..	1,899
Jehu Moetara	500	Pepene Eketone ..	1,470
Wiri Nehua	455	Tarapipipi Taingakawa	581
Hemi te Paa	414	Ngarangi Katitia ..	560
Herepete Rapibana ..	295	Pomare Heteraka ..	19
Eru Ihaka	287		
Kaka Porowini	261	Total	6,993
Wiremu Tuauru Kowhai	43		
Rehana Netana ..	26	*Southern Maori:*	
Hiurua Tito	25	Taare Parata	264
		John Hopere Wharewiti	
Total	3,965	Uru	233
		Tahuaroa Karira Watson	131
Eastern Maori:		Teone Matapura Erihana	84
Apirana Turupa Ngata		James Apes	80
(unopposed)	..	Haimona Patete ..	18
Total	..	Total	810

Total number of votes recorded in all Maori Electorates .. 11,768

By-elections since 1911.

Egmont By-election, 1912.

A by-election was held in the Egmont Electorate on 17th September, 1912, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. T. Mackenzie. Two candidates presented themselves for election, David Lyon Abbott Astbury and Charles Anderson Wilkinson, the latter being returned by a majority of 582 votes. Following are details of the voting:—

Candidate.	Votes polled.
Wilkinson, C. A.	2,721
Astbury, D. L. A.	2,139
Informal	11
Total votes recorded	4,871

The roll prepared for the election contained 6,127 names; the percentage of voters to total number of electors on the roll was thus 79·50.

Grey By-election, 1913.

In consequence of the death of Sir Arthur Guinness on 10th June, 1913, a by-election to fill the vacancy for the Grey seat was rendered necessary. Three candidates were nominated, and the voting resulted as follows:—

Candidate.	Votes polled.	
	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Hannan, Michael	2,039	..
Michel, Henry Leslie	2,189	2,811
Webb, Patrick Charles	2,091	3,477
Total valid votes	6,319	6,288

There were, in addition, 21 informal votes at the first ballot and 45 at the second.

The number of electors who recorded their votes at either first or second ballot (or both) was 6,504, or 84·38 per cent. of the total number on the roll (7,708.)

Lyttelton By-election, 1913.

Mr. George Laurenson, member for Lyttelton, died on 19th November, 1913, and a by-election for that seat was held on 9th December. Five candidates were nominated, and Messrs. J. McCombs and M. J. Miller were left to contest the second ballot, Mr. McCombs being elected. The names of the candidates, with the numbers of votes polled, are as follows:—

Candidate.	Votes polled.	
	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Laurenson, James Bain	922	..
McCombs, James	2,075	2,628
Miller, Malcolm James	1,560	2,402
Radcliffe, William	97	..
Thacker, Henry Thomas Joynt	263	..
Total valid votes	4,917	5,030

The number of electors on the roll on the occasion of the Lyttelton by-election was 6,652 (3,542 men and 3,110 women.) Of these, 5,052 (2,704 men and 2,348 women) recorded votes at either first or second ballot or at both.

Occupations of Members of House of Representatives.

The occupations of European members show that farmers or run-holders furnish more members than any other class. There were twenty-seven of these returned in 1911. There were eleven barristers or solicitors, and four journalists. The number of members returned in 1902, 1905, 1908, and 1911 was seventy-six, against seventy in 1896 and 1899:—

Occupations.	1896.	1899.	1902.	1905.	1908.	1911.
Professional—						
Scientist	—	—	—	—	1	1
Minister of religion	—	—	—	—	1	—
Law student	—	—	—	—	1	1
Secretary, Y.M.C.A.	—	—	—	1	1	—
Barrister, solicitor	5	9	10	9	8	11
Journalist	9	8	5	5	6	4
Mining advocate, interpreter, lecturer, teacher	3	4	1	3	1	—
Chemist	—	—	1	1	1	—
Dentist	—	—	—	—	—	1
Doctor of medicine	—	—	—	—	—	1
Master mariner	—	—	—	—	—	1
Instructor technical school	—	—	—	—	—	1
Domestic—						
Hotelkeeper	—	—	1	—	—	—
Commercial—						
Insurance manager	—	—	—	1	1	—
Land-broker, estate agent	—	—	2	3	2	1
Auctioneer	1	1	2	—	—	—
Director of financial company	—	1	1	1	1	—
Native agent	—	1	1	1	—	—
Stationer, bookseller, draper, grocer, butcher	3	6	5	3	2	3
Merchant, iron-merchant, timber-merchant	3	2	4	3	5	6
Storekeeper	1	2	2	2	1	—
Commission agent, clerk, accountant, commercial traveller	3	2	3	3	2	3
Transport and Communication—						
Coach-proprietor	—	—	1	—	—	—

Occupation.	1896.	1899.	190	1905.	1908.	1911.
Industrial—						
Tailor, shoemaker, dyer	2	2	3	3	1	—
Millowner, ship-rigger, builder, metallurgical engineer, mine-manager ..	4	2	2	2	1	2
Railway employee	—	—	—	1	1	—
Blacksmith	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mechanical engineer, engine-driver ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Painter, sign-writer	—	—	—	—	1	2
Builder and contractor	—	—	—	—	1	—
Secretary, Workers' Union	—	—	—	—	1	1
Printer, newspaper-proprietor ..	—	—	2	1	2	1
Farmer	11	13	12	16	16	21
Sheep-farmer, runholder, grazier, stock-owner	14	7	9	5	9	6
Brewer	—	—	—	—	—	1
Contractor	3	3	3	3	1	1
Others—						
Settler, gentleman, &c.	8	7	5	8	7	6

VOTING AT SUCCESSIVE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

A summary of the population, number of electors on the rolls, and the total number of votes recorded at each of the last seven general elections is next given :—

Year.	Total Population at Last Census.	Total Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Votes recorded.			Total Number of Electors who recorded their Votes.
			For Members elected.	For Candidates defeated.	Total.	
1893 ..	626,359	302,997	153,663	149,413	303,076	220,082
1896 ..	703,119	339,230	184,929	174,475	359,404	258,254
1899 ..	703,119	373,744	202,324	185,305	387,629	279,330
1902 ..	772,504	415,789	235,083	181,879	416,962	318,859
1905 ..	772,504	476,473	216,378	173,811	390,189	396,657
1908 ..	888,376	537,003	233,328	177,178	410,506	428,648
1911 ..	1,008,206	590,042	257,349	208,219	465,568*	492,912*

* The difference between these totals is owing to the fact that 23,201 persons who voted at the first ballot refrained from doing so on the second occasion, and 4,143 votes were rejected as informal.

Previous to the general election of 1905 the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin each formed a single electorate returning three members, consequently every elector on the rolls of these places could exercise one vote for each of three candidates. The total of votes recorded was therefore greatly in excess of the number of persons who voted. In 1903 these cities were divided into single electorates, each returning one member, so that now in no case may any elector vote for more than one candidate.

In the succeeding table will be found a statement giving the results of each general election since the year 1853 for purposes of European representation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES HELD SINCE THE YEAR 1853.

Parliament.	Year of General Election.	Number of Names on Roll of Electors.	Number of Members returned.	Number of Members returned unopposed.	Numbers of Votes recorded (or of Voters recording Votes).	Population at End of Year.	Average Number of		
							Persons to each Member.	Persons to each Elector.	Electors to each Member.
First ..	1853	[1] 5,934	37	*	*	30,000	811	5·1	160
Second ..	1855	[2] 10,324	37	*	*	87,192	1,005	3·6	279
Third ..	1861	13,466	53	*	*	79,711	1,504	5·9	254
Fourth ..	1866	[3] 33,338	72	*	*	190,607	2,647	5·7	463
Fifth ..	1871	47,275	74	*	*	248,400	3,357	5·3	639
Sixth ..	1875	61,755	84	*	*	375,856	4,474	6·1	735
Seventh ..	1879	82,271	84	14	43,776	463,729	5,521	5·6	979
Eighth ..	1881	120,972	91	11	69,985	500,910	5,505	4·1	1,329
Ninth ..	1884	137,686	91	11	74,672	564,304	6,201	4·1	1,513
Tenth ..	1887	175,410	91	5	111,911	603,361	6,630	3·4	1,928
Eleventh ..	1890	183,171	70	6	136,337	625,508	8,936	3·4	2,617
Twelfth ..	1893	[4]302,997	70	3	[4][5]220,082	672,265	9,604	2·2	4,328
Thirteenth ..	1896	[4]339,230	70	..	[4][5]258,254	714,162	10,202	2·1	4,853
Fourteenth ..	1899	[4]373,744	70	3	[4][5]279,330	756,505	10,807	2·0	5,339
Fifteenth ..	1902	[4]415,789	76	..	[4][5]318,859	807,929	10,631	1·9	5,471
Sixteenth ..	1905	[4]476,473	76	..	[4][5]396,657	882,462	11,611	1·9	6,269
Seventeenth ..	1908	[4]537,003	76	..	[4][5]428,648	960,642	12,640	1·8	7,066
Eighteenth ..	1911	[4]590,042	76	1	[4][5]492,912	1,025,406	13,492	1·7	7,764

* Information not obtainable.

[1] Including 100, the estimated number in Akaroa district, for which there is no return.
[2] Including 800, the estimated number in the electorates of Town of New Plymouth, Grey and Bell, and Omata, for which districts there are no returns.
[3] Electors for the Electoral District of "The Otago Goldfields" not included.
[4] Men and women.
[5] Voters recording votes.

SECTION X.—LICENSES, LOCAL OPTION, ETC.

Census Returns.

The total number of persons engaged in or connected with the sale or manufacture of wine, spirits, beer, cordials, &c., was returned at the census of 1911 as under:—

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Hotelkeeper	1,207	166	1,373
Relative assisting	64	1,131	1,195
Manager, clerk	124	50	174
Hotel servant	2,036	2,643	4,679
Manager, secretary, steward, servant of club-house	259	34	293
Barman, barmaid	500	543	1,043
Wine, spirits, ale, merchant	64	1	65
Assistant	23	..	23
Clerk, book-keeper, accountant, traveller, storeman, carter	137	..	137
Cordial, &c., merchant, salesman	2	..	2
Brewer, bottler	119	1	120
Manager, clerk, traveller	135	6	141
Relative assisting, apprentice	1	..	1
Cellarman, assistant, carter, &c.	581	1	582
Maltster and assistant	121	..	121
Winemaker, bottler	8	..	8
Cordial, &c., maker	260	4	264
Clerk, book-keeper, traveller, assistant	372	10	382
Relative assisting	12	1	13
Totals	6,025	4,591	10,616

Licenses and Licensed Houses.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1913, 1,869 licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors were granted. Of these, 1,218 were publicans' and accommodation licenses, 5 New Zealand wine, 61 packet, 158 wholesale, and 427 conditional licenses. The fees paid amounted to £42,456, and formed part of the revenue of the local governing bodies of the districts in which the licenses were issued. Particulars are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1912-13, AND THE AMOUNT OF FEES PAID TO LOCAL BODIES THEREFOR.

Licenses.	In Counties.	In Boroughs.	In Town Districts.	Total.
Publicans' licenses	404	592	32	1,028
Accommodation licenses ..	190	..	..	190
Total licensed houses ..	594	592	32	1,218
New Zealand wine licenses ..	..	5	..	5
Packet licenses	6	55	..	61
Wholesale licenses	7	149	2	158
Conditional licenses	331	93	3	427
Total licenses granted ..	938	894	37	1,869
Amount of license fees paid to local bodies	£13,495	£27,670	£1,291	£42,456

The average number of persons to each licensed house in counties, boroughs, and town districts respectively for 1912-13 is next shown:—

	Number of Licensed Houses.*	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons to each Licensed House.
Counties	594	469,000	790
Boroughs	592	549,000	927
Town districts†	32	20,000	626
Totals	1,218	1,038,000	852

* *I.e.*, houses holding publicans' or accommodation licenses. † Including only such districts as do not form part of counties.

In 1911-12 the number of licensed houses in counties was 617, those in boroughs 590, and those in town districts 28, giving a total of 1,235 houses, 17 more than in 1912-13. The average number of persons to a licensed house increased from 824 in 1911-12 to 852 in 1912-13.

The annual fees paid for licenses are—

	£
(1.) For a publican's license—	
(*a.*) Within the limits of a borough or town district ..	40*
(*b.*) Outside the aforesaid limits	25
(2.) For a New Zealand wine license	1
(3.) For an accommodation license, a sum to be determined by the Licensing Committee, not exceeding..	20
(4.) For a packet license—	
(*a.*) For a vessel exceeding 50 tons register	10
(*b.*) For a vessel not exceeding 50 tons register	5
(5.) For a wholesale license	20
(6.) For a conditional license, according to duration of license, a sum not exceeding	30

* Between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night. For an eleven-o'clock license an additional £5 must be paid.

The approximate capital value of the licensed houses in the counties was stated at £686,838, in certain of the boroughs at £1,337,624, and in the town districts at £75,290. There was, besides, an annual value of £120,706 for other licensed houses in the boroughs, which, capitalized at 6 per cent., would represent £2,011,767. The capital value of all licensed houses would therefore be about £4,111,519.

Breaches of Licensing Laws.

During 1913 there were 158 convictions (all of males) against publicans and 2,291 convictions (2,104 of males and 187 of females) against others for breaches of the licensing laws.

Sly-grog Selling.

There were 207 charges of selling liquor without a license (including storing liquor for sale) investigated in 1913 in the Magistrates' Courts with the following results: 29 were discharged for want of prosecution or want of evidence, 57 dismissed on the merits, and 121 convicted.

The fines imposed on sly-grog sellers during 1913 amounted to £1,714, as against £1,440 in 1912.

Local Option.

Each electoral district constituted in New Zealand for the election of a member of the House of Representatives is a licensing district, and electors for the House of Representatives are also electors under the licensing laws. Three of the electorates in the four chief centres, Auckland (East, Central, and West), Wellington (North, Central, and East), Christchurch (North, East, and South), and Dunedin (North, Central, and West) in each case form one electorate for the purpose of taking a local-option poll.

The local no-license and national prohibition polls are taken on the same day as the general election of members of the House of Representatives.

At every licensing poll there is submitted for the determination of the electors of every licensing district (other than a no-license district) the question whether licenses shall continue in that district.

The method of determining the result of the poll in each district by the Returning Officer is as follows:—

(1.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of the continuance of existing licenses is an absolute majority of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is deemed to be carried, and the licenses continue until the next poll, subject to certain provisions in special cases.

(2.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of the proposal that no license shall be granted is not less than three-fifths of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is declared to be carried.

(3.) If neither of the proposals respecting licenses is carried by the prescribed majority, the licenses continue as they are until next poll, subject to certain provisions in special cases.

If, as the result of a previous decision, there be no licenses existing in a district, the questions submitted to the electors of such district shall be whether licenses be restored or not restored, but a three-fifths majority in favour of restoration is needed in order to carry that issue.

When the population of any riding or county in which the Counties Act, 1908, is in force, or any road district outside of any such county, has suddenly increased in a large degree, and a petition signed by not less than 100 residents thereof, has been presented to the Governor praying that power be granted to the Licensing Committee to issue publicans' licenses, the Governor may, unless the determination of the electors has been previously made that no licenses shall be granted, by Order in Council grant such authority, and thereupon publicans' licenses may be granted in the said riding or road district, at the ratio of one licensed house to every 700 persons residing within a radius of two miles from such licensed house.

National Prohibition.

The Licensing Act now in force provides for a poll to be taken on the question of national prohibition, in addition to the local option poll. If the total number of votes recorded in favour of national prohibition is not less than three-fifths of the total number of the votes so recorded throughout New Zealand, the determination of the electors shall be deemed to be in favour of national prohibition; and this determination shall, when it comes into force, supersede the determination of the electors of any licensing district. Any such determination in favour of national prohibition shall come into force on the expiration of four years after the date of the general election on which the licensing polls were taken, and shall remain in force until superseded by a determination of the electors in favour of restoration.

The first poll on national prohibition was taken in 1911, when nearly 56 per cent. of the valid votes recorded were in favour of the proposal. Detailed results are given further on in this section.

National Restoration.

The Act further provides that at the first general election of members of Parliament held after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the determination of the electors in favour of national prohibition, and at every general election thereafter so long as that determination remains in force, a licensing poll shall be taken, and at that poll there shall be submitted to the electors of each licensing district the question whether licenses shall be restored in the Dominion. If the result of the polls is that the total number of votes recorded in favour of the proposal that licenses be restored

is not less than three-fifths of all the votes recorded, then that proposal shall be deemed to be carried. Any determination in favour of restoration shall come into force on the expiration of three months after the poll has been taken.

Employment of Barmaids.

Under the Licensing Amendment Act of 1910 no female is permitted to serve in any capacity in the bar of any licensed premises while the bar is open for the sale of liquor, with the exception of (*a*) the wife, sister, or daughter of the licensee; (*b*) the licensee, being a woman; (*c*) any person registered as a barmaid. The Barmaids Registration Act, 1912, prohibits the employment of unregistered barmaids in private as well as in public bars. Under the latter Act registration of barmaids cannot be effected after 1st June, 1913.

Result of Local Option Poll, 1911.

The local option poll taken on 7th December, 1911, did not result in any alteration of the position in licensing districts. No-license was not carried in any license district, nor was restoration carried in any no-license district. The details of the voting were as follows:—

District.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including Informal).			For Continuance.	For No-license.	Number of Valid Votes recorded.
		Men.	Women.	Total.			
License Districts.							
Bay of Islands	6,522	3,790	1,426	5,216	2,438	2,618	5,056
Marsden	7,064	3,419	2,345	5,764	2,460	3,156	5,616
Kaipara	6,300	3,356	1,957	5,313	2,304	2,618	4,922
Waitemata	8,809	3,846	3,743	7,589	3,266	3,856	7,122
Auckland	28,545	12,127	10,269	22,396	11,409	10,481	21,890
Parnell	10,011	4,114	4,482	8,596	3,961	4,037	7,998
Manukau	8,924	3,597	3,561	7,158	3,038	3,899	6,937
Franklin	7,010	3,165	2,476	5,641	2,459	3,047	5,506
Raglan	6,572	3,338	2,227	5,565	2,192	3,065	5,257
Thames	6,702	3,292	2,342	5,634	2,767	2,717	5,484
Tauranga	7,236	3,426	2,332	5,758	2,769	2,810	5,579
Waikato	7,821	3,706	2,985	6,691	2,939	3,571	6,510
Bay of Plenty ..	7,822	4,143	1,741	5,884	3,068	2,622	5,690
Taumarunui ..	6,788	3,687	1,709	5,396	2,972	2,247	5,219
Gisborne	9,050	4,068	2,744	6,812	3,422	3,260	6,682
Hawke's Bay ..	8,818	4,764	2,578	7,342	3,738	2,874	6,612
Napier	8,416	3,748	3,167	6,915	3,735	2,958	6,693
Waipawa	7,725	3,552	2,751	6,303	3,043	3,067	6,110
Pahiatua	6,323	3,226	2,316	5,542	2,542	2,572	5,114
Wairarapa	6,831	3,533	2,421	5,954	3,321	2,511	5,832
Stratford	6,557	3,412	2,216	5,628	2,578	2,825	5,403
Taranaki	7,163	3,238	3,056	6,294	2,849	3,161	6,010
Egmont	6,672	3,357	2,397	5,754	2,510	2,959	5,469
Patea	7,483	3,496	2,654	6,150	2,754	3,163	5,917
Wanganui	8,871	3,962	3,756	7,718	3,574	3,625	7,199
Waimarino	8,104	4,018	2,049	6,067	3,520	2,055	5,575
Oroua	7,006	2,998	2,351	5,349	2,541	2,674	5,216
Rangitikei	6,977	3,170	2,292	5,462	2,819	2,417	5,236

District.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including Informal).			For Continuance.	For No-license.	Number of Valid Votes recorded.
		Men.	Women.	Total.			
License Districts—continued.							
Palmerston ..	7,951	3,483	3,332	6,815	3,479	3,113	6,592
Otaki	6,485	3,335	2,191	5,526	2,652	2,447	5,099
Hutt	8,248	3,643	3,253	6,896	3,616	3,146	6,762
Wellington.. ..	31,654	12,283	11,720	24,003	12,565	10,111	22,676
Nelson	7,436	3,142	3,174	6,316	3,099	2,742	5,841
Motueka	5,917	2,736	1,605	4,341	2,457	1,794	4,251
Buller	7,409	3,824	2,347	6,171	2,884	3,142	6,026
Grey	7,623	3,650	2,637	6,287	3,546	2,547	6,093
Westland	7,213	4,110	2,564	6,656	4,066	2,291	6,357
Wairau	7,509	3,727	2,926	6,653	3,480	2,625	6,105
Hurunui	6,306	3,077	1,915	4,992	2,940	1,911	4,851
Kaiapoi	6,915	3,320	2,950	6,270	2,821	3,026	5,847
Christchurch ..	27,763	11,543	12,794	24,337	12,073	11,073	23,146
Riccarton	8,095	3,588	3,471	7,059	3,509	3,140	6,649
Avon	8,784	3,813	4,202	8,015	3,841	3,736	7,577
Lyttelton	7,537	3,350	2,970	6,320	3,216	2,961	6,177
Ellesmere	6,556	3,001	2,393	5,394	2,730	2,461	5,191
Selwyn	6,283	3,101	2,134	5,235	2,859	2,266	5,125
Timaru	8,592	3,769	3,670	7,439	3,402	3,755	7,157
Temuka	6,482	3,067	2,321	5,388	2,683	2,548	5,231
Waitaki	6,198	3,224	2,370	5,594	2,659	2,616	5,275
Otago Central ..	6,881	3,404	2,324	5,728	2,858	2,725	5,583
Dunedin	29,258	11,647	13,332	24,979	11,750	12,366	24,116
Dunedin South ..	8,853	4,003	3,770	7,773	3,809	3,833	7,642
Chalmers	7,372	3,336	3,186	6,522	2,743	3,457	6,200
Wakatipu	6,036	3,259	2,000	5,259	3,060	2,025	5,085
Wallace	6,037	3,179	1,916	5,095	2,650	2,283	4,933
Awarua	6,218	3,147	2,245	5,392	2,588	2,633	5,221
Totals ..	499,733	230,309	186,037	416,346	205,023	193,638	398,661
No-license Districts.					For Restoration.	For Non-restoration.	
Eden	8,150	3,409	3,277	6,686	2,012	4,511	6,523
Grey Lynn.. ..	8,536	3,618	3,800	7,418	2,031	4,768	6,799
Ohinemuri	7,413	3,657	2,615	6,272	3,073	2,958	6,031
Masterton	7,292	3,297	3,087	6,384	3,044	2,875	5,919
Wellington South ..	9,067	3,656	3,801	7,457	3,035	3,979	7,014
Wellington Suburbs and Country Districts	7,432	3,244	3,029	6,273	2,548	3,305	5,853
Ashburton	7,084	3,443	2,748	6,191	3,175	2,709	5,884
Oamaru	7,194	3,223	3,125	6,348	2,890	3,295	6,185
Bruce	6,633	3,080	2,585	5,665	2,381	3,179	5,560
Clutha	6,236	2,937	1,951	4,888	2,067	2,723	4,790
Mataura	6,627	3,304	2,067	5,371	2,402	2,828	5,230
Invercargill ..	8,645	3,877	3,736	7,613	3,344	3,888	7,232
Totals ..	90,309	40,745	35,821	76,566	32,002	41,018	73,020
Grand totals ..	590,042	271,054	221,858	492,912	237,025	234,656	471,681

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 205,023 votes were recorded in favour of continuing existing licenses—not including twelve districts, Eden, Grey Lynn, Ohinemuri, Masterton, Wellington South, Wellington Suburbs and Country Districts, Ashburton, Oamaru, Bruce, Clutha, Mataura, and Invercargill, where 32,002 votes were recorded for the restoration of the licenses cancelled at the polls taken in previous years. The number of votes cast for no-license was 234,656 (including 41,018 votes cast for non-restoration in no-license districts).

No-license was not carried in any of the fifty-six license districts, and in the twelve districts where no-license was in force non-restoration was carried. In twenty-five (thirty-eight in 1908) districts —Bay of Islands, Marsden, Kaipara, Waitemata, Parnell, Manukau, Franklin, Raglan, Waikato, Tauranga, Waipawa, Pahiatua, Stratford, Taranaki, Egmont, Patea, Wanganui, Oroua, Buller, Kaiapoi, Timaru, Dunedin, Dunedin South, Chalmers, and Awarua —a majority of the votes polled was for no-license, but not in sufficient numbers to make up the three-fifths required to carry that issue. Of the total number who voted (492,912, including those whose votes were informal), 271,054, or 54·99 per cent. were men and 221,858, or 45·01 per cent., were women. Compared with the polling in the year 1908, this shows a numerical increase of 35,500, or 15·07 per cent., on the part of the men, and 35,459, or 19·02 per cent., on the part of the women.

VOTING AT SUCCESSIVE POLLS.

A comparison for the years 1896, 1899, 1902, 1905, 1908, and 1911 of the votes recorded and the number of persons who went to the poll is shown in the next table :—

Year.	Number of Persons on Rolls.	Number of Persons who recorded Votes (including informal).			Votes recorded for		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Continuance	Reduction	No License.
1896 ..	339,230	151,235	108,663	259,898	139,580	94,555	98,312
1899 ..	373,744	163,006	122,419	285,425	143,961	109,450	120,542
1902 ..	415,789	180,294	138,565	318,859	148,449	132,240	151,524
1905 ..	476,473	221,674	174,743	396,417	182,884	151,057	198,768
1908 ..	537,003	235,554	186,399	421,953	188,140	162,562	221,471
1911 ..	590,042	271,054	221,858	492,912	237,025	*—	234,656

* NOTE.—Reduction issue was not submitted to electors in 1911.

The increases in the number of votes recorded for no-license or reduction up to the year 1908 are prominent features in the above table, while the figures for the 1911 poll shows a majority for continuance of 2,369.

The table following shows the districts in which no-license has been carried, with particulars of votes for no-license and continuance (omitting votes for reduction), and of votes for and against the restoration of licenses at subsequent polls.

District.	No-license carried.			Voting on Restoration Issue at subsequent Polls.					
				1905.		1908.		1911.	
	Year.	Votes for.	Votes against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Clutha	1893	1,642	487	1,495	2,536	981	1,839	2,067	2,723
Ashburton	1902	2,870	1,734	2,663	2,458	3,085	2,636	3,175	2,709
Mataura	„	2,939	1,877	2,048	2,995	2,013	2,544	2,402	2,828
Grey Lynn	1905	3,426	1,941	..	..	2,050	5,076	2,031	4,768
Oamaru	„	3,142	1,818	..	..	1,946	2,849	2,890	3,295
Invercargill	„	3,409	2,573	..	..	2,394	3,046	3,344	3,888
Eden	1908	4,057	2,249	..	..	..	..	2,012	4,511
Ohinemuri	„	3,333	2,035	..	..	..	..	3,073	2,958
Masterton	„	3,287	2,111	..	..	..	..	3,044	2,875
Wellington South ..	„	4,054	2,241	..	..	..	..	3,035	3,979
Wellington Suburbs and Country Districts	„	4,334	2,448	..	..	..	..	2,548	3,305
Bruce	„	2,988	1,872	..	..	..	..	2,381	3,179

NOTE.—The voting for restoration in Clutha in 1896 was 1,618 for and 1,989 against; in 1899, 1,393 for and 2,170 against; in 1902, 1,368 for and 2,245 against.

In addition to the above districts which declared for no-license at the periods stated, the following districts carried the no-license issue in 1902, but the polls were subsequently declared void: Newtown (Wellington South)—For continuance, 1,869; for no-license, 2,995. Chalmers—For continuance, 1,676; for no-license, 2,773. Bruce—For continuance, 1,525; for no-license, 2,372.

RESULT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION POLL, 1911.

In addition to "local no-license," the question was submitted to the determination of the electors in 1911 whether "national prohibition" should come into force throughout the Dominion, and the following table shows the detailed result:—

District.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including Informal).			Against National Prohibition.	For National Prohibition.	Number of Valid Votes recorded.
		Men.	Women.	Total.			
License Districts.							
Bay of Islands ..	6,522	3,790	1,426	5,216	2,074	2,967	5,041
Marsden	7,064	3,419	2,345	5,764	2,158	3,438	5,596
Kaipara	6,300	3,356	1,957	5,313	1,995	2,859	4,854
Waitemata .. .	8,809	3,846	3,743	7,589	2,970	4,065	7,035
Auckland	28,545	12,127	10,269	22,396	10,297	11,283	21,580
Parnell	10,011	4,114	4,482	8,596	3,701	4,162	7,863
Manukau	8,924	3,597	3,561	7,158	2,845	4,002	6,847
Franklin	7,010	3,165	2,476	5.641	2,336	3,095	5,431

District.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including Informal).			Against National Prohibition.	For National Prohibition.	Number of Valid Votes recorded.
		Men.	Women.	Total.			
License Districts.—continued.							
Raglan	6,572	3,338	2,227	5,565	1,918	3,272	5,190
Thames	6,702	3,292	2,342	5,634	2,353	3,070	5,423
Tauranga	7,236	3,426	2,332	5,758	2,302	3,201	5,503
Waikato	7,821	3,706	2,985	6,691	2,488	3,977	6,465
Bay of Plenty ..	7,822	4,143	1,741	5,884	2,353	3,259	5,612
Taumarunui ..	6,788	3,687	1,709	5,396	2,596	2,623	5,219
Gisborne	9,050	4,068	2,744	6,812	2,850	3,753	6,603
Hawke's Bay ..	8,818	4,764	2,578	7,342	2,908	3,642	6,550
Napier	8,416	3,748	3,167	6,915	3,023	3,618	6,641
Waipawa	7,725	3,552	2,751	6,303	2,457	3,595	6,052
Pahiatua	6,323	3,226	2,316	5,542	2,076	2,969	5,045
Wairarapa	6,831	3,533	2,421	5,954	2,902	2,794	5,696
Stratford	6,557	3,412	2,216	5,628	2,114	3,282	5,396
Taranaki	7,163	3,238	3,056	6,294	2,347	3,639	5,986
Egmont	6,672	3,357	2,397	5,754	1,937	3,513	5,450
Patea	7,483	3,496	2,654	6,150	2,209	3,659	5,868
Wanganui	8,871	3,962	3,756	7,718	2,945	4,208	7,153
Waimarino	8,104	4,018	2,049	6,067	2,777	2,684	5,461
Oroua	7,006	2,998	2,351	5,349	2,042	3,115	5,157
Rangitikei	6,977	3,170	2,292	5,462	2,324	2,850	5,174
Palmerston ..	7,951	3,483	3,332	6,815	2,848	3,716	6,564
Otaki	6,485	3,335	2,191	5,526	2,197	2,812	5,009
Hutt	8,248	3,643	3,253	6,896	3,014	3,661	6,675
Wellington	31,654	12,283	11,720	24,003	11,086	11,243	22,329
Nelson	7,436	3,142	3,174	6,316	2,776	2,877	5,653
Motueka	5,917	2,736	1,605	4,341	2,104	2,040	4,144
Buller	7,409	3,824	2,347	6,171	2,296	3,609	5,905
Grey	7,623	3,650	2,637	6,287	2,801	3,237	6,038
Westland	7,213	4,110	2,546	6,656	3,186	3,037	6,223
Wairau	7,509	3,727	2,926	6,653	3,027	2,939	5,966
Hurunui	6,306	3,077	1,915	4,992	2,506	2,211	4,717
Kaiapoi	6,915	3,320	2,950	6,270	2,512	3,243	5,755
Christchurch ..	27,763	11,543	12,794	24,337	10,668	12,268	22,936
Riccarton	8,095	3,588	3,471	7,059	3,061	3,477	6,538
Avon	8,784	3,813	4,202	8,015	3,288	4,214	7,502
Lyttelton	7,537	3,350	2,970	6,320	2,886	3,203	6,089
Ellesmere	6,556	3,001	2,393	5,394	2,480	2,597	5,077
Selwyn	6,283	3,101	2,134	5,235	2,540	2,503	5,043
Timaru	8,592	3,769	3,670	7,439	2,867	4,147	7,014
Temuka	6,482	3,067	2,321	5,388	2,251	2,847	5,098
Waitaki	6,198	3,224	2,370	5,594	2,321	2,893	5,214
Otago Central ..	6,881	3,404	2,324	5,728	2,453	3,038	5,491
Dunedin	29,258	11,647	13,332	24,979	10,170	13,621	23,791
Dunedin South ..	8,853	4,003	3,770	7,773	3,314	4,220	7,534
Chalmers	7,372	3,336	3,186	6,522	2,345	3,767	6,112
Wakatipu	6,036	3,259	2,000	5,259	2,569	2,449	5,018
Wallace	6,037	3,179	1,916	5,095	2,168	2,673	4,841
Awarua	6,218	3,147	2,245	5,392	2,167	2,950	5,117
Totals ..	499,733	230,309	185,764	416,346	175,198	218,086	393,284

District.	Number of Electors on Roll.	Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including Informal).			Against National Prohibition.	For National Prohibition.	Number of Valid Votes recorded.
		Men.	Women.	Total.			
No-license Districts.							
Eden	8,150	3,409	3,277	6,686	2,074	4,384	6,458
Grey Lynn	8,536	3,618	3,800	7,418	1,978	4,782	6,760
Ohinemuri	7,413	3,657	2,615	6,272	2,687	3,266	5,953
Masterton	7,292	3,297	3,087	6,384	2,764	3,062	5,826
Wellington South ..	9,067	3,656	3,801	7,457	2,774	4,189	6,963
Wellington Suburbs and Country District	7,432	3,244	3,029	6,273	2,460	3,374	5,834
Ashburton	7,084	3,443	2,748	6,191	2,986	2,795	5,781
Oamaru	7,194	3,223	3,125	6,348	2,760	3,365	6,125
Bruce	6,633	3,080	2,858	5,665	2,421	3,069	5,490
Clutha	6,236	2,937	1,951	4,888	2,019	2,742	4,761
Mataura	6,627	3,304	2,067	5,371	2,320	2,888	5,208
Invercargill ..	8,645	3,877	3,736	7,613	3,220	3,941	7,161
Totals ..	90,309	40,745	36,094	76,566	30,463	41,867	72,320
Grand totals ..	590,042	271,054	221,858	492,912	205,661	259,943	465,604

Of the 465,604 valid votes recorded, 259,943, or 55·83 per cent., were cast for, and 205,661, or 44·17 per cent., against national prohibition.

A comparison with the local option poll shows that 31,364 more votes were cast for continuance than against national prohibition, and 25,287 more votes were recorded for national prohibition than for local no-license.

SECTION XI.—COMMERCE:

SUBSECTION A.—TOTAL TRADE.

THE total trade of New Zealand grew steadily in volume until 1905, in which year it amounted to £28,484,804. In 1906 there was a rise of nearly five million pounds, and in 1907 a further rise of three million pounds. The following year saw a big decline, but in 1910 the value rose to £39,231,792, falling however in 1911 to £38,574,369. There was another considerable increase in 1912, in which year the value of the total trade amounted to £42,747,155. A further increase of more than £3,500,000 in 1913 made the total for that year £45,275,024, the highest yet recorded, the total for 1912 being the second highest on record. The value of imports in 1913 was more than that for 1912 by £1,311,728, or 6·25 per cent. Exports increased by £1,216,141, equal to 5·59 per cent.

The balance of trade (excluding specie) for the year 1913 stands as follows:—

	£
Exports (excluding specie)	22,810,363
Imports	21,653,632
Excess of exports	1,156,731

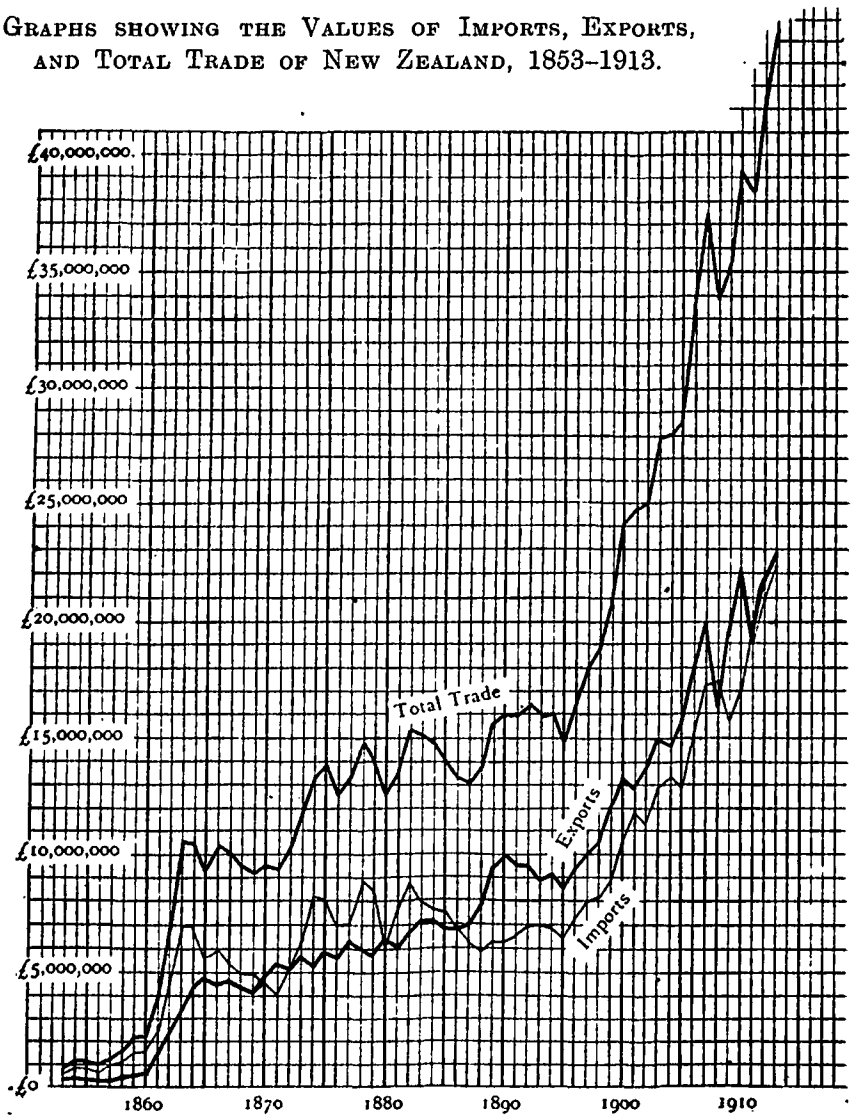
The movement of specie during the same period resulted in a considerable balance on the import side.

	£
Specie imported, 1913	634,670
„ exported „	176,359
Balance of imports	458,311

The period for which New Zealand trade statistics are compiled embraces part of two seasons' wool clips, and therefore the figures do not exhibit the full effect of fluctuations in prices of this staple for one season as compared with another. Although the year ending 31st March does not cover the whole season's export, it nevertheless includes the greater portion. Excluding specie (£650,140 in 1912–13 and £474,540 in 1913–14) the imports for the year ended 31st March, 1913, amounted to £21,311,998, and for the year ended 31st March, 1914, to £21,835,139, an increase of £523,141. Exports for the same periods amounted to £22,643,594 and £23,442,438 respectively, 1913–14 showing an increase of £798,844 as compared with 1912–13. Specie exported in 1912–13 amounted to £403,555, and in 1913–14 to £32,611.

Reference to the graph which follows will show the great expansion of trade of the Dominion, especially of late years. The value of the total trade has risen from £14,950,353 in 1895 to £45,275,024 in 1913.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND, 1853–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height one million pounds sterling. The total trade is shown in the upper thick curve, the lower curve shows the exports, and the thin curve the imports.

The figures for the last ten years are as shown in the table following. Each of the ten years, except 1908, shows a balance in favour of exports.

Year.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports (excluding Specie).	Exports (excluding Specie).	Excess of Exports over Imports (excluding Specie).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	28,040,042	13,291,694	14,748,348	12,900,030	14,738,750	1,838,720
1905	28,484,804	12,828,857	15,655,947	12,481,178	15,642,069	3,160,891
1906	33,306,540	15,211,403	18,095,137	14,303,170	17,992,480	3,689,310
1907	37,371,818	17,302,861	20,068,957	16,539,707	20,061,641	3,521,934
1908	33,788,778	17,471,284	16,317,494	17,247,162	16,075,205	1,171,957*
1909	35,336,715	15,674,719	19,661,996	14,817,462	19,636,151	4,818,689
1910	39,231,792	17,051,583	22,180,209	16,748,223	22,152,473	5,404,250
1911	38,574,369	19,545,879	19,028,490	18,782,608	18,980,185	197,577
1912	42,747,155	20,976,574	21,770,581	20,576,579	21,511,626	935,047
1913	45,275,024	22,288,302	22,986,722	21,653,632	22,810,363	1,156,731

* Excess of imports.

In the table given below the external trade per head of population is shown for each of the past ten years, the calculations being made exclusive as well as inclusive of specie for the purpose of arriving at exact conclusions as regards trade in goods.

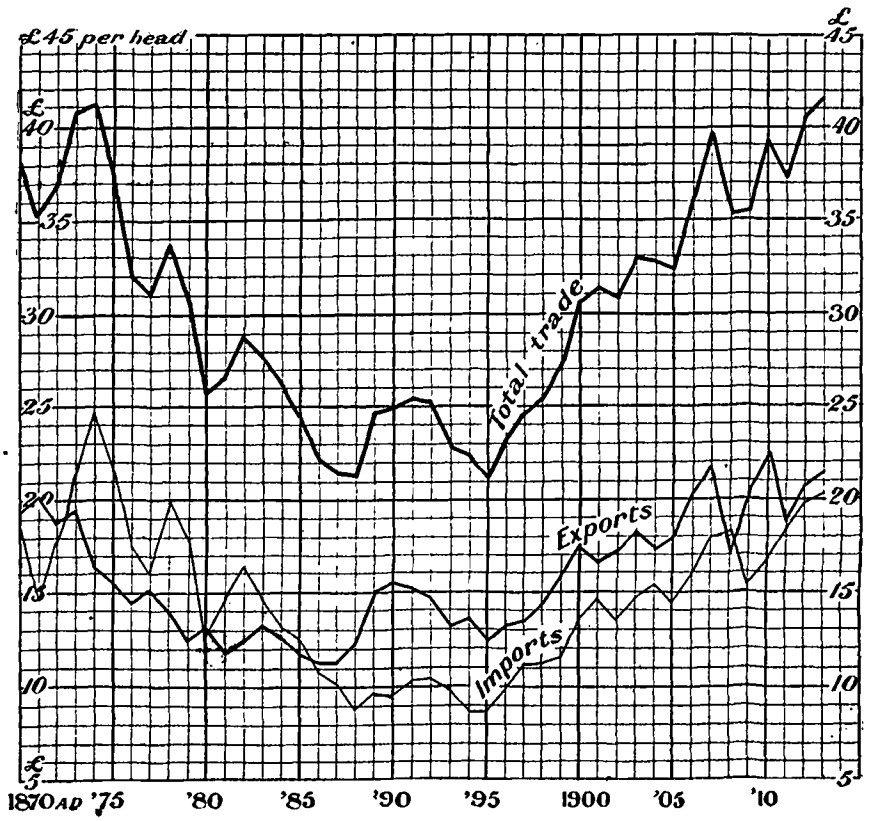
Year.	Including Specie.			Excluding Specie.		
	Total Trade per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Imports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Exports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Total Trade per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Imports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Exports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1904	33 3 8	15 14 7	17 9 1	32 14 2	15 5 4	17 8 10
1905	32 14 10	14 14 11	17 19 11	32 6 6	14 6 11	17 19 7
1906	37 3 9	16 19 8	20 4 1	36 1 2	15 19 5	20 1 9
1907	40 13 3	18 16 6	21 16 9	39 16 6	17 19 11	21 16 7
1908	35 15 1	18 9 9	17 5 4	35 5 2	18 5 0	17 0 2
1909	36 7 3	16 2 7	20 4 8	35 9 1	15 4 11	20 4 2
1910	39 10 4	17 3 6	22 6 10	39 3 8	16 17 5	22 6 3
1911	38 0 2	19 5 2	18 15 0	37 4 2	18 10 2	18 14 0
1912	41 2 10	20 3 9	20 19 1	40 10 2	19 16 1	20 14 1
1913	42 7 3	20 17 1	21 10 2	41 12 2	20 5 3	21 6 11

The average trade per head in 1913 is the highest yet recorded. The year 1874, when the rate per head was £41 4s. 5d. (excluding specie) held the record until last year, and is still in the lead as regards imports (£24 17s. per head).

It has been customary to leave out the Maoris in estimating the sum per head, for their industries and necessities swell the volume of trade in comparatively so slight a measure that the amount per head of European population can be more truly ascertained by omitting them altogether.

The trade per head of mean population is also shown in graphical representation. The decline in total trade and in imports between 1875 and 1895 is remarkable.

TRADE (EXCLUDING SPECIE) PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION (EXCLUDING MAORIS).



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height one pound sterling. The trade (excluding specie) per head of mean population is shown in thick (upper) curve, the exports in the medium curve, and the imports in the thin curve.

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the value of imports from and exports to each of the principal countries for the years 1909 to 1913. The countries mentioned are those from or to which the goods were shipped, not necessarily those of origin or final destination :—

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1909-13.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Imports.				
From—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	9,287,786	10,498,771	11,787,300	12,499,787	13,312,193
New South Wales ..	1,275,003	1,463,986	1,831,223	1,547,664	1,697,376
Victoria	1,295,194	699,229	873,649	854,033	902,965
Other Australian States	194,013	196,178	240,119	182,190	314,507
South Africa ..	6,224	7,443	9,936	13,733	7,796
Canada	198,384	261,402	283,410	394,249	452,519
India and Ceylon ..	615,050	659,352	623,647	696,098	696,559
Other British possessions	683,308	670,888	848,056	885,518	964,334
United States of America	1,166,063	1,399,737	1,682,129	2,049,618	2,107,990
Germany	327,847	391,795	480,617	653,230	687,935
France	88,766	127,230	137,157	150,024	150,777
Belgium	76,708	100,749	129,320	153,766	203,526
Other foreign countries	460,373	574,823	619,316	896,664	789,825
Totals ..	15,674,719	17,051,583	19,545,879	20,976,574	22,288,302
	Exports.				
To—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	16,193,188	18,633,118	15,134,743	16,861,256	18,130,160
New South Wales ..	1,052,371	1,067,794	1,495,375	1,814,205	1,527,445
Victoria	783,277	874,471	925,520	903,290	697,106
Other Australian States	82,467	68,486	94,273	131,169	91,196
South Africa ..	121,962	45,665	43,771	83,320	61,696
Canada	180,975	160,842	199,587	542,271	606,662
India and Ceylon ..	138,163	132,628	100,148	43,423	44,404
Other British possessions	90,476	118,233	108,278	123,598	107,448
United States of America	684,810	553,603	434,586	620,988	912,051
Germany	77,969	205,931	170,493	254,703	337,448
France	47,454	46,528	40,204	94,382	178,336
Belgium	10,950	25,398	30,876	24,218	18,522
Other foreign countries	197,934	247,512	250,636	273,758	274,248
Totals ..	19,661,996	22,180,209	19,028,490	21,770,581	22,986,722

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1909-13: PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Imports.				
From—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ..	59·25	61·57	60·30	59·59	59·73
New South Wales ..	8·13	8·59	9·37	7·38	7·62
Victoria	8·26	4·10	4·47	4·07	4·05
Other Australian States	1·24	1·15	1·23	0·87	1·41
South Africa ..	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·07	0·03
Canada	1·27	1·53	1·45	1·88	2·03
India and Ceylon ..	3·92	3·87	3·19	3·32	3·12
Other British possessions	4·36	3·93	4·34	4·22	4·33
United States of America	7·44	8·21	8·61	9·77	9·46
Germany	2·09	2·30	2·46	3·11	3·09
France	0·57	0·75	0·70	0·72	0·68
Belgium	0·49	0·59	0·66	0·73	0·91
Other foreign countries	2·94	3·37	3·17	4·27	3·54
Totals ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
	Exports.				
To—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ..	82·36	84·01	79·54	77·45	78·87
New South Wales ..	5·35	4·80	7·86	8·33	6·64
Victoria	3·98	3·94	4·86	4·15	3·03
Other Australian States	0·42	0·31	0·49	0·60	0·40
South Africa ..	0·62	0·21	0·23	0·38	0·27
Canada	0·92	0·73	1·05	2·49	2·64
India and Ceylon ..	0·70	0·60	0·53	0·20	0·19
Other British possessions	0·46	0·53	0·57	0·57	0·47
United States of America	3·48	2·50	2·28	2·85	3·97
Germany	0·40	0·93	0·90	1·17	1·47
France	0·24	0·21	0·21	0·44	0·78
Belgium	0·06	0·11	0·16	0·11	0·08
Other foreign countries	1·01	1·12	1·32	1·26	1·19
Totals ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

According to statistics published by the British Board of Trade the value of goods received in the United Kingdom from New Zealand during 1912 was £20,302,062, of which goods valued at £4,208,291 were again exported. The f.o.b. value of shipments from the United Kingdom to New Zealand during the same year was £10,390,334, excluding goods other than the produce of the United Kingdom, valued at £796,218. If to the former amount be added 10 per cent. to cover cost of freight and other charges it would appear that the c.i.f. value of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom sent to New Zealand was £11,429,367, against which produce of this country was imported,

and retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom to the value of £16,093,771.

The United Kingdom supplied during the past five years 60·07 per cent. of the value of goods imported into and received 80·43 per cent. of the shipments from this country. Imports and exports from and to the Commonwealth of Australia amounted to 14·20 and 10·99 per cent. respectively. The United States of America provided 8·80 per cent. of the imports and received 3·04 per cent. of the exports, while Germany supplied 2·66 per cent. of the imports, and took 0·99 per cent. of the exports.

A feature of the statistics of Commerce for the year 1912, remarked on in last year's issue of the Year-book, was the falling off in the value of imports from Australia, together with an increase in the value of exports to the Commonwealth. The value of imports from Australia in 1912 was £2,583,887, or £361,104 less than in 1911, while the value of exports to Australia in 1912 was £2,848,664, or £333,496 more than in 1911. In 1913, however, imports and exports from and to the Commonwealth returned to their normal position—*i.e.*, as in 1911 and preceding years—imports being valued at £2,914,848 and exports at £2,315,747.

New Zealand's trade with Canada almost doubled during 1912, and another substantial increase took place in 1913, when imports were valued at £452,519 and exports at £606,662.

External Trade of Australasia.

The external trade of the Commonwealth of Australia amounted in 1912 to £157,254,690, and that of New Zealand to £42,747,155, a grand total of £200,001,845. If we eliminate all trade between the Commonwealth and the Dominion we find that the external trade of Australasia amounted to £188,988,299, of which exports contributed £95,789,456 and imports £93,198,843, the balance in favour of exports being £2,590,613. Prior to 1891 the balance was in favour of imports, but in that year the scale turned and exports exceeded the imports, a condition which has obtained ever since. The excess in 1912, however, was much less than in 1911, in which year it amounted to £12,745,950.

The following table sets forth the amount of the trade of each of the Australian States and New Zealand with the United Kingdom during the last year for which information is obtainable:—

Country.	Year.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Exports to the United Kingdom.	Total Trade with the United Kingdom.
		£	£	£
New Zealand	**1913**	**13,312,193**	**18,130,160**	**31,442,353**
Queensland	1913	4,533,739	7,208,621	11,742,360
New South Wales ..	1913	18,107,138	11,904,424	30,011,562
Victoria	1912	14,631,958	9,023,343	23,655,301
South Australia	1913	4,326,934	3,313,605	7,640,539
Western Australia ..	1912	3,302,380	2,233,666	5,536,046
Tasmania	1912	745,989	386,176	1,132,165

The next table shows the relative importance of Australasia as a market for the productions of the United Kingdom.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCTIONS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1912, TO—

	£		£
British India and Ceylon	60,487,289	Spain	6,887,164
Australasia	45,231,035	Chile	6,159,159
Germany	40,362,767	Denmark	5,588,892
United States of America	30,065,806	Norway	5,566,269
France	25,585,681	Java	5,151,423
Canada	23,531,311	Straits Settlements	5,038,746
Union of South Africa	21,420,912	Austria-Hungary	4,943,355
Argentine Republic	20,549,853	Switzerland	4,035,405
Netherlands	14,281,668	Nigeria	3,578,889
Italy	14,007,790	Hong Kong	3,530,762
Russia	13,737,990	Portugal	3,031,812
Brazil	12,657,830	Roumania	2,933,159
Japan	12,229,115	Uruguay	2,917,021
Belgium	12,193,306	British West Indies	2,584,683
China	10,780,042	Greece	2,569,327
Egypt	9,448,370	Cuba	2,552,913
Turkey	8,040,331	Mexico	2,507,800
Sweden	7,137,432		

The exports to other countries did not amount to £2,000,000 in any one case.

Australasia as a whole, with a population of less than six millions, thus takes the second place in importance for consumption of British produce, the exports thereto being almost three-fourths the value of those to British India and Ceylon, the population of which countries was 319,000,000 at the census of 1911.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Imperial Conference, held at London in 1911, a Royal Commission was set up to make inquiries, *inter alia*, into the natural resources of the self-governing dominions (their present and possible development) and into the facilities for the production, manufacture, and distribution of all articles of commerce therein; into the food and raw material requirements of those dominions and the United Kingdom, and the available sources of supply thereof; and into the trade of the self-governing dominions and the United Kingdom, each part with the others, and with the rest of the world, with the object of showing the natural resources and trade of the Empire, and of offering suggestions for the development of those resources and the extension of that trade.

The Commission, which includes representatives of the United Kingdom, the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, sat for some time in the United Kingdom, and then came to New Zealand, this country being the first of the self-governing dominions visited. The Commission arrived in New Zealand towards the end of February, 1913, and sittings were held at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland. In addition to dealing with trade, particular attention

was directed to ascertaining the potential resources of the Dominion in regard to its coal, iron, and oil supplies, and the further development of its agricultural and pastoral production. A considerable amount of evidence was also taken as to the need for increased immigration. Since leaving New Zealand in March, 1913, the Commission has visited Australia and South Africa, and will deal with Canada and Newfoundland next year. Two reports dealing with New Zealand (Cd. 6517, issued in 1912, and Cd. 7170, issued in 1913) have been published by the British Government.

Reciprocal Trade.

The following are the reciprocal provisions of the Customs Duties Act, 1908, sections 9 and 10:—

Where any country, being part of the British dominions, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to do so, the duty on any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor is authorized to enter into an agreement to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted shall equal as nearly as possible the remission by that country. Such agreements, however, require ratification by Parliament.

Similarly, where any country not being part of the British dominions, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to do so, the duty on any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor is authorized, subject to or by virtue of a treaty with His Majesty, to negotiate for an agreement to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted in New Zealand shall equal as nearly as possible what is remitted by that country, subject to Parliamentary ratification.

A treaty is at present in force between New Zealand on the one hand and the British South African Colonies composing the Union and Southern Rhodesia on the other, by which certain concessions as to tariff rates are made on both sides. A schedule of the goods affected will be found in Subsection D of this Section.

SUBSECTION B.—EXPORTS.

THE quantities and values of exports used in making up the figures given in this portion of the statistical information are obtained from Customs entries. In estimating the value of goods exported the "free on board in New Zealand" value is given, and, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs carefully examines the amounts stated, and compares them with current price-lists, to prevent any over-estimate. As a further safeguard, the values of wool, frozen meat, oats, wheat, tallow, phormium fibre, butter, and cheese are submitted to the various Chambers of Commerce for their approval prior to the publication of the figures. Goods transhipped are regarded as destined for the country where it is intended to land them.

The value of all the exports in 1913, inclusive of specie (£176,359), was £22,986,722. The value of New Zealand produce exported, £22,577,890, gives an average of £21 2s. 7d. per head of population, against £20 9s. 6d. in 1912 and £18 10s. 1d. in 1911.

The average annual value of New Zealand products exported during each quinquennial period since 1853, and the average value per head of population is shown below.

Quinquennial Period.	Exports of New Zealand Produce.	
	Average Total Value. £	Average Value per Head. £ s. d.
1853–57	335,571	8 11 11
1858–62	1,040,330	11 18 10
1863–67	3,754,500	19 15 5
1868–72	4,636,374	18 8 4
1873–77	5,530,715	15 3 8
1878–82	5,893,195	12 5 7
1883–87	6,665,481	11 12 0
1888–92	8,898,372	14 4 0
1893–97	8,961,269	12 16 0
1898–1902	12,273,807	15 17 8
1903–07	16,513,399	18 14 5
1908–12	19,471,346	19 11 9
1913	22,577,890	21 2 7

EXPORTS FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS.

The exports from the North and South Islands respectively, excluding "Parcels-post," during the last five years were as under:—

Year.	North Island. £	South Island. £	Proportion to Total Export. North Island. Per cent.	South Island. Per cent.
1909 ..	.. 11,943,810	7,685,115	60·85	39·15
1910 ..	.. 13,651,659	8,493,360	61·65	38·35
1911 ..	.. 11,352,865	7,636,104	59·79	40·21
1912 ..	.. 13,479,917	8,251,232	62·03	37·97
1913 ..	.. 14,758,814	8,176,346	64·35	35·65

Exports from Different Ports.

The following table shows the average yearly value of exports from each port in the Dominion during each quinquennial period from 1893 to 1912, and for the year 1913. The ports are arranged in order of magnitude for the latter year.

Ports.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year.
	1893-97.	1898-1902.	1903-07.	1908-12.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wellington	1,363,157	2,128,198	3,176,052	3,928,307	5,322,808
Auckland	1,275,413	1,923,785	2,859,874	3,379,086	4,024,740
Lyttelton	1,773,131	2,328,148	2,592,105	2,700,615	2,983,266
Napier	937,662	903,377	1,253,538	1,651,629	1,949,288
Dunedin	1,064,016	*1,352,535	1,501,750	1,460,487	1,582,020
Invercargill and Bluff	562,826	813,436	931,776	1,283,372	1,302,776
Poverty Bay ..	234,793	371,745	732,123	1,059,167	1,216,354
Timaru	519,388	741,510	1,033,217	1,136,392	1,205,241
Patea	41,869	85,349	347,886	603,338	692,336
New Plymouth ..	161,902	365,789	452,388	552,810	631,258
Wanganui	284,126	333,842	402,263	449,195	532,285
Greymouth	229,764	324,512	403,821	384,331	375,451
Waitara	*	85,847	162,984	314,299	310,462
Wairau and Picton ..	137,452	139,700	252,434	294,668	303,686
Oamaru	266,259	230,497	258,530	198,648	209,298
Nelson	64,785	66,985	87,065	127,755	160,216
Kaipara	80,008	140,734	143,979	139,484	79,283
Westport	37,507	56,371	65,135	59,806	40,345
Hokitika	80,207	40,546	36,612	31,561	14,047

* Included in New Plymouth.

The grouping of Invercargill with Bluff, and Wairau with Picton, is unavoidable as the returns furnished by the Customs do not, in those cases, distinguish each port separately.

Exports to Different Countries.

The values of exports for the years 1903 and 1913 to the United Kingdom, the Australian States, Canada, and other British possessions, and to United States, Germany, and other foreign countries, show the extent and development of outward trade in regard to its distribution, considered for such period:—

Countries.	1903.	1913.
	£	£
United Kingdom	11,345,075	18,130,160
Queensland	37,289	11,327
New South Wales	974,460	1,527,445
Victoria	1,068,751	697,106
South Australia	29,239	28,089
Western Australia	100,759	32,570
Tasmania	23,498	19,210
Canada	2,421	606,662
Other British possessions	585,191	213,548
United States	669,649	912,051
Germany	17,584	337,448
Other foreign countries	156,462	471,106
	£15,010,378	22,986,722

Comparing the second five years with the first half of the period shown below, it is found that there has been an increase of 25·50 per cent. in the value of exports to the United Kingdom, of 14·58 per cent. to British possessions, and of 36·63 per cent. to foreign countries.

Year.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Exports to British Colonies and Possessions.	Exports to Foreign States.
	£	£	£
1904	11,876,273	2,088,691	783,384
1905	12,087,818	2,591,802	976,327
1906	14,047,176	3,141,327	906,634
1907	16,533,493	2,559,631	975,833
1908	13,143,780	2,414,521	759,193
1909	16,193,188	2,449,691	1,019,117
1910	18,633,118	2,468,119	1,078,972
1911	15,134,743	2,966,952	926,795
1912	16,861,256	3,641,276	1,268,049
1913	18,130,160	3,135,957	1,720,605

The following are the values of exports to different countries or places in 1912 and 1913, arranged in order of magnitude of increase or decrease:—

Country.	1912. £	1913. £	Increase in 1913. £
United Kingdom	16,861,256	18,130,160	1,268,904
United States of America ..	620,988	912,051	291,063
France	94,382	178,336	83,954
Germany	254,703	337,448	82,745
Canada	542,271	606,662	64,391
Norway	11	25,295	25,284
Society Islands	68,145	80,487	12,342
Uruguay	9,747	19,554	9,807
Western Australia	25,820	32,570	6,750
Sandwich Islands	2,484	5,911	3,427
Foreign New Guinea	..	3,108	3,108
Argentine Republic	4,951	7,532	2,581
Holland	1,675	3,986	2,311
Ceylon	41,754	43,675	1,921
Japan	1,460	2,901	1,441
Caroline Islands	273	1,626	1,353
Natal	49,817	51,113	1,296
Russia	1,102	2,349	1,247
Chile	637	1,554	917
Fanning Island	353	1,215	862
Bismarck Archipelago ..	1,940	2,762	822
Solomon Islands	1,660	2,372	712
New Caledonia	2,246	2,621	375
Portuguese East Africa ..	144	483	339
Malden Island	99	419	320
Marshall Islands	347	654	307
Switzerland	214	509	295
Java	365	461	96
Bombay	90	165	75
Papua	54	118	64
Guam	..	61	61
Gilbert and Ellice Islands ..	697	711	14
Indian Native States	16	30	14
Philippine Islands	8	21	13

Country	1912. £	1913. £	Increase in 1913. £
British Baluchistan	2	15	13
Wei-Hai-Wei	..	8	8
Nyassaland Protectorate ..	..	6	6
Arabia	1	6	5
Korea	1	5	4
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	25	28	3
Singapore	40	43	3
Peru	1	4	3
Hungary	..	3	3
Mexico	1	3	2
Belgian Congo	1	3	2
Madagascar	..	2	2
Southern Nigeria	..	2	2
Luxemburg	..	2	2
Malta	..	2	2
Mauritius	5	6	1
Penang	1	2	1
Ecuador	1	2	1
Siam	..	1	1
Sumatra	..	1	1
Persia	..	1	1
Alaska	..	1	1
Columbia	..	1	1
Panama	..	1	1
British West Indies	2	2	..
Northern Rhodesia	1	1	..
Gold Coast Colony	1	1	..
British Guiana	1	1	..
Foreign West Indies	1	1	..

Country.	1912. £	1913. £	Decrease in 1913. £
New South Wales	1,814,205	1,527,445	286,760
Victoria	903,290	697,106	206,184
Friendly Islands	98,682	41,746	56,936
South Australia	53,797	28,089	25,708
Cape of Good Hope	33,147	10,386	22,761
Queensland	26,233	11,327	14,906
Gibraltar	19,165	10,907	8,258
Fiji	95,134	88,789	6,345
Tasmania	25,319	19,210	6,109
Belgium	24,218	18,522	5,696
Navigators Islands	64,534	61,158	3,376
Hong Kong	7,921	5,545	2,376
Austria	4,647	2,809	1,838
Whale Fisheries	1,752	..	1,752
Bengal	1,320	321	999
China	768	124	644
Brazil	1,807	1,236	571
Norfolk Island	759	363	396
New Hebrides	1,213	911	302
Antarctica	250	..	250
Sweden	978	733	245
Denmark	374	168	206
Italy	514	322	192
Transvaal	242	143	99
Southern Rhodesia	90	44	46
Siberia	40	2	38
Madras	125	102	23

Country.	1912. £	1913. £	Decrease in 1913. £
British East Africa Protectorate	28	10	18
Federated Malay States ..	34	20	14
Orange Free State	23	9	14
British North Borneo ..	14	1	13
Bolivia	25	16	9
Agra and Oudh	28	20	8
Uganda	7	..	7
Burmah	12	6	6
Portugal	5	..	5
Syria	9	5	4
Aden	4	..	4
Egypt	5	3	2
Falkland Islands	3	1	2
Indian Central Provinces ..	3	1	2
Turkey	2	..	2
Zanzibar	2	..	2
Punjab	32	31	1
Indian North-west Frontier Province	17	16	1
Newfoundland	2	1	1
Roumania	1	..	1
Paraguay	1	..	1
Northern Nigeria	1	..	1
Andaman Islands	1	..	1
Malacca	1	..	1
Celebes	1	..	1
Timor	1	..	1
Lord Howe Island	1	..	1

Principal Articles exported to Various Countries.

A list of the principal articles of export to various countries is given below. The list includes all items of a value of £2,000 or over.

United Kingdom.	£
Ambergris	4,400
Arms, &c.—	
Ordnance stores ..	3,500
Books, papers, and music, printed	2,047
Butter	1,576,912
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles, and materials and parts ..	4,967
Cheese	1,760,814
Coals	143,413
Copra	20,497
Foods, farinaceous—	
Infants' and invalids' ..	4,188
Glycerine, crude	2,789
Gold	344,547
Concentrates, &c. ..	12,244
Grain and Pulse—	
Beans and peas ..	79,696
Wheat	10,965
Gum, kauri	187,547

United Kingdom—*continued.*	£
Hair	4,847
Hides	14,577
Honey	3,471
Hops	7,845
Indiarubber, old	5,072
Lard	2,328
Leather	30,869
Machinery and machines ..	4,270
Meats—	
Beef, frozen	283,199
Kidneys, frozen ..	12,848
Lamb (whole carcases), frozen	2,332,369
Mutton (whole carcases), frozen	1,624,275
Mutton (joints), frozen ..	31,728
Pork, frozen	5,843
Rabbits, frozen in skins	74,514
Other frozen	7,337
Potted and preserved ..	38,499
Meat-extract	6,488

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*	£
Metal, manufactured articles of	4,250
Metal, old	4,303
Minerals—	
Scheelite ore	3,046
Phormium	538,324
Tow	55,059
Rags	3,680
Sausage-skins	85,624
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	28,622
Silver	55,450
Skins—	
Calf and other kinds	10,185
Rabbit	85,580
Sheep, with wool	182,228
Sheep, without wool	410,853
Tallow	580,973
Mutton stock and oleo-margarine	81,543
Timber	8,657
Wool—	
Greasy	5,706,024
Scoured	772,819
Slipe	770,257
Washed	21,966
Parcels-post	33,350

VICTORIA.	
Animals, living—	
Horses	21,066
Sheep	3,767
Books, papers, and music, printed	2,656
Coals	6,547
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	3,373
Fish—	
Frozen	8,737
Gold	239,254
Concentrates, slimes, &c.	2,568
Grain and pulse—	
Oats	5,678
Hides	63,981
Hops	4,592
Indiarubber, old	2,240
Machinery and machines	4,561
Meats—	
Potted and preserved	3,176
Oysters	2,399
Phormium	56,293
Tow	6,670
Rugs	2,485
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	11,965

VICTORIA—*continued.*	£
Specie	100,000
Stone—	
Sand, pumice	3,458
Timber	102,719
Wool—	
Greasy	4,291
Parcels-post	4,380

NEW SOUTH WALES.	
Animals, living—	
Horses	14,200
Sheep	20,515
Bags and sacks	3,844
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles, chassis for	2,310
Cement	2,050
Coals	21,431
Fancy goods and toys	2,008
Fancy goods—	
Cinematographic films, &c.	11,655
Fish—	
Frozen	10,004
Potted and preserved	2,898
Food, farinaceous—	
Infants' and invalids'	8,683
Gold	846,168
Concentrates, &c.	18,759
Grain and pulse—	
Beans and peas	3,694
Oats	15,702
Gum, kauri	2,362
Hair	2,515
Hides	72,267
Hops	10,017
Linseed	4,270
Machinery and machines	6,748
Meats—	
Potted and preserved	3,311
Metal, manufactured articles of	9,236
Minerals—	
Scheelite ore	3,748
Phormium	38,274
Tow	3,105
Potatoes	2,818
Rugs	3,703
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	4,566
Skins—	
Calf and other kinds	8,538
Sheep, without wool	8,105
Specie	67,159
Spirits—	
Whisky	2,053

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*	£
Stone—	
Sand, pumice	3,564
Timber	179,389
Tobacco	2,301
Wool—	
Greasy	39,444
Parcels-post	7,093
QUEENSLAND.	
Cement	2,400
Timber	2,328
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Machinery and machines ..	2,297
Phormium	4,649
Timber	11,527
Twine—	
Binder	4,927
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
Meats—	
Potted and preserved ..	2,917
Oils—	
Whale	12,620
Phormium	2,994
Timber	4,263
TASMANIA.	
Coals	2,362
Hides	2,472
Seeds—	
Grass and clover ..	4,582
Timber	2,511
FIJI.	
Animals, living—	
Sheep	1,973
Bacon and hams ..	2,218
Bran	2,517
Butter	4,992
Cement	5,939
Coals	13,116
Meats—	
Potted and preserved ..	12,825
Potatoes	2,457
Specie	8,600
Timber	2,994
Woodenware	4,265
GIBRALTAR.	
Meat—	
Beef, frozen	6,836
Mutton (whole carcases), frozen	4,071
HONG KONG.	
Fungus	5,151

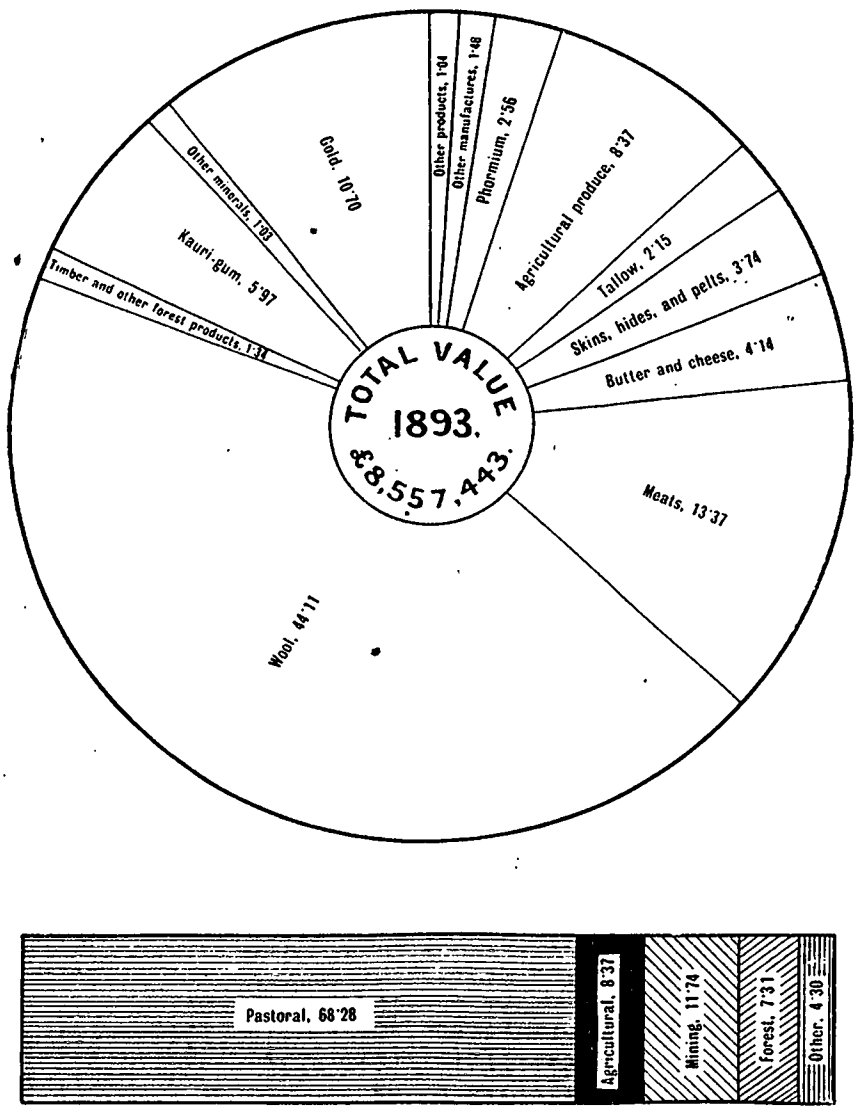
CEYLON.	£
Grain and pulse—	
Oats	2,252
Silver	40,951
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
Butter	7,082
NATAL.	
Butter	41,559
Cheese	4,731
CANADA.	
Butter	320,136
Gum, kauri	4,618
Hides	93,452
Meats—	
Beef, frozen	53,807
Veal, frozen	6,565
Skins—	
Calf and other kinds ..	29,081
Sheep, with wool ..	33,294
Sheep, without wool ..	4,022
Wool—	
Greasy	2,299
Scoured	19,140
Slipe	24,322
GERMANY.	
Casein	6,452
Gum, kauri	27,880
Minerals—	
Scheelite ore	16,139
Sausage-skins	2,640
Wool—	
Greasy	277,938
FRANCE.	
Gum, kauri	3,995
Wool—	
Greasy	173,961
NORWAY.	
Ambergris	22,400
Oils—	
Whale	2,871
BELGIUM.	
Gum, kauri	5,120
Wool—	
Greasy	11,735

HOLLAND.	
Gum, kauri	2,495
AUSTRIA.	
Gum, kauri	2,617
JAPAN.	
Wool—	
Greasy	2,645
UNITED STATES.	
Butter	95,857
Coals	2,972
Gum, kauri	308,456
Hides	14,988
Phormium	79,057
Seeds—	
Grass and clover ..	7,742
Skins—	
Calf and other kinds ..	2,141
Sheep, with wool ..	6,834
Sheep, without wool ..	153,753
Wool—	
Greasy	228,693
ARGENTINE.	
Fruits, fresh—	
Apples and Pears ..	6,463
URUGUAY.	
Animals, living—	
Sheep	8,287
Fruits, fresh—	
Apples and Pears ..	3,941
Plants, shrubs, and trees ..	3,432
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.	
Coals	2,751
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.	
Biscuits—	
Ships', plain	3,224
Meats—	
Potted and preserved ...	7,885
FRIENDLY ISLANDS—*continued.*	
Oils—	
Mineral	2,422
Sugar	2,588
Timber	2,002
NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.	
Butter	2,672
Coals	2,144
Cotton piece-goods ..	1,961
Iron and steel—	
Sheet, galvanized ..	2,311
Meats—	
Beef, salted	8,286
Potted and preserved ..	11,724
Oils—	
Mineral	4,318
Sugar	4,329
Timber	2,207
NEW GUINEA (other than British).	
Coals	3,090
SOCIETY ISLANDS.	
Animals, living—	
Cattle, horned	2,265
Butter	8,308
Coals	2,724
Fancy goods—	
Cinematograph films, &c.	7,274
Iron and steel—	
Sheet, galvanized ..	3,642
Meats—	
Potted and preserved ..	16,403
Milk, preserved	2,982
Oils—	
Mineral	5,290
Soap	6,422
Sugar	5,039
SANDWICH ISLANDS.	
Butter	2,588
Meats—	
Beef, frozen	2,643

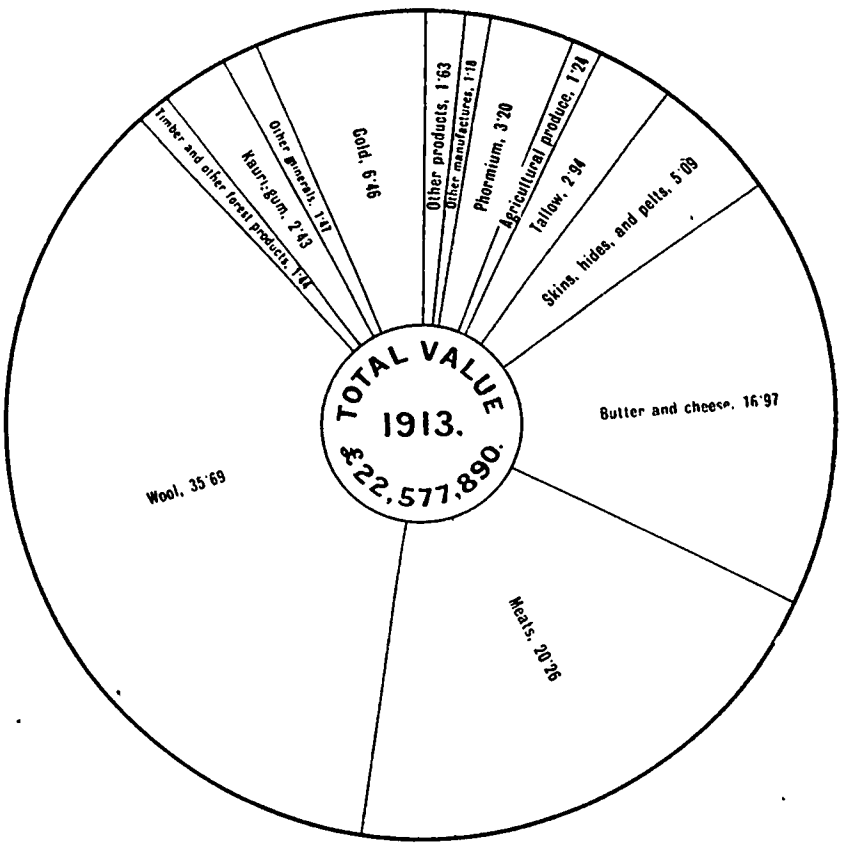
RE-EXPORTS.

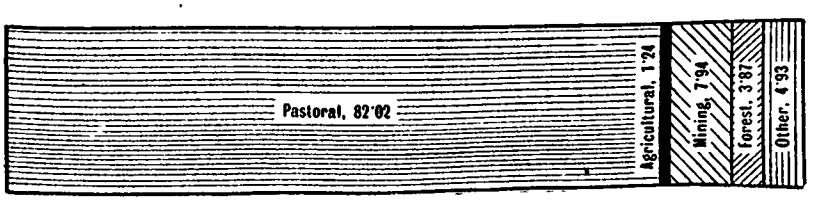
Owing to the geographical position of New Zealand its re-export trade is insignificant, and has varied but slightly in amount year by year. The figures for 1913 are above the average, being exceeded however by those for 1907 and 1912. The re-exports of merchandise in 1907 were valued at £278,503, or less than 1½ per cent. of the total exports, excluding specie.

PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE, 1893.



PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE, 1913.





EXPORTS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE (EXCLUDING SPECIE).

	£		£
1894	136,402	1904	136,963
1895	127,966	1905	138,539
1896	122,571	1906	152,134
1897	144,955	1907	278,503
1898	124,850	1908	180,675
1899	123,682	1909	173,215
1900	168,009	1910	208,310
1901	179,350	1911	198,287
1902	136,860	1912	239,221
1903	133,734	1913	232,473

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE EXPORTED: VALUE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The value of the export during twenty years, 1894–1913, is shown in a table giving the principal items of domestic produce exported each year. In "Manufactures" is included phormium fibre, the value of the export of which in 1913 was £721,924. The most important commodities included under the heading "Other New Zealand Produce" are coal, silver, minerals, fish, fungus, kauri-gum, timber, bacon and hams, salted and preserved meats, tallow, sheep-skins, rabbit-skins, pelts, hides, sausage-skins, and live-stock.

EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE.

Calendar Year.	Wool.	Gold.	Frozen Meat.	Butter and Cheese.	Agricultural Produce.	Manufactures	Other N.Z. Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	4,827,016	887,865	1,194,545	366,483	317,655	224,958	1,266,626	9,085,148
1895 ..	3,662,131	1,162,181	1,262,711	378,510	326,029	188,702	1,409,889	8,390,156
1896 ..	4,391,848	1,041,428	1,251,993	411,882	572,355	198,081	1,309,749	9,177,333
1897 ..	4,443,144	980,204	1,566,286	553,122	495,175	197,601	1,360,735	9,596,267
1898 ..	4,645,804	1,080,691	1,698,750	539,466	410,677	253,805	1,695,795	10,324,988
1899 ..	4,324,627	1,513,180	2,088,856	713,617	913,678	378,066	1,867,716	11,799,740
1900 ..	4,749,196	1,439,602	2,123,881	969,731	1,230,565	549,342	1,992,932	13,055,249
1901 ..	3,699,103	1,753,784	2,253,262	1,121,091	1,532,386	425,142	1,905,692	12,690,460
1902 ..	3,354,563	1,951,426	2,718,763	1,369,341	1,045,986	755,232	2,303,288	13,498,599
1903 ..	4,041,274	2,037,832	3,197,043	1,513,065	744,845	823,358	2,480,775	14,838,192
1904 ..	4,673,826	1,987,501	2,793,599	1,565,946	559,243	896,362	2,125,310	14,601,787
1905 ..	5,381,333	2,093,936	2,694,432	1,613,728	428,280	882,060	2,408,861	15,503,530
1906 ..	6,765,655	2,270,904	2,877,031	1,901,237	270,542	988,264	2,766,713	17,840,346
1907 ..	7,657,278	2,027,490	3,420,664	2,277,700	162,967	1,073,702	3,163,337	19,783,138
1908 ..	5,332,781	2,004,799	3,188,515	1,954,601	265,730	572,327	2,575,777	15,894,530
1909 ..	6,305,888	2,006,900	3,601,093	2,744,770	976,170	504,952	3,323,163	19,462,936
1910 ..	8,308,410	1,896,318	3,850,777	3,007,348	481,522	649,828	3,749,960	21,944,163
1911 ..	6,491,707	1,815,251	3,503,401	2,768,974	412,815	537,995	3,251,750	18,781,898
1912 ..	7,105,483	1,345,131	3,909,569	3,769,202	1,060,605	636,795	3,445,620	21,272,405
1913 ..	8,057,620	1,459,499	4,449,933	3,831,948	279,976	987,072	3,511,842	22,577,890

The preceding table shows that the value of the exports of New Zealand produce increased steadily until 1908, when a slump in prices occurred. The following two years show increases, but another heavydrop is recorded for 1911, followed by a large increase in 1912, and a further increase in 1913.

The diagrams on the two preceding pages give a comparison of the proportions of certain principal articles, the produce of the Dominion, exported in 1893 and 1913.

It is seen that in 1893 wool constituted over 44 per cent. of the total exports of New Zealand products, while meats constituted 13·37 per cent., agricultural products 8·37 per cent., and gold 10·70 per cent. Butter and cheese represented only 4·14 per cent., the dairy industry being at that time still in its infancy.

The relative importance of certain items has altered greatly during the twenty years. Looking at the diagram for 1913 it will be seen that wool still maintains its position as the principal article of export, but its proportion to the total is much lower than in 1893, being 35·69 per cent. as against 44·11 per cent. As in 1893, meats are second in point of value, but the proportion to the total has increased to 20·26 per cent. Butter and cheese come third with 16·97 per cent., showing the remarkable growth of the industry since 1893 when these items formed only 4·14 per cent. of the total. Agricultural produce, gold, and kauri-gum all show considerable decreases as regards proportion of total exports.

Taking the various classes into which the exports are divided, it is seen that pastoral products as a whole, which in 1893 formed 68·28 per cent. of the total exports of New Zealand produce, represented in 1913 no less than 82·02 per cent. Agricultural produce fell from 8·37 per cent. to 1·24 per cent. during the twenty years, minerals from 11·74 per cent. to 7·94 per cent. and forest products from 7·31 per cent. to 3·87 per cent. Manufacturers show a slight increase.

Effect of Prices on Total Value of Exports of New Zealand Produce.

It is of interest to ascertain what effect changes in prices have had on the values of exports of New Zealand produce. By ascertaining the average price per unit in any base year of as many commodities as possible, consistent with accuracy, it is an easy matter to compute what would have been the total value of the exports of those commodities in any other given year, had the prices ruling in the base year not changed. Items not included in the computation (comprising those where no unit of quantity is given and those where there is no standard unit, such as "agricultural implements") are dealt with on a proportionate basis. Gold, which is not subject to price-fluctuations, is excluded both from the direct computation and from the *pro rata* estimate.

As already indicated in this subsection, New Zealand has little re-export trade. Excluding gold and specie, New Zealand produce constitutes about 98½ per cent. of the Dominion's exports, reckoned according to value. Of the total exports of New Zealand produce (other than gold), 99 per cent. can, for the purpose of the present inquiry, be computed directly, leaving only 1 per cent. to be calculated *pro rata*. The actual totals for the thirteen years ended 1913 are £202,108,402 and £1,930,701 respectively. In similar calculations made for the United Kingdom and the Australian Commonwealth,

direct computations were made in respect of 86 and 83 per cent. of the total exports of the respective countries.

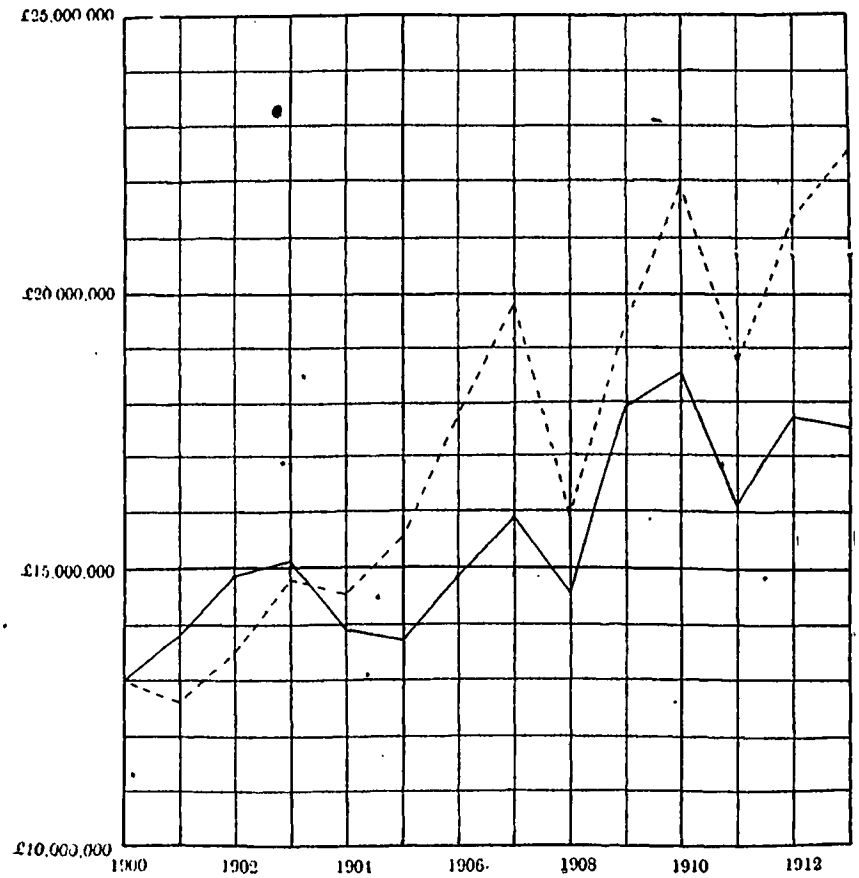
Working on the method above referred to, which is essentially the same as that introduced and elaborated by the British Board of Trade and used in a system of tables prepared by it annually, a table has been prepared showing for each year of the twentieth century the values that would have been represented by exports of New Zealand produce had the average prices ruling in 1900 been the same throughout the period. The values as actually declared are also given.

EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE 1900 TO 1913, SHOWING EFFECT OF PRICES ON TOTAL VALUES.

Year.	Total, excluding Gold.		Gold.	Total, including Gold.	
	As actually declared.	As computed on 1900 Prices.		As actually declared.	As computed on 1900 Prices.
	£	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	11,615,647	11,615,647	1,439,602	13,055,249	13,055,249
1901 ..	10,936,676	12,130,397	1,753,784	12,690,460	13,884,181
1902 ..	11,547,173	12,920,796	1,951,426	13,498,599	14,872,222
1903 ..	12,800,360	13,094,401	2,037,832	14,838,192	15,132,233
1904 ..	12,614,286	11,975,827	1,987,501	14,601,787	13,963,328
1905 ..	13,409,594	11,614,040	2,093,936	15,503,530	13,707,976
1906 ..	15,569,442	12,626,668	2,270,904	17,840,346	14,897,572
1907 ..	17,755,648	13,874,290	2,027,490	19,783,138	15,901,780
1908 ..	13,889,731	12,606,694	2,004,799	15,894,530	14,611,493
1909 ..	17,456,036	15,923,488	2,006,900	19,462,936	17,930,388
1910 ..	20,047,845	16,685,327	1,896,318	21,944,163	18,581,645
1911 ..	16,966,647	14,384,000	1,815,251	18,781,898	16,199,251
1912 ..	19,927,274	16,439,795	1,345,131	21,272,405	17,784,926
1913 ..	21,118,391	16,064,031	1,459,499	22,577,890	17,523,530

The information given in the above table is also set out graphically.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE, 1900 TO 1913, WITH VALUES (1) AS ACTUALLY DECLARED AND (2) AS COMPUTED ON PRICES RULING IN 1900.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents a year's interval, and the vertical height £1,000,000 sterling. The dotted curve shows the actual values as declared, and the continuous curve the values as computed on the basis of the 1900 prices.

It will be seen from the table and the diagram that in 1901, 1902, and 1903 the values as computed on the prices ruling in the base year were in excess of the declared values, while the reverse has held since 1903.

Wool, meats, and butter and cheese together comprise 70 per cent. of the Dominion's domestic exports (see diagram on page 347), and consequently these commodities exercise a dominating influence on the total value of the exports. The price of wool was comparatively low in the earlier years of the century, and has since shown a general tendency to increase from year to year. Meats have risen in price almost continually since the base year, and the same may be said of butter and cheese. The figures for these commodities are shown. The values of butter and cheese, also of the various classes of wool and the various kinds of meats, have been assessed separately and added together.

Year.	Wool.		Meats.		Butter and Cheese.	
	As actually declared.	As computed on 1900 Prices.	As actually declared.	As computed on 1900 Prices.	As actually declared.	As computed on 1900 Prices.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	4,749,196	4,749,196	2,222,902	2,222,902	969,731	969,731
1901	3,699,103	4,950,789	2,349,717	2,236,954	1,121,091	1,097,434
1902	3,354,563	5,491,694	2,853,666	2,616,367	1,369,341	1,256,510
1903	4,041,274	4,515,641	3,295,806	2,859,874	1,513,065	1,390,082
1904	4,673,826	4,801,821	2,864,703	2,289,360	1,565,946	1,537,333
1905	5,381,333	4,606,666	2,782,323	2,095,464	1,613,728	1,509,255
1906	6,765,655	5,088,607	2,970,762	2,518,263	1,901,237	1,666,488
1907	7,657,278	5,625,873	3,521,661	2,927,051	2,277,700	1,937,046
1908	5,332,781	5,390,798	3,268,670	2,629,309	1,954,601	1,612,412
1909	6,305,888	6,280,243	3,754,812	3,269,832	2,744,770	2,270,408
1910	8,308,410	6,714,752	4,013,327	3,373,593	3,007,348	2,536,735
1911	6,491,707	5,631,224	3,656,255	2,891,525	2,768,974	2,258,161
1912	7,105,483	6,224,941	4,041,553	3,188,488	3,769,202	2,908,152
1913	8,057,620	6,139,412	4,564,187	3,212,670	3,831,948	2,960,069

Taking the average prices ruling in 1900 as representing 1,000, index numbers have been prepared showing relative prices in each of the years shown above in respect of the total exports of New Zealand produce, also wool, meats, and butter and cheese.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORT PRICES (1900 = 1,000).

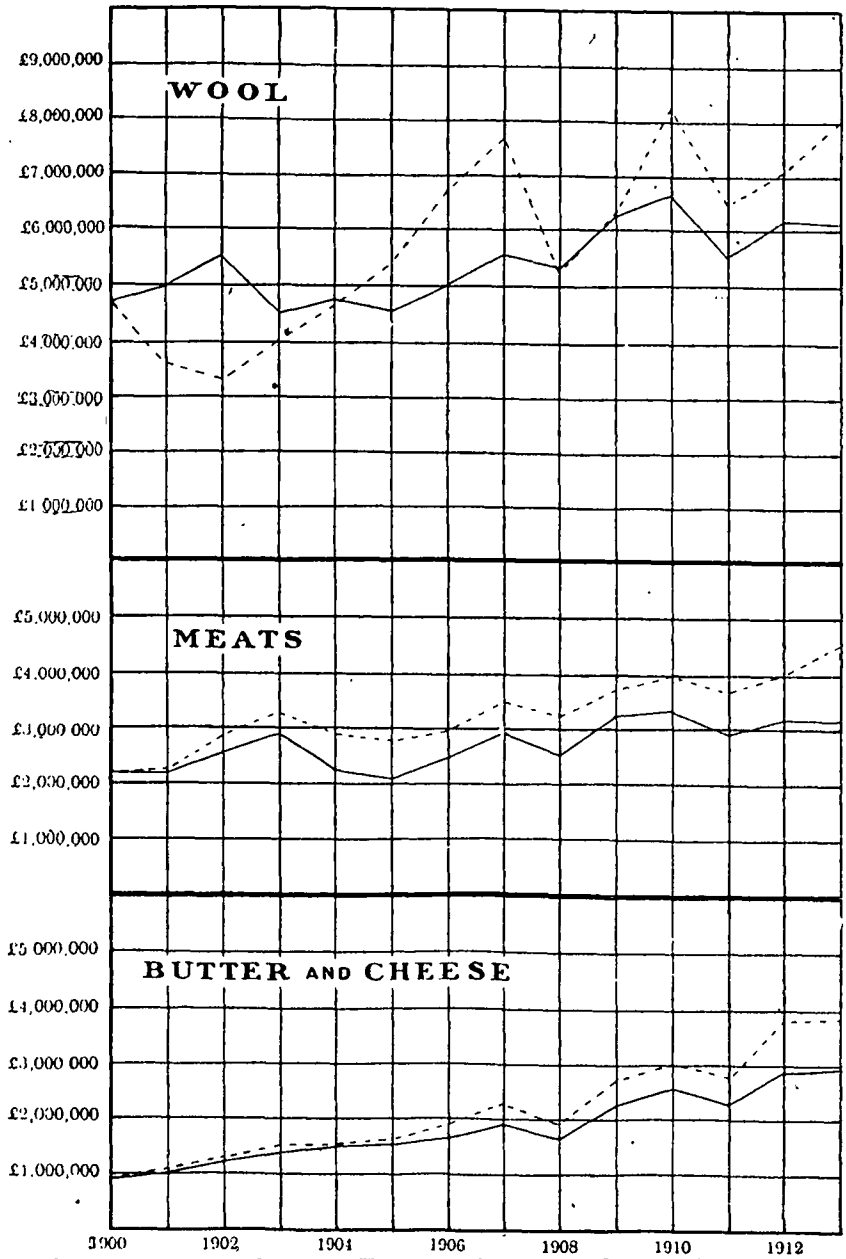
Year.	Total New Zealand Produce.	Wool.	Meats.	Butter and Cheese.
1900	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1901	914	747	1,050	1,022
1902	908	611	1,091	1,090
1903	965	895	1,152	1,088
1904	1,046	973	1,251	1,019
1905	1,131	1,168	1,328	1,069
1906	1,198	1,330	1,180	1,141
1907	1,244	1,361	1,203	1,176
1908	1,088	989	1,243	1,212
1909	1,085	1,004	1,148	1,209
1910	1,181	1,237	1,190	1,186
1911	1,159	1,153	1,264	1,226
1912	1,196	1,141	1,268	1,296
1913	1,288	1,312	1,421	1,295

These figures indicate considerable increase in 1913 as compared with 1912, in the case of wool, meats, and total. Had average prices in 1913 remained the same as in 1912 the exports of wool, meats, and butter and cheese in the two years would have been,—

	Wool.	Meats.	Butter and Cheese.
	£	£	£
1912—Values as declared ..	7,105,483	4,041,553	3,769,202
1913—Values as declared ..	8,057,620	4,564,187	3,831,948
1913—Values as computed on 1912 prices	7,023,183	4,091,031	3,837,568

The values of the commodities referred to are shown graphically for each year since 1900, values as actually declared and as computed on the basis of the prices ruling in 1900 being given.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, MEATS, AND BUTTER AND CHEESE, 1900 TO 1913, WITH VALUES (1) AS ACTUALLY DECLARED AND (2) AS COMPUTED ON PRICES RULING IN 1900.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents a year's interval, and the vertical height £1,000,000 sterling. The dotted curves show the actual values as declared, and the continuous curves the values as computed on the basis of the 1900 prices.

Value of Articles exported, 1912 and 1913.

A comparative statement of exports for the last two years is given below, showing the value of principal articles, being the produce or manufacture of the Dominion, classified according to their nature :—

Value of Principal Articles exported, 1912 and 1913.

Articles.	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Increase in 1913.	Decrease in 1913.
	£	£	£	£
The Mine.				
Coal	216,170	205,010	..	11,160
Gold	1,345,131	1,459,499	114,368	..
Silver and other minerals ..	98,979	127,268	28,289	..
Totals	1,660,280	1,791,777	131,497	..
The Fisheries.				
Fish	33,746	23,721	..	10,025
Oysters	2,984	2,813	..	171
Whalebone	3,196	1,537	..	1,659
Whale-oil	2,052	18,481	16,429	..
Other	222	26,959	26,737	..
Totals	42,200	73,511	31,311	..
The Forest.				
Fungus	8,433	5,655	..	2,778
Kauri-gum	401,305	549,106	147,801	..
Timber, sawn and hewn ..	490,508	319,055	..	171,453
Other	425	294	..	131
Totals	900,671	874,110	..	26,561
Animals and Produce.				
Bacon and hams	11,282	4,991	..	6,291
Beef and pork (salted) ..	13,730	11,220	..	2,510
Butter	2,088,809	2,061,651	..	27,158
Cheese	1,680,393	1,770,297	89,904	..
Hides	221,594	261,744	40,150	..
Live-stock	114,611	80,220	..	34,391
Preserved meats	119,178	108,995	..	10,183
Frozen meat	3,909,569	4,449,933	540,364	..
Sausage-skins	91,688	93,251	1,563	..
Rabbit-skins	118,234	86,756	..	31,478
Sheep-skins and pelts ..	707,203	800,354	93,151	..
Tallow	684,739	663,088	..	21,651
Wool	7,105,483	8,057,620	952,137	..
Other	64,296	68,666	4,370	..
Totals	16,930,809	18,518,786	1,587,977	..

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1912 AND 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Increase in 1913.	Decrease in 1913.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.	£	£	£	£
Bran and sharps	19,648	8,097	..	11,551
Chaff	3,924	1,153	..	2,771
Flour	2,861	1,685	..	1,176
Grain—				
Barley	48,621	959	..	47,662
Beans and peas	112,135	89,124	..	23,011
Maize	808	47	..	761
Malt	12	7	..	5
Oats	483,756	29,252	..	454,504
Wheat	95,702	11,816	..	83,886
Hops	21,348	22,680	1,332	..
Oatmeal	2,632	184	..	2,448
Potatoes	150,303	7,443	..	142,860
Seeds (grass and clover) ..	69,694	60,492	..	9,202
Other	49,161	47,037	..	2,124
Totals	1,060,605	279,976	..	780,629
MANUFACTURES.				
Apparel	2,122	1,397	..	725
Leather	38,454	31,945	..	6,509
Phormium fibre	376,264	721,924	345,660	..
Woollen manufactures ..	14,599	11,213	..	3,386
Other manufactures ..	205,356	220,593	15,237	..
Totals	636,795	987,072	350,277	..
Miscellaneous	41,045	52,658	11,613	..
Total exports (domestic produce and manufactures) ..	21,272,405	22,577,890	1,305,485	..
Specie	258,955	176,359	..	82,596
Re-exports	239,221	232,473	..	6,748
Total exports ..	21,770,581	22,986,722	1,216,141	..

QUANTITIES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1912 AND 1913.

The exports of New Zealand produce or manufacture for the last two years have also to be considered in relation to quantity, and the articles are again grouped in the next table according to the same classification as that used for purposes of comparing the values.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE EXPORTED, 1912 and 1913.

Articles.		Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Increase in 1913.	Decrease in 1913.
The Mine:—					
Coal	Tons	229,012	211,749	..	17,263
Gold	Oz.	343,163	376,161	32,998	..
Silver	"	801,165	975,616	174,451	..
Other minerals ..	Tons	137	227	90	..
The Fisheries:—					
Fish	Cwt.	14,284	12,038	..	2,246
Oysters	Doz.	378,896	361,225	..	17,671
Whalebone	lb.	11,992	6,272	..	5,720
Whale-oil	Gal.	28,295	247,831	219,536	..
The Forest:—					
Fungus	Cwt.	3,790	2,304	..	1,486
Gum (kauri) ..	Tons	7,908	8,780	872	..
Timber (sawn and hewn)	S.ft.	94,454,491	63,469,105	..	30,985,386
Animals and Produce:—					
Bacon and hams ..	Cwt.	2,736	1,020	..	1,716
Beef and pork (salted)	"	8,822	6,883	..	1,939
Butter	"	378,117	372,258	..	5,859
Cheese	"	577,070	611,663	34,593	..
Hides	No.	146,796	169,333	22,537	..
Meats (preserved) ..	Cwt.	43,493	36,885	..	6,608
" (frozen) ..	"	2,573,238	2,578,963	5,725	..
Sausage-skins ..	"	31,576	30,801	..	775
Skins (rabbit) ..	No.	8,937,035	6,267,608	..	2,669,427
" (sheep) and pelts	"	7,920,972	8,171,275	250,303	..
Tallow	Cwt.	470,900	454,860	..	16,040
Wool	lb.	188,361,790	186,533,036	..	1,828,754
Agricultural Products:—					
Bran and sharps ..	Tons	4,203	1,944	..	2,259
Chaff	"	844	198	..	646
Flour	"	307	206	..	101
Grain, barley ..	Bush.	225,841	4,747	..	221,094
" beans and peas	"	464,609	339,998	..	124,611
" maize ..	"	4,081	197	..	3,884
" malt ..	"	25	14	..	11
" oats ..	"	4,123,920	239,268	..	3,884,652
" wheat ..	"	505,205	62,338	..	442,867
Hops	Cwt.	2,473	4,447	1,974	..
Potatoes	Tons	19,964	1,556	..	18,408
Seeds (grass and clover)	Bush*	203,526	199,298	..	4,228
Manufactures:—					
Ale and beer ..	Gal.	17,490	14,189	..	3,301
Cordage	Cwt.	881	1,282	401	..
Leather	"	6,593	4,450	..	2,143
Phormium fibre ..	Tons	18,641	28,092	9,451	..
Soap	Cwt.	6,193	7,350	1,157	..

* At 20 lb. to the bushel.

Direction of Principal Articles of Export.

A number of tables follow, showing the country of destination of certain principal articles, the produce of the Dominion, exported during the past five years. As indicated above the greater portion of the Dominion's raw products is sent to the United Kingdom.

Wool.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	180,908,005	194,455,535	161,110,735	172,512,073	168,153,780
Germany ..	1,263,869	3,870,116	3,298,139	5,786,837	6,907,786
United States ..	4,259,880	3,047,913	2,346,183	5,104,689	4,681,967
France ..	1,523,719	1,190,810	1,039,109	2,899,114	4,254,506
New South Wales	314,360	572,810	194,594	497,936	1,172,595
Canada ..	809,646	420,610	551,398	908,772	872,260
Belgium ..	246,470	585,194	720,641	551,891	308,551
Victoria ..	351,977	103,912	164,012	69,540	119,953
Japan ..	..	9,611	..	20,413	61,638
Other countries	5,777	112,446	..	10,525	..
Totals ..	189,683,703	204,368,957	169,424,811	188,361,790	186,533,036

Frozen Meat.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom ..	2,555,142	2,645,489	2,246,291	2,557,918	2,525,761
Canada	..	..	122	929	43,447
Gibraltar	5,580	7,315	3,676	13,147	7,371
Pacific Islands ..	29	83	228	227	1,833
United States ..	9,924	224	32	..	268
Australian States ..	1,295	983	86	703	13
Other countries ..	634	102	130	314	..
Totals ..	2,572,604	2,654,196	2,250,565	2,573,238	2,578,693

Tallow.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	23,867	25,903	20,624	23,497	22,723
Pacific Islands ..	8	7	4	..	19
Australian States ..	70	77	28	42	1
Other countries ..	263	22	..	6	..
Totals ..	24,208	26,009	20,656	23,545	22,743

SHEEP-SKINS.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
United Kingdom ..	5,724,943	6,112,637	5,945,762	6,010,351	6,213,562
United States ..	1,236,569	1,267,902	1,408,766	1,492,005	1,667,252
Canada	314,685	144,239	121,741	256,016	179,940
New South Wales ..	191,321	236,959	128,944	155,476	107,094
Victoria	40,600	43,709	13,697	6,940	2,088
Other countries ..	7,296	5,140	1,005	184	1,339
Totals ..	7,515,414	7,810,586	7,619,915	7,920,972	8,171,275

RABBIT-SKINS.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
United Kingdom ..	7,390,117	8,995,559	7,346,660	8,850,584	6,196,639
New South Wales ..	135,478	81,835	85,844	71,674	62,491
Victoria	7,542	26,416	22,784	14,127	6,378
Other countries ..	..	144	..	650	2,100
Totals ..	7,533,137	9,103,954	7,455,288	8,937,035	6,267,608

HIDES.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Canada	49,315	64,544	58,946	93,410	60,196
New South Wales ..	51,066	40,173	23,557	19,978	51,372
Victoria	79,051	63,803	45,386	29,242	38,176
United States ..	341	..	17	1,508	9,318
United Kingdom ..	7,841	4,610	302	600	8,962
Tasmania	..	1,590	1,214	1,620	1,305
Other countries ..	1,501	627	419	438	4
Totals ..	189,115	175,347	129,841	146,796	169,333

BUTTER.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom ..	301,693	345,400	283,505	316,857	288,224
Canada	50	186	9,224	42,461	56,149
United States ..	..	1,156	1,757	3,015	16,616
Natal	10,326	2,225	3,710	6,557	7,107
Pacific Islands ..	2,166	2,334	2,481	3,052	2,939
Cape of Good Hope ..	6,228	4,611	1,645	4,334	1,211
Australian States ..	645	516	39	1,839	11
Other countries ..	..	107	26	2	1
Totals ..	321,108	356,535	302,387	378,117	372,258

CHEESE.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom ..	398,619	449,167	435,616	572,562	608,933
Natal	781	925	1,694	1,650	1,507
Cape of Good Hope ..	286	1,118	878	995	564
Australian States ..	655	389	610	1,521	391
Pacific Islands ..	235	209	168	253	189
Other countries ..	31	107	208	89	79
Totals ..	400,607	451,915	439,174	577,070	611,663

WHEAT.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom ..	1,307,622	1,285,064	1,240,891	501,654	58,486
Pacific Islands ..	1,425	1,742	2,465	3,399	3,795
Australian States ..	2,526	7,522	7,516	152	57
Other countries ..	107,644	..	3,685	..	..
Totals ..	1,419,217	1,294,328	1,254,557	505,205	62,338

OATS.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New South Wales ..	441,127	43,716	2,643	1,499,748	133,846
Victoria	95,356	108,551	34,230	1,281,328	47,239
Ceylon	13,637	15,965	22,911	22,429	17,724
Uruguay	..	2,501	65	4,266	12,545
Pacific Islands, other than Fiji	16,526	2,946	4,616	5,352	6,273
Queensland ..	23,842	4,920	2,592	83,141	5,637
Fiji	6,956	5,036	2,740	9,312	3,175
United Kingdom ..	4,510,779	254,617	88	1,156,091	2,661
Brazil	..	..	1,945	924	2,265
Natal	4,644	2,230	..	..	2,183
South Australia ..	654	474	789	3,963	1,770
Cape of Good Hope ..	19	..	..	2,786	1,535
Tasmania	334	306	..	1,629	506
Western Australia ..	6,206	356	207	44,807	24
Other countries ..	13,393	2,968	..	8,144	1,885
Totals ..	5,133,473	444,586	72,826	4,123,920	239,268

Beans and Peas.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom ..	167,491	183,201	319,334	426,567	310,846
New South Wales ..	4,667	5,143	4,981	13,461	9,970
Victoria	5,765	5,979	5,284	11,147	4,763
United States ..	..	1,239	2	4,793	4,057
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	2,789
Canada	..	..	37	2,207	2,128
South Australia ..	1,430	909	1,045	2,832	1,695
Holland	..	..	..	..	1,026
Western Australia ..	549	294	318	876	687
Tasmania	651	602	452	619	507
Cape of Good Hope ..	..	495	338	787	468
Queensland ..	357	288	362	379	389
France	..	..	..	500	200
Natal	587	339	11	108	144
Fiji	..	24	17	166	117
Other countries ..	20	14	46	167	212
Totals ..	181,517	198,527	332,227	464,609	339,998

Phormium Fibre.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	9,525	15,731	14,152	14,495	20,992
United States ..	400	424	1,091	1,617	3,056
Victoria	2,507	2,489	949	1,380	2,149
New South Wales ..	1,480	1,852	936	890	1,513
South Australia ..	257	144	144	156	170
Western Australia ..	..	..	..	51	108
Canada	135	..	..	51	51
Other countries ..	14	5	94	1	53
Totals ..	14,318	20,645	17,366	18,641	28,092

TIMBER, SAWN AND HEWN.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
New South Wales ..	40,322,483	42,743,489	47,450,406	53,252,041	37,096,443
Victoria	22,119,392	26,317,580	25,753,006	29,781,965	20,940,834
South Australia ..	5,269,178	3,448,002	7,347,045	6,334,602	2,800,961
United Kingdom ..	1,624,429	7,777,129	2,761,799	2,120,340	877,438
Western Australia ..	195,634	..	810,439	499,610	535,854
Tasmania	773,047	306,039	385,064	358,260	418,924
Pacific Islands, excluding Fiji	709,386	628,871	1,002,116	807,176	332,122
Queensland ..	221,990	359,554	356,538	963,653	259,390
Fiji	345,522	359,398	443,157	336,844	192,240
Other countries ..	18,257	..	..	..	14,899
Totals ..	71,599,318	81,940,062	86,309,570	94,454,491	63,469,105

KAURI-GUM.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United States ..	5,127	4,149	3,514	3,894	3,995
United Kingdom ..	2,290	3,253	2,378	2,468	3,390
Germany	639	913	1,142	1,053	833
Belgium	17	29	78	123	126
Austria-Hungary ..	1	124	131	159	112
Canada	24	66	9	40	62
Netherlands ..	..	6	55	42	60
New South Wales ..	111	28	18	18	55
Russia	..	15	80	2	53
France	1	19	75	37	45
Victoria	38	37	57	21	25
Sweden	2	30	35	35	15
Italy	..	23	15	15	9
Other countries ..	..	1	..	1	..
Totals ..	8,250	8,693	7,587	7,908	8,780

GOLD.

Country.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
New South Wales ..	122,060	121,144	216,741	156,742	215,565
United Kingdom ..	284,296	252,567	103,840	106,620	99,460
Victoria	100,015	104,575	134,219	79,801	61,131
Other countries ..	..	..	37	..	5
Totals ..	506,371	478,286	454,837	343,163	376,161

DETAILS OF EXPORTS, 1913.

Details of all exports during 1913 are given in the pages following.

EXPORTS, 1913.

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Acid—						
Acetic	lb.	..	373	..	4	4
Carbolic	"	..	30	..	1	1
Unenumerated	"	10	6,062	1	501	502
Alkali—						
Soda Ash	cwt.	..	40	..	18	18
Soda carbonate and bicarbonate	"	..	19	..	14	14
Soda Crystals	"	..	2	..	1	1
Ambergris	oz.	14,516	..	26,800	..	26,800
Animals, living—						
Asses	No.	2	..	20	..	20
Cattle, horned	"	273	..	3,515	..	3,515
Dogs	"	73	13	378	177	555
Horses	"	738	..	38,049	..	38,049
Monkeys	"	..	4	..	20	20
Pigs	"	198	..	535	..	535
Sheep	"	11,803	..	37,071	..	37,071
Poultry	"	2,152	..	565	..	565
Pigeons	"	8	..	30	..	30
Other Birds	"	160	..	57	..	57
Apparel and slops	..	..	..	1,397	3,826	5,223
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—						
Caps, percussion	No.	..	512,500	..	51	51
Cartridges (shot), 10–24 bore	"	4,500	77,150	23	295	318
Cartridges, n.o.e.	"	..	25,700	..	15	15
Detonators for dynamite, &c.	..	..	..	..	11	11
Dynamite	lb.	..	400	..	24	24
Firearms	No.	..	112	..	122	122
Fuse	coils	..	2,262	..	60	60
Ordnance Stores	..	..	..	..	3,510	3,510
Powder, blasting	lb.	..	350	..	14	14
" sporting	"	..	475	..	36	36
Other explosives	"	..	50	..	3	3
Bacon and hams—						
Bacon	cwt.	502	..	2,431	..	2,431
Hams	"	518	..	2,560	..	2,560
Bags and sacks—						
Cornsacks	doz.	..	39,976	..	6,730	6,730
Unenumerated	"	128	195	25	41	66
Basketware and wickerware	..	..	..	1	19	20
Beche-de-Mer	cwt.	6	..	12	..	12
Beer	gal.	14,189	2,632	1,383	605	1 988
Belting—						
Leather	lb.	..	411	..	51	51
Other than leather	..	..	..	39	255	294

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Beverages, non-alcoholic—			£	£	£
Aerated and mineral waters ..	..	..	712	22	734
Coffee-essence	..	..	..	9	9
Fruit-juices, sweetened ..	..	..	38	31	69
Fruit-juices, unsweetened gal.	..	27	..	5	5
Unenumerated	..	..	2	2	4
Bicycles and tricycles .. No.	3	32	23	178	201
Materials for	..	..	4	1,834	1,838
Motor bicycles and tricycles No.	..	24	..	508	508
Materials for	..	..	..	223	223
Biscuits—					
Fancy and other kinds lb.	18,397	345	367	11	378
Ships', plain .. cwt.	5,047	31	5,886	71	5,957
Blacking	..	..	2	33	35
Blacklead	..	..	..	359	359
Blue .. .. .. lb.	48	2,774	2	58	60
Boats .. .. No.	15	..	2,754	..	2,754
Bones .. .. tons	21	..	249	..	249
Books, papers, and music, printed	..	..	4,916	3,574	8,490
Boots and shoes ..doz. prs.	38	225	175	741	916
Gum-boots .. .. " "	..	10	..	44	44
Bran .. .. tons	1,856	..	7,534	..	7,534
Brass—					
Pig, bar, or sheet .. cwt.	..	15	..	164	164
Scrap .. .. "	1,228	..	3,014	..	3,014
Tubing and stamped work in the rough .. cwt.	..	58	..	245	245
Bricks—					
Building .. .. No.	21,860	10,000	69	20	89
Fire .. .. "	18,603	4,003	174	9	183
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	..	..	48	198	246
Materials for	..	..	..	14	14
Butter .. .. cwt.	372,258	..	2,061,651	..	2,061,651
Candles .. .. lb.	225	5,586	7	96	103
Canes and rattans	..	..	50	..	50
Canvas	..	..	..	76	76
Cards, playing .. packs	..	1,152	..	19	19
Carpeting and druggeting ..	..	..	..	2,405	2,405
Carriages, &c.—					
Carriages .. .. No.	11	2	260	53	313
Carts, drays, and wagons "	3	..	55	..	55
Motor vehicles—					
Bodies for .. "	..	20	..	1,852	1,852
Chassis for .. "	..	20	..	5,545	5,545
Materials for	..	..	..	2,433	2,433
Perambulators and go-carts No.	2	4	6	4	10
Materials for	..	..	47	141	188

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Casein	tons	214	..	6,452	..	6,452
Cement	barrels	29,988	1,222	10,483	740	11,223
Chains and chain cables	cwt.	..	31	..	47	47
Cheese	"	611,663	..	1,770,297	1	1,770,298
China, porcelain, and parianware		..	..	..	413	413
Clocks	No.	1	122	5	55	60
Coals—						
Cargo	tons	26,849	23	22,099	43	22,142
Bunkers	"	184,900	4,818	182,911	5,040	187,951
Cocoa and chocolate	lb.	..	9,960	..	864	864
Cocoa beans	"	..	1,960	..	47	47
Cocoa-butter	"	..	2,280	..	125	125
Coffee—						
Raw	lb.	2,374	4,717	97	177	274
Roasted	"	3,269	2,758	161	133	294
Coke	tons	28	..	50	..	50
Combs	..	..	..	..	227	227
Confectionery—						
Chocolate in plain trade packages	lb.	150	1,792	11	94	105
Chocolate in fancy packages	..	..	..	..	129	129
Unenumerated	lb.	7,521	5,004	184	162	346
Copper—						
Nails	cwt.	..	5	..	26	26
Pig, bar, and sheet	"	..	8	..	43	43
Scrap	"	295	..	1,110	..	1,110
Copra	tons	596	194	16,603	5,022	21,625
Cordage	cwt.	1,282	586	2,565	1,401	3,966
Iron and steel	"	..	90	..	242	242
Cork, cut	..	..	..	..	78	78
Cotton piece-goods—						
Butter and cheese cloth	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leather-cloth	..	..	..	..	14	14
Tubular woven cotton cloth	..	..	..	..	428	428
Waterproof material	..	..	..	..	47	47
Unenumerated	..	..	..	..	4,302	4,302
Cotton—						
Waste	cwt.	..	8	..	25	25
Drapery	..	..	..	145	5,543	5,688
Lace and laces, n.o.e.	..	..	..	..	235	235
Ribbons and crape	..	..	..	..	389	389
Tailors' trimmings	..	..	..	..	28	28
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—						
Baking-powder, yeast preparations, &c.	..	..	..	28	7	35

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—*continued.*			£	£	£
Chemicals, n.o.e.	..	..	24	55	79
Cream of tartar lb.	..	1,458	..	61	61
Medicinal preparations, drugs, druggists' sundries, &c.	..	..	504	1,301	1,805
Glycerine, refined	..	..	176	2	178
Medicinal preparations, containing over 50 per cent. proof spirit lb.	..	236	..	119	119
Washing-powder	..	..	1	13	14
Anhydrous ammonia	..	..	1	10	11
Arsenic cwt.	..	20	..	18	18
Carbide of calcium tons	..	3	..	44	44
Disinfectants	..	..	2	40	42
Insecticides and tree-washes, denatured red oils gall.	..	16,482	..	1,530	1,530
Insecticides and tree-washes unenumerated	..	..	4	105	109
Sheep-dip	..	..	226	551	777
Vanilla-beans lb.	..	9,374	..	3,952	3,952
Unenumerated	..	..	1,562	281	1,843
Dyes	..	..	..	137	137
Earthenware	..	..	1,377	1,677	3,054
Engine-packing	..	..	17	279	296
Essences, flavouring—					
Over 33 per cent. proof spirit gal.	..	11	..	49	49
n.o.e.	..	..	8	42	50
Essential oils	..	..	..	367	367
Fancy goods and toys	..	..	223	3,144	3,367
Fancy goods—					
Cinematograph films, &c.	..	..	57	20,279	20,336
Feathers lb.	3,221	..	26	..	26
Felt sheathing	..	..	..	18	18
Fire hose and other appliances for fire brigades	..	..	..	34	34
Fish—					
Dried, pickled, or salted cwt.	69	56	163	111	274
Frozen	11,295	..	18,828	..	18,828
Ova No.	170,000	..	147	..	147
Potted and preserved lb.	75,512	172,088	4,730	4,777	9,507
Fishing-tackle—					
Fish-hooks	..	..	..	2	2
Unenumerated	..	..	..	15	15
Floorcloth and oilcloth	..	..	..	59	59
Flour tons	206	54	1,685	515	2,200

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Foods, animal—						
Chaff	tons	198	4	1,153	23	1,176
Prepared calf meal		..	..	..	2	2
Unenumerated		..	..	611	13	624
Foods, farinaceous—						
Arrowroot	lb.	112	830	1	13	14
Infants' and invalids'		..	..	15,301	103	15,404
Maizena and cornflour	lb.	..	4,697	..	77	77
Sago and tapioca	cwt.	..	21	..	26	26
Unenumerated		..	..	155	2	157
Fruits—						
Bottled and preserved	doz.	130	1,345	59	441	500
Fruits, dried—						
Currants	lb.	..	3,550	..	54	54
Raisins	"	..	1,893	..	39	39
Figs, dates, and prunes	"	..	10,343	..	139	139
Unenumerated	"	..	7,032	...	182	182
Fruits, fresh—						
Apples and pears	lb.	1,505,443	1,351	12,160	19	12,179
Other kinds	"	4,144	648	51	15	66
Fruits, orange and lemon peel, in brine	lb.	..	10,192	..	36	36
Fungus	cwt.	2,304	..	5,655	..	5,655
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery		..	..	549	221	770
Kapok	cwt.	..	17	..	61	61
Furniture, knife and plate powder and polish		..	..	221	135	356
Furs		..	..	..	333	333
Glass—						
Bottles, empty		..	..	..	50	50
Broken	cwt.	8,337	..	642	..	642
Mirrors and looking-glasses		..	..	5	87	92
Plate, bevelled, and silvered		..	..	11	10	21
Plate, other kinds	sup. ft.	..	135	..	8	8
Window	"	..	18,350	..	258	258
Glassware		..	..	3	369	372
Glue and size	lb.	2,240	245	19	7	26
Glycerine (crude)	cwt.	1,584	..	2,789	..	2,789
Gold	oz.	366,162	..	1,429,969	..	1,429,969
Concentrates, slimes, tailings, and similar substances	tons	1,362	..	33,587	..	33,587
Jewellers' sweepings, precious metal scrap and similar substances	cwt.	96	..	1,965	..	1,965

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Grain and pulse—				£	£	£
Barley	bush.	4,747	..	959	..	959
Beans and peas	"	339,998	328	89,124	173	89,297
Maize	"	197	..	47	..	47
Oats	"	239,268	..	29,252	..	29,252
Rye	"	4,229	..	728	..	728
Wheat	"	62,338	..	11,816	..	11,816
Unenumerated	"	13	202	5	93	98
Ground, unenumerated	centals	366	1	273	1	274
Grease	cwt.	1	7	2	15	17
Grindery	..	..	..	14	144	158
Gum—						
Kauri	tons	8,780	..	549,106	..	549,106
New Caledonian	"	..	2	..	107	107
Haberdashery	..	..	..	..	326	326
Buttons, tapes, wadding, pins, and needles	..	..	..	..	60	60
Sewing cottons, silks, and threads	..	..	..	..	499	499
Hair	cwt.	1,834	..	8,030	..	8,030
Hardware, hollow-ware, and iron-mongery	..	..	..	1,099	3,812	4,911
Hats and caps	doz.	28	932	24	616	640
Hatters' materials	..	..	..	..	158	158
Hay and straw	tons	18	..	100	..	100
Hides	No.	169,333	..	261,744	..	261,744
Honey	lb.	204,669	..	3,536	..	3,536
Hops	cwt.	4,447	13	22,680	80	22,760
Horns and hoofs	tons	123	..	1,722	..	1,722
Hose—canvas, indiarubber, and other	..	..	..	..	98	98
Hosiery	..	..	..	607	570	1,177
Indiarubber and guttapercha goods	..	..	..	2	524	526
Indiarubber, old	cwt.	4,637	..	8,051	..	8,051
Ink—						
Printing	lb.	..	20	..	4	4
Writing	gal.	..	2	..	1	1
Instruments, musical—						
Harmoniums and organs	No.	..	1	..	40	40
Pianos	"	..	34	..	1,496	1,496
Unenumerated	..	..	..	13	146	159
Materials for	..	..	..	150	124	274
Instruments—						
Scientific	..	..	..	..	256	256
Surgical and dental	..	..	..	10	1,436	1,446
Surveying	..	..	..	..	120	120

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Iron and steel—						
Bar, bolt, and rod	cwt.	..	84	..	1,556	1,556
Bolts and nuts	cwt.	4	18	5	30	35
Castings for ships	..	..	..	5	..	5
Galvanized manufactures	..	..	..	1,153	78	1,231
Hoop	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pig	tons	..	2	..	17	17
Pipes and fittings, cast	"	1	5	24	163	187
Pipes and fitting, wrought	"	1	20	15	512	527
Rails	..	1	2	5	27	32
Sheet and plate	tons	..	4	..	53	53
Galvanized, corrugated	cwt.	..	7,059	..	6,598	6,598
" plain	"	..	282	..	268	268
Staples, fencing	"	..	22	..	19	19
Tanks	No.	18	448	45	1,344	1,389
Wire, fencing, barbed	tons	..	14	..	212	212
" " plain	"	..	3	..	38	38
Wire netting	..	..	..	..	495	495
Jams, jellies, and preserves	lb.	106,110	11,351	1,847	248	2,095
Jellies, concentrated	"	36	1,326	2	63	65
Jewellery	..	..	..	250	109	359
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick		..	..	1	635	636
Lard	cwt.	1,848	..	3,173	..	3,173
Lead—						
Pigs and bars	tons.	..	2	..	55	55
Pipe, including composition	cwt.	..	6	..	12	12
Sheet	"	..	69	..	106	106
Leather	"	4,450	47	31,945	1,312	33,257
Leather manufactures—						
Boot and shoe vamps, uppers, and laces	..	..	..	2	1	3
Unenumerated	..	..	..	14	39	53
Lime	bush.	1,967	..	131	..	131
Linen piece-goods	..	..	..	4	232	236
Hessians and scrim	..	..	..	..	39	39
Linseed	centals	10,575	..	5,087	..	5,087
Machinery and machines, agricultural—						
Cleaners (grain and seed)	No.	2	..	101	..	101
Cultivators, spring tine	"	..	2	..	5	5
Cutters (chaff, turnip, and other). oat-bruisers, pulpers, turnip slicers and strippers	No.	49	1	2,662	64	2,726
Drills and sowers	"	..	1	..	13	13
Harrows, disc	"	1	3	23	24	47
Harrows, other kinds	"	..	2	..	9	9

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Machinery and machines, agricultural—*continued.*			£	£	£
Ploughs .. .. "	9	4	229	26	255
Presses (wool, hay, and straw) No.	9	..	381	..	381
Reapers and binders .. "	..	25	..	1,000	1,000
Rollers, field .. "	1	..	32	..	32
Other kinds	..	..	643	1,063	1,706
Machinery and machines—					
Cash-registering .. No.	..	1	..	6	6
Dairying	..	..	2,875	1,715	4,590
Dredging	..	..	595	..	595
Electric	..	..	62	2,033	2,095
Engines, steam .. No.	..	2	..	146	146
Gas and oil .. "	..	34	..	1,061	1,061
Boilers for .. "	2	4	425	650	1,075
Flour-milling	..	..	..	50	50
Horticultural	..	..	28	42	70
Knitting .. .. No.	..	2	..	100	100
Mining	..	..	865	64	929
Printing	..	..	..	1,170	1,170
Refrigerating	..	..	..	386	386
Sewing .. .. No.	..	852	..	794	794
Unenumerated	..	..	1,752	6,295	8,047
Materials for, and parts of ..	..	..	118	1,105	1,223
Malt .. .. bush.	14	..	7	..	7
Manures—					
Bonedust .. .. tons	15	2	114	16	130
Unenumerated .. "	7	4	53	26	79
Marble—					
Dressed, polished, and manufactures	..	..	86	19	105
Matches and vestas—					
Wax .. gross boxes	..	27	..	8	8
Wooden .. "	..	8,858	..	731	731
Mats and matting	..	..	164	19	183
Meal, oaten .. .. centals	243	..	184	..	184
Meats—					
Beef, frozen .. cwt.	269,257	..	347,383	..	347,383
Beef, salted .. "	6,856	..	11,144	..	11,144
Kidneys, frozen .. "	6,618	..	12,848	..	12,848
Lamb (whole carcases) frozen carcases	3,538,488	..	2,332,372	..	2,332,372
=cwt.	1,088,457				
Mutton (whole carcases), frozen .. .. carcases	2,201,365	..	1,630,332	..	1,630,332
=cwt.	1,089,352				
Mutton (joints), frozen cwt.	21,860	..	31,792	..	31,792
Pork, frozen .. "	2,517	..	5,843	..	5,843

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Meats—*continued.*			£	£	£
Pork, salted .. cwt.	27	..	76	..	76
Veal, frozen .. "	4,280	..	7,317	..	7,317
Rabbits, frozen in skins carcases	3,370,925	..	75,160	..	75,160
=cwt.	90,947				
Rabbits, frozen, other kinds carcases	14,904	..	155	..	155
=cwt.	253				
Hares, frozen in skins carcases	14,251	..	925	..	925
=cwt.	983				
Other kinds, frozen .. cwt.	4,169	..	5,806	..	5,806
Potted and preserved "	36,554	2	101,398	13	101,411
Meat-extract .. lb.	37,034	..	7,597	..	7,597
Unenumerated .. cwt.	18	..	56	..	56
Metal, manufactured articles of—					
Anchors .. No.	..	37	..	42	42
Meters, gas, water, and electricity	..	..	..	210	210
Pumps	..	..	18	36	54
Railway and tramway plant ..	..	..	..	12	12
Rivets and washers .. cwt.	..	2	..	3	3
Typewriters .. No.	..	215	..	951	951
Unenumerated	..	..	2,687	16,801	19,488
Metal, old .. .. cwt.	18,806	..	6,685	..	6,685
Milk, preserved .. lb.	17,184	177,555	359	3,262	3,621
Millinery	..	..	15	455	470
Minerals—					
Scheelite ore .. tons	221	..	22,933	..	22,933
Unenumerated	6	..	206	..	206
Mouldings and panels	..	..	264	182	446
Mustard .. .. lb.	..	78	..	8	8
Nails .. .. cwt.	..	349	..	318	318
Roofing, lead-headed "	140	41	158	58	216
Nuts—					
Almonds, shelled and unshelled .. .. lb.	..	370	..	12	12
Walnuts .. .. "	262	4,069	10	54	64
Unenumerated .. "	22,400	25,536	140	182	322
Oakum .. .. cwt.	..	23	..	35	35
Oars .. .. No.	..	116	..	67	67
Oils—					
Castor .. .. gal.	..	55	..	11	11
Coconut .. .. "	25	..	7	..	7
Cod-liver .. .. "	..	17	..	5	5
Colza .. .. "	..	2	..	1	1
Fish, penguin, mutton-bird, and seal .. .. gal.	36	..	2	..	2

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Oils—*continued.*				£	£	£
Linseed	gal.	..	2,894	..	542	542
Mineral, kerosene	"	..	201,136	..	8,848	8,848
Mineral, other kinds	"	94	53,515	3	4,471	4,474
Neatsfoot	"	5,792	10	826	2	828
Whale	"	247,831	..	18,481	..	18,481
Unenumerated, bulk	"	42	4,390	2	322	324
Unenumerated, in vessels under 1 gallon	..	..	..	..	128	128
Oilmen's stores	..	..	..	18	139	157
Onions	cwt.	12,146	1,024	4,110	449	4,559
Oysters	doz.	361,225	..	2,813	..	2,813
Paints and colours—						
Ground in oil	cwt.	4	623	7	843	850
Mixed, ready for use	"	129	500	301	1,965	2,266
Unenumerated	"	96	48	40	68	108
Paper—						
Bags, coarse	cwt.	45	1	69	2	71
Bags, other kinds	"	21	6	19	9	28
Hangings	..	..	..	..	345	345
Printing	cwt.	..	29	..	48	48
Wrapping	"	142	70	94	82	176
Writing	"	1	22	5	68	73
Peel, candied and drained	lb.	56	..	2	..	2
Perfumery—						
Perfumed spirits	gal.	..	21	..	37	37
Toilet preparations	..	..	..	1	41	42
Unenumerated	..	..	..	..	10	10
Phormium	tons	28,092	..	721,924	..	721,924
Tow	"	6,299	..	65,138	..	65,138
Photographic goods	..	..	..	25	473	498
Cameras and lenses	..	..	..	..	169	169
Sensitized surfaces	..	..	..	..	134	134
Pickles	gal.	40	29	14	12	26
Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs		..	..	452	916	1,368
Family portraits	..	..	..	18	..	18
Picture frames and mounts	..	..	..	..	11	11
Pitch	cwt.	..	11	..	11	11
Plants, shrubs, and trees	..	..	..	4,292	63	4,355
Plaster-of-paris	..	..	149	..	44	44
Plate and platedware	..	..	..	..	2,091	2,091
Pollard and sharps	tons	88	..	563	..	563
Portmanteaux and travelling-bags		..	..	17	68	85
Potatoes	tons	1,556	..	7,443	..	7,443
Printing materials—						
Stereotypes, matrices, half-tone and line blocks	..	..	..	..	19	19
Type and materials, n.o.e.	..	..	..	..	251	251

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Provisions—				£	£	£
Eggs	doz.	11,460	..	652	..	652
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	1,271	770	2,041
Putty	cwt.	7	4	7	5	12
Rags	"	2,990	..	3,773	..	3,773
Rice	"	..	1,360	..	1,121	1,121
Rugs, all kinds ..	..	..	..	9,695	151	9,846
Saddlery and harness (including whips)	..	..	..	419	158	577
Harness oil, composition, and leather dressing ..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials	..	..	..	38	6	44
Salt	tons	..	18	..	180	180
Sauces, catsup and chutney	gal.	36	388	12	231	243
Sausage-skins ..	cwt.	30,801	17	93,251	166	93,417
Seeds—						
Grass and clover ..	"	35,580	510	60,492	2,133	62,625
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	3,712	788	4,500
Ship-chandlery, n.o.e. ..	..	..	..	19	115	134
Silks	..	..	..	..	968	968
Silver	oz.	920,454	1,000	98,107	100	98,207
Skins—						
Calf and other kinds	No.	179,461	..	50,521	..	50,521
Rabbit	"	6,267,608	..	86,756	..	86,756
	=lb.	1,015,685				
Seal	No.	490	..	529	..	529
Sheep, with wool ..	"	933,152	..	223,362	..	223,362
	=lb.	6,805,449				
Sheep, without wool ..	No.	7,238,123	..	576,992	..	576,992
	=lb.	20,670,937				
Slates, roofing ..	No.	..	1,400	..	20	20
Soap—						
Common	cwt.	7,350	..	8,832	..	8,832
Powder and extract ..	..	..	..	1	387	388
N.o.e.	..	..	..	49	122	171
Specie—						
Copper	..	..	..	..	50	50
Gold	..	..	..	..	167,659	167,659
Silver	..	..	..	..	8,650	8,650
Specimens illustrative of natural science	..	..	..	63	..	63
Spices—						
Ground	lb.	36	108	2	8	10
Unground	"	..	582	..	21	21

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Spirits—				£	£	£
Bitters, cordials, and liqueurs	gal.	..	80	..	61	61
Brandy	"	..	619	..	421	421
Geneva and gin, unsweetened	"	..	997	..	392	392
Methylated	"	52	66	11	15	26
Rum	"	..	61	..	20	20
Sweetened, n.o.e.	"	..	12	..	4	4
Whisky	"	..	6,511	..	3,016	3,016
Unenumerated	..	..	..	..	1	1
Spirits of Wine	gal.	..	10	..	2	2
Stags' Heads	No.	24	..	172	..	172
Starch	lb.	..	4,526	..	82	82
Stationery—						
Handbills, circulars, &c.	lb.	2,998	10,181	262	645	907
Manufactured	..	..	..	1,340	541	1,881
Unenumerated	..	..	..	251	710	961
Apparatus, appliances, &c., for educational purposes	..	..	..	10	60	70
Bookbinders' materials	..	..	..	..	12	12
Cardboard boxes, materials for	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stone—						
Building	tons	11	..	6	..	6
Greenstone	cwt.	134	..	880	..	880
Grind, mill, oil, and whet	..	..	..	..	16	16
Pumice	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sand, pumice	tons.	2,685	..	7,486	..	7,486
Sugar—						
Raw	cwt.	..	1,295	..	962	962
Refined	"	13,106	..	11,123	..	11,123
Golden syrup	"	21	..	21	..	21
Molasses	"	5	..	1	..	1
Treacle	"	6	..	6	..	6
Sulphur	"	..	1	..	2	2
Tallow	tons	20,306	..	581,545	..	581,545
Mutton stock, oleomargarine	"	2,437	..	81,543	..	81,543
Tanning materials, crude—						
Bark	"	..	1	6	23	29
Other kinds	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tar	..	..	..	20	11	31
Tarpaulins, tents, sails, rick and wagon covers	..	..	..	33	40	73
Tea	lb.	..	54,790	..	3,679	3,679
Textile piece-goods—						
Other than silk, cotton, linen, or woollen	..	..	..	64	976	1,040
Articles made up from, other than apparel	..	..	..	66	62	128

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Timber—				£	£	£
Logs, round, beech ..	No.	9	..	29	..	29
	=sup. ft.	5,850				
Logs, round, white-pine	No.	158	..	259	..	259
	=sup. ft.	75,287				
Flitches (dutiable), kauri	"	903	..	12	..	12
Flitches (free), kauri	"	1,510,049	..	16,920	..	16,920
Flitches (free), white-pine	"	1,254	..	7	..	7
Other, sawn, undressed:						
Beech	"	515,110	..	3,639	..	3,639
Birch	"	3,015	427	18	5	23
Blue-gum ..	"	..	415	..	6	6
Ironbark	"	..	974	..	17	17
Jarrah	"	..	7,305	..	107	107
Kauri	"	8,367,990	..	68,198	..	68,198
Matai	"	20,936	..	104	..	104
Oregon pine ..	"	..	8,339	..	88	88
Red-pine	"	8,515,229	..	35,440	..	35,440
Sugar-pine ..	"	..	144	..	4	4
Totara	"	3,347	..	45	..	45
White-pine ..	"	44,129,376	..	188,203	..	188,203
Willow	"	2,613	..	40	..	40
Other, sawn, dressed:						
Baltic pine ..	"	..	2,200	..	15	15
Kauri	"	386,528	..	6,291	..	6,291
Oregon pine ..	"	..	4,623	..	65	65
Red-pine ..	"	6,422	..	76	..	76
White-pine ..	"	6,333	..	62	..	62
Tin—						
Block	cwt.	..	3	..	24	24
Scrap	"	4,429	..	438	..	438
Sheet	"	..	372	..	341	341
Tinware	..	..	..	145	136	281
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ..	lb.	..	4,501	..	196	196
Manufactured ..	"	..	31,860	..	3,667	3,667
Cigars	"	..	1,414	..	790	790
Cigarettes	"	..	4,808	..	1,591	1,591
Tobacco pipes and cases	..	..	..	..	251	251
Tools and implements—						
Axes and hatchets	..	..	..	..	391	391
Engineers', metal-, wood-, and stone-workers' machine and hand tools		..	..	38	81	119
Spades, shovels, and forks	..	..	..	1	41	42
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	45	425	470
Turpentine and terebene	gal.	..	284	..	51	51
Twine	..	..	..	8	193	201
Binder	cwt.	2,669	20	6,098	38	6,136

EXPORTS, 1913—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Umbrellas and parasols ..		..	..	23	4	27
Varnish, lacquers, and gold-size	gal.	19	422	7	187	194
Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved	..	..	..	204	426	630
Vinegar	gal.	134	127	23	36	59
Watches	No.	..	1,264	..	848	848
Wax, paraffin ..	lb.	..	364	..	11	11
Whalebone	cwt.	56	...	1,537	..	1,537
Whiting and chalk ..	"	..	18	..	6	6
Wine—						
Australian	gal.	..	78	..	43	43
British South African	"	..	6	..	3	3
Sparkling	"	..	1,070	..	2,074	2,074
Other kinds ..	"	22	706	13	435	448
Woodenware	..	..	..	3,741	3,804	7,545
Shooks and empty casks ..	..	..	..	5,011	49	5,060
Wool—						
Greasy	bales	422,324	..	6,447,030	..	6,447,030
	= lb.	155,342,727				
Scoured	bales	46,784	..	792,445	..	792,445
	= lb.	13,900,152				
Slipe	bales	51,480	..	795,493	..	795,493
	= lb.	16,750,013				
Washed	bales	1,481	..	22,652	..	22,652
	= lb.	540,144				
Woolpacks	doz.	..	63	..	101	101
Woollen piece-goods ..	..	..	..	780	564	1,344
" blankets ..	pairs	538	..	738	..	738
Zinc—						
Perforated sheet ..	cwt.	..	6	2	18	20
Plain sheet ..	"	..	27	..	62	62
Spelter	"	207	1	99	2	101
Articles and materials suited only for and to be used solely in the fabrication or repair of goods within the Dominion ..		..	..	..	370	370
Miscellaneous—						
Goods, manufactured ..		..	..	545	476	1,021
" unmanufactured ..		..	..	1,096	177	1,273
Parcels-post	..	..	..	51,562	..	51,562

Goods forwarded to Cook Islands.

A table is appended giving details of goods forwarded in the year 1913 to the Cook and other Pacific Islands annexed to New Zealand. These do not appear as exports from the Dominion, being merely part of the internal trade or transactions between one portion of the country and another.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Animals, living	280 number	444
Apparel and slops	..	2,360
Arms, ammunition, &c.—		
Cartridges	23,750 number	120
Firearms	27 "	38
Powder, shot, fuse, &c.	..	98
Bacon and hams	39 cwt.	201
Bags and sacks	3,606 doz.	1,565
Beer	95 gal.	21
Beverages, non-alcoholic	..	60
Bicycles and tricycles, and materials for	..	402
Biscuits—		
Fancy and other kinds	16,311 lb.	390
Ships', plain	3,410 cwt.	4,159
Books and papers, printed	..	52
Boots and shoes	190 doz. pairs	1,081
Bran	8 tons	55
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	..	51
Butter	245 cwt.	1,621
Canvas	..	42
Cards, playing	1,412 packs	43
Carriages, &c.	..	573
Cement	1,031 barrels	424
Cheese	30 cwt.	95
China, porcelain, and parianware	..	165
Coals	3,196 tons	3,030
Coffee, roasted	3,260 lb.	153
Combs	..	40
Confectionery	..	152
Cordage	180 cwt.	440
Cotton piece-goods	..	2,486
Drapery	..	3,032
Drugs and druggists' sundries	..	742
Earthenware	..	82
Essences, flavouring	..	32
Fancy goods and toys	..	933
Fish, potted or preserved, &c.	33,277 lb.	1,222
Fishing-tackle	..	36
Floorcloth and oilcloth	..	51
Flour	274 tons	2,807
Foods, animal	..	263
Foods, farinaceous	..	65
Fruits	..	95
Furniture	..	434
Glass and glassware	..	194
Grain and pulse	1,877 centals	378
Haberdashery	..	57
Hardware	..	1,750

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Hats and caps	177 doz.	153
Hosiery	..	140
Instruments, musical	..	126
Instruments, surgical and dental	..	56
Iron and steel	..	2,626
Jams, jellies, and preserves	10,038 lb.	184
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick	..	124
Leather	8 cwt.	81
Machinery and machines	..	137
Marble and manufactures thereof	..	43
Matches and vestas	2,529 gross boxes	402
Meats	3,515 cwt.	9,610
Metal manufactures	..	195
Metal sheathing	12 cwt.	61
Milk, preserved	23,364 lb.	485
Millinery	..	153
Mouldings and panels	..	163
Nails	572 cwt.	530
Oars	162 number	68
Oils	..	1,341
Onions	123 cwt.	80
Paints	131 "	269
Paper	..	320
Perfumery	..	102
Photographic goods	..	135
Portmanteaux, &c.	..	64
Potatoes	14 tons	116
Provisions, n.o.e.	..	1,178
Rice	963 cwt.	806
Rugs	..	581
Saddlery and harness	..	215
Salt	4 tons	41
Ship-chandlery, n.o.e.	..	101
Silks, satins, &c.	..	95
Soap	..	1,836
Specie, gold	..	855
" silver	..	525
Spirits	308 gal.	156
Stationery	..	226
Sugar	3,098 cwt.	2,689
Tea	4,230 lb.	254
Timber	123,490 sup. ft.	1,373
Tobacco	7,089 lb.	1,217
Tobacco pipes and cases	..	97
Tools	..	165
Umbrellas and parasols	..	62
Varnish, &c.	75 gal.	40
Woodenware	..	8,338
Miscellaneous	..	898
Total value of goods shipped to the Islands		£72,046

SUBSECTION C.—IMPORTS.

THE quantities and values of imports used in making up the figures given in this subsection are obtained from Customs entries, verified where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. In the case of *ad valorem* goods the value for Customs purposes is taken to be the fair market value of the goods when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence exported and at the time when exported, with 10 per cent. added. By section 114 of the Customs Act, 1913, it is provided that from the 1st April, 1914, the value so taken is to be the cash and not the credit value as hitherto. The Act referred to makes no stipulation that the value of the case, cask, or covering is to be included, as was the case under former Acts. As regards goods not subject to *ad valorem* duties, the value includes freight and charges to time of arrival at port of discharge.

The total declared values of the imports in 1913 amounted to £22,288,302, being an increase on the corresponding total in 1912 of £1,311,728. These figures, however, include specie. The value of coin brought into the Dominion in 1913 was £634,670, against £399,995 in the previous year, and if these amounts are excluded the increase on the value of merchandise is £1,077,053.

The value of imports for the year 1900, and for each of the ten latest years was,—

Year.	Imports, inclusive of Specie. £	Imports, exclusive of Specie. £
1900	10,646,096	10,207,326
1904	13,291,694	12,900,030
1905	12,828,857	12,481,178
1906	15,211,403	14,303,170
1907	17,302,861	16,539,707
1908	17,471,284	17,247,162
1909	15,674,719	14,817,462
1910	17,051,583	16,748,223
1911	19,545,879	18,782,608
1912	20,976,574	20,576,579
1913	22,288,302	21,653,632

The value of imports, exclusive of specie, fell, with fluctuations, from £8,422,523 in 1878 to £5,990,177 in 1894, after which there ensued a steady advance to £17,247,162 in 1908. In 1909 there was a considerable falling off, but the returns for each of the past four years show substantial increases in the value of the imports.

The expansion of imports is still further to be considered in connection with the condition of the manufactures of the Dominion, for

an increase of imports arising from a decline of internal manufactures would scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory position. That there has been great development of the manufactures of New Zealand since 1895, not only in the great primary industries, but throughout, is exhibited in the section giving the results of an inquiry made at the census of 1911 relative to manufactories and works.

It is desirable to consider not only the total value of the import trade for different years by comparing totals, but to ascertain the rates per head of population, to judge whether the imports are relatively greater or less than formerly. The fairest comparisons are from calculations made after deducting specie imported, as the amount of this commodity fluctuates widely. The figures for 1900 and each year from 1904 onwards stand thus:—

Years.	Imports per Head of Mean Population, excluding Maoris. Including Specie.	Excluding Specie.	Years.	Imports per Head of Mean Population, excluding Maoris. Including Specie.	Excluding Specie.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1900 ..	13 18 10	13 7 4	1908 ..	18 9 9	18 5 0
			1909 ..	16 2 7	15 4 11
1904 ..	15 14 7	15 5 4	1910 ..	17 3 6	16 17 5
1905 ..	14 14 11	14 6 11	1911 ..	19 5 2	18 10 2
1906 ..	16 19 8	15 19 5	1912 ..	20 3 9	19 16 1
1907 ..	18 16 6	17 19 11	1913 ..	20 17 1	20 5 3

On looking at the figures for the last ten years it will be seen that the value of imports per head (inclusive and exclusive of specie) was lowest in 1905. Each of the next three years showed a considerable increase in the rate per head, but in 1909 an appreciable decrease occurred, followed, however, by increases in each of the past four years, the rate for 1913 being the highest recorded since 1875.

Imports, North and South Islands.

Separating the imports entered at the ports of the North Island from those of the South Island, it is found that while in 1903 the former imported goods to the value of £7,732,796 against £4,904,643 for the South Island, in the year 1913 the North Island imports exceeded those of the other to a far greater extent, the values being respectively £14,259,300 and £7,555,859.

Imports, by Provincial Districts.

The value of imports recorded for each provincial district is the value of the goods entered at the port or ports situate within the district, but information is not available to enable the whole of the imported goods to be traced to their actual destination, so that the figures must not be taken to represent the value of imports consumed within the several districts.

The values of imports in each provincial district during 1903 and 1913 were as under:—

	1903. £	1913. £
Auckland	3,243,785	6,843,925
Taranaki	120,257	218,514
Hawke's Bay	234,994	584,901
Wellington	4,133,760	6,611,960
Marlborough	23,715	56,267
Nelson	189,457	213,794
Westland	103,249	122,096
Canterbury	2,194,544	3,657,607
Otago	2,393,678	3,506,095

The value of imports by parcel-post (£151,236 in 1903 and £473,143 in 1913) must be added to the above figures in order to make up the totals (including specie) of £12,788,675 and £22,288,302 for the respective years.

IMPORTS, BY PORTS.

The following table gives the value of the imports for each port in New Zealand for the years 1913, 1912, 1910, 1900, and 1890, arranged in order of magnitude for 1913:—

	1913. £	1912. £	1910. £	1900. £	1890. £
Auckland ..	6,610,745	6,398,533	4,741,326	2,617,329	1,385,959
Wellington ..	6,354,746	5,390,423	4,625,711	2,767,066	1,233,184
Lyttelton and Christchurch	3,256,075	3,174,571	2,718,355	1,770,709	1,174,370
Dunedin ..	2,817,244	2,817,047	2,465,273	2,158,177	1,662,629
Invercargill & Bluff	595,199	576,087	506,905	288,170	120,050
Napier ..	584,901	539,141	384,595	209,418	162,097
Timaru ..	401,532	393,012	309,931	143,090	95,202
Wanganui ..	257,214	283,310	211,387	145,267	49,637
Poverty Bay ..	220,890	199,950	150,330	49,278	17,731
New Plymouth ..	188,691	167,160	158,782	67,338	12,971
Nelson ..	160,509	152,538	126,774	140,514	141,980
Greymouth ..	111,194	111.442	113,333	59,460	79,877
Oamaru ..	93,652	78,854	77,864	47,559	54,075
Wairau and Picton	56,267	53,146	39,667	17,533	19,547
Westport ..	53,285	45,452	60,068	37,750	9,442
Patea ..	29,823	33,316	28,529	15,561	11,604
Hokitika ..	10,902	12,638	14,456	12,693	13,549
Kaipara ..	7,250	9,119	9,269	7,883	1,294
Tauranga ..	5,040	5,241	1,729	3,639	1,493

IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

In dealing with the imports from the different countries it must be pointed out that the trade returns of New Zealand up to and including 1913 do not disclose the country of origin, goods being credited in every case to the country of shipment. This has been found to be a serious defect in the statistics, especially in the case of shipments from the United Kingdom to New Zealand. Of the goods exported from the United Kingdom to New Zealand in 1912, valued at £11,186,552, 92·88 per cent. was the produce or manufacture of Britain and Ireland, the balance being re-exports. The defect referred to has now been remedied, the recently revised Customs Regulations making it obligatory on importers to declare the country of origin in the case of all imports. For 1914 and

future years this information will be shown, in addition to information as to country of shipment.

The figures given below show for ten years the imports from the United Kingdom, with those from the British colonies and possessions, and from foreign States,—

	Imports from		
	United Kingdom.	British Colonies and Possessions.	Foreign States.
	£	£	£
1904	7,982,340	3,047,354	2,262,000
1905	7,795,284	2,914,358	2,119,215
1906	9,003,229	3,886,787	2,321,387
1907	10,278,019	4,664,164	2,360,678
1908	10,441,837	4,338,439	2,691,008
1909	9,287,786	4,267,176	2,119,757
1910	10,498,771	3,967,053	2,585,759
1911	11,787,300	4,710,040	3,048,539
1912	12,499,787	4,573,485	3,903,302
1913	13,312,193	5,036,056	3,940,053

The proportions represented by the above figures in every one hundred pounds' value of total imports are,—

	United Kingdom.	British Colonies and Possessions.	Foreign States.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1904	60·05	22·93	17·02
1905	60·76	22·72	16·52
1906	59·19	25·55	15·26
1907	59·40	26·96	13·64
1908	59·77	24·83	15·40
1909	59·25	27·22	13·53
1910	61·57	23·27	15·16
1911	60·30	24·10	15·60
1912	59·59	21·81	18·60
1913	59·73	22·59	17·68

The exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand, as given in the United Kingdom trade returns, for the period 1903–12, distinguishing between the value of goods of British and Irish produce and those the produce of other countries re-exported, are next shown. These values are f.o.b., while those recorded in the New Zealand returns are c.i.f.,—

Year.	British and Irish Produce exported from the United Kingdom to New Zealand.	Produce of other Countries re-exported to New Zealand.	Total Exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand.
	£	£	£
1903	6,361,390	593,430	6,954,820
1904	6,315,090	582,330	6,897,420
1905	6,425,793	569,013	6,994,806
1906	7,400,188	652,288	8,052,476
1907	8,700,941	740,967	9,441,908
1908	8,767,003	746,171	9,513,174
1909	7,351,619	729,803	8,081,422
1910	8,652,716	749,836	9,402,552
1911	9,809,497	790,203	10,599,700
1912	10,390,334	796,218	11,186,552

Imports from the Commonwealth of Australia include considerable quantities of goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and

foreign countries transhipped at Australian ports for New Zealand. The values credited to foreign countries would be still further disturbed if Canadian goods shipped at ports in the United States to New Zealand were assigned to the country of origin.

The following is the value of imports from different countries or places in 1912 and 1913, given in the order of the increase or decrease:—

Country.	1912. £	1913. £	Increase in 1913. £
United Kingdom	12,499,787	13,312,193	812,406
New South Wales	1,547,664	1,697,376	149,712
Western Australia	75,257	213,373	138,116
Fiji	764,790	846,493	81,703
United States of America	2,049,618	2,107,990	58,372
Canada	394,249	452,519	58,270
Belgium	153,766	203,526	49,760
Victoria	854,033	902,965	48,932
Germany	653,230	687,935	34,705
Sumatra	..	30,289	30,289
Bengal	393,270	417,619	24,349
Italy	49,920	65,425	15,505
Norway	41,686	53,850	12,164
Russia	6,454	13,131	6,677
Tasmania	53,273	59,299	6,026
Burmah	11,791	17,569	5,778
Denmark	11,411	15,169	3,758
Sweden	90,034	93,093	3,059
Austria	15,357	17,863	2,506
Friendly Islands	14,514	15,708	1,194
Madras	1,323	2,498	1,175
British West Indies	1,145	2,211	1,066
New Caledonia	7,049	8,023	974
France	150,024	150,777	753
Persia	447	976	529
Foreign West Indies	2,623	3,082	459
Bombay	705	1,092	387
Egypt	1,881	2,234	353
Aden	484	779	295
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	..	284	284
Natal	570	802	232
Newfoundland and Labrador	..	149	149
Flores Island	369	508	139
Penang	74	193	119
Portugal	5,440	5,551	111
Queensland	3,489	3,596	107
Malta	185	283	98
Timor	..	98	98
Norfolk Island	166	197	31
Alaska	33	60	27
Syria	6	31	25
Cochin-China	24	46	22
New Hebrides	..	20	20
Uruguay	..	11	11
Canary Islands	27	31	4
Gold Coast Colony	..	4	4
Dutch Borneo	..	2	2
Gibraltar	..	2	2
Federated Malay States	2	3	1
Servia	..	1	1
Tripoli	..	1	1
Mauritius	105	105	0

Country.	1912. £	1913. £	Decrease in 1913. £
Java	136,905	50,490	86,415
Greece	37,326	10,907	26,419
Asia Minor	41,512	17,215	24,297
Ceylon	289,008	275,350	13,658
South Australia	50,171	38,239	11,932
Switzerland	76,356	67,623	8,733
Seychelles	8,120	..	8,120
Turkey	15,816	7,927	7,889
Holland	91,233	84,015	7,218
Cape of Good Hope	13,093	6,964	6,129
Madagascar	4,662	124	4,538
Malden Island	17,836	13,311	4,525
Singapore	49,716	45,300	4,416
Arabia	6,663	2,713	3,950
Society Islands	18,146	14,305	3,841
Japan	154,587	151,106	3,481
Philippine Islands	19,486	16,040	3,446
Hong Kong	18,072	14,747	3,325
Christmas Island	24,820	22,991	1,829
Spain	16,588	14,928	1,660
China	25,396	24,448	948
Whale Fisheries	720	..	720
Brazil	655	124	531
Navigators Islands	2,249	1,823	426
Sandwich Islands	262	55	207
Hungary	591	489	102
Peru	48	..	48
Transvaal	70	30	40
Argentine Republic	43	3	40
Venezuela	40	..	40
Portuguese East Africa	33	..	33
Ecuador	26	..	26
Morocco	24	..	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11	..	11
Papua	5	..	5
Solomon Islands	5	..	5
Mexico	4	..	4
Punjab	1	..	1

Articles of Import.

Imports for the five years 1909 to 1913, classified according to the nature of the goods, were as follows:—

Imports for Five Years.

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1909. £	1910. £	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Apparel, including hats and caps	930,590	1,053,074	1,201,065	1,331,841	1,554,361
Boots and shoes ..	258,738	271,984	312,049	347,104	411,955
Drapery, haberdashery, linens, woollens, and other textiles	2,105,490	2,283,668	2,489,837	2,378,468	2,403,178
Hosiery	155,002	163,861	171,469	187,725	209,846
Silks	41,706	59,437	76,059	103,936	97,591
Totals	3,491,526	3,832,024	4,250,479	4,349,074	4,676,931

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and steel (pig, wrought, wire, &c., and galvanized)	976,198	1,173,716	1,401,442	1,387,758	1,510,681
Railway and tramway plant	191,057	200,653	209,222	205,593	269,412
Machinery	583,448	640,189	725,578	989,714	1,039,307
Sewing and knitting machines	58,821	57,068	52,118	64,245	54,971
Hardware and ironmongery	328,745	417,402	474,822	485,266	472,137
Tools and implements (including agricultural)	265,830	299,560	342,464	397,816	397,846
Nails	45,625	70,232	69,931	70,560	58,272
Other metals and metal manufactures	450,648	494,747	606,841	720,730	726,933
Totals ..	2,900,372	3,353,567	3,882,418	4,321,682	4,529,559
Sugar	613,950	623,538	676,395	814,202	812,528
Tea	279,900	293,955	331,461	320,289	296,933
Totals	893,850	917,493	1,007,856	1,134,491	1,109,461
Beer	46,544	53,086	51,978	62,711	57,854
Spirits*	291,515	332,734	327,983	382,396	398,225
Tobacco	353,612	447,407	434,461	488,392	466,159
Wine	70,493	77,826	78,220	86,476	77,034
Totals	762,164	911,053	892,642	1,019,975	999,272
Paper	263,044	305,584	351,717	381,024	377,494
Printed books ..	187,690	213,328	235,017	265,985	248,668
Stationery	179,279	192,483	209,162	223,584	232,960
Totals	630,013	711,395	795,896	870,593	859,122
Miscellaneous (specified articles)—					
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	145,837	136,982	181,156	236,098	225,268
Automobiles, motor-cars, and motor-cycles, and materials for	182,257	293,015	567,452	776,650	1,021,613
Bags and sacks ..	180,705	211,763	132,519	213,466	233,799
Bicycles and tricycles	22,881	31,139	27,170	27,886	17,843
Bicycle and tricycle fittings	128,881	176,899	181,432	148,065	116,020
Candles	44,090	37,960	34,253	30,821	30,665
Canvas	59,067	59,806	64,438	87,402	103,065
Carpeting and drugget-ing	61,653	73,473	87,063	93,709	100,984

* Includes methylated and perfumed spirits and spirits of wine.

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Miscellaneous—*contd.*	£	£	£	£	£
Carts, carriages, and materials for	60,109	78,277	91,640	94,058	81,161
Cement	46,956	52,496	47,816	41,756	18,649
China, porcelain, earthenware, and parianware	119,097	143,168	169,700	166,320	193,799
Coal	253,081	230,765	186,263	365,414	466,286
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	373,696	415,904	402,573	450,547	442,614
Fancy goods and toys	210,259	234,118	276,265	290,564	294,005
Fish (potted and preserved)	63,203	68,635	89,703	108,185	90,545
Floorcloth and oilcloth	98,607	125,255	147,057	143,540	145,172
Fruits (including fresh, preserved, bottled, and dried)	318,477	340,281	422,059	433,508	322,101
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	62,086	74,471	98,030	104,781	110,493
Glass and glassware	162,038	184,627	188,717	202,950	250,976
Leather and leathermanufactures	178,348	169,141	167,114	212,698	226,865
Manures	269,453	273,383	320,034	382,296	377,422
Musical instruments and materials for	106,278	133,414	148,295	172,013	164,021
Seeds	124,148	100,110	160,401	167,342	148,277
Oil	329,289	414,742	471,965	556,919	570,062
Timber	311,472	258,076	364,092	278,036	504,931
Woolpacks and woolpockets	48,522	57,628	71,406	63,053	74,449
Total miscellaneous (specified articles)	3,960,490	4,375,828	5,098,613	5,848,077	6,331,085
Other imports (excluding specie)	2,179,047	2,646,863	2,854,704	3,032,687	3,148,202
Total imports (excluding specie)	14,817,462	16,748,223	18,782,608	20,576,579	21,653,632
Specie imported ..	857,257	303,360	763,271	399,995	634,670
Total imports ..	15,674,719	17,051,583	19,545,879	20,976,574	22,288,302

Adopting the same classification as in the foregoing table the total value for each group is shown for the years 1903 and 1913, distinguishing imports from the United Kingdom, British possessions, United States of America, Germany, and other foreign countries

	Years.	Annual Imports from United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries. United States.	Germany.	Others.	Totals.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Textiles, boots and shoes, drapery and clothing	1903	2,624,730	183,512	142,603	29,381	50,149	3,030,375
	1913	4,288,973	112,043	97,901	36,549	141,465	4,676,931
Iron and steel, machinery, hardware, tools, and other manufactures of iron and steel	1903	1,848,749	235,085	408,450	33,242	89,108	2,614,634
	1913	3,367,939	345,041	581,698	109,695	125,186	4,529,559
Sugar and tea	1903	1,750	639,145	4,436	145	603	646,079
	1913	524	1,097,780	8,901	..	2,256	1,109,461
Beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco	1903	314,489	82,775	172,049	10,232	23,376	602,921
	1913	658,149	173,639	91,228	13,250	63,006	999,272
Paper, books, and stationery	1903	352,596	65,909	71,491	22,497	10,919	523,412
	1913	569,441	201,306	33,824	25,940	28,611	859,122
Miscellaneous articles	1903	2,296,761	1,290,268	642,329	178,800	250,380	4,658,538
	1913	4,341,097	2,564,647	1,294,438	502,501	776,604	9,479,287
Specie	1903	73,593	638,780	..	..	343	712,716
	1913	86,070	541,600	..	..	7,000	634,670
Total imports	1903	7,512,668	3,135,474	1,441,358	274,297	424,878	12,788,675
	1913	13,312,193	5,036,056	2,107,990	687,935	1,144,128	22,288,302

Principal Articles of Import from Various Countries.

The goods enumerated below, although shipped from ports in the countries indicated, are not necessarily all the produce or manufacture of those countries. As already stated, only 92·88 per cent. of the goods exported to New Zealand from the United Kingdom is the produce of that country, the balance being reshipments.

United Kingdom.	£
Acids	14,831
Alkali	32,481
Animals, living—	
Cattle, horned	6,081
Horses	10,713
Sheep	3,577
Apparel and slops	1,186,024
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	196,229
Bags and sacks	8,795
Beer	54,348
Belting—	
Leather	3,415
Other than leather	35,006
Beverages, non-alcoholic—	
Coffee-essence	18,399
Bicycles and tricycles	17,354
Materials for	77,222
Motor bicycles and tricycles	49,280
Materials for	27,520
Biscuits	6,907
Blacking	4,767
Blacklead	6,520
Blue	6,217
Books, papers, and music, printed	170,792
Boots and shoes	366,733
Borax	4,170
Brass	8,044
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	50,323
Candles	18,953
Canvas	94,091
Carpeting and druggeting	95,981
Carriages, carts, &c.	3,383
Motor vehicles—	
Bodies for	69,307
Chassis for	270,857
Materials for	92,249
Steam-motor lorries—	
Materials, &c., for	5,562
Axles, &c.	19,343
Carriage and cart makers' materials	22,437
Cement	18,429
Chains and chain cables	16,955
China, porcelain, and parian-ware	39,015
Clocks	7,792

United Kingdom—*continued.*	£
Cocoa and chocolate	29,335
Cocoa-beans	5,175
Cocoa-butter	12,169
Combs	3,588
Confectionery	86,643
Copper	28,082
Cordage	15,280
Iron and steel hawsers, &c.	42,700
Cork, cut	4,532
Cotton piece-goods—	
Butter and cheese cloth	8,278
Leather-cloth	8,354
Tubular woven cotton cloth	43,177
Waterproof material	6,326
Unenumerated	831,504
Cotton—	
Waste	10,887
Wick	7,984
Drapery	309,885
Lace and laces, n.o.e.	42,287
Ribbons and crape	42,508
Tailors' trimmings	80,971
Drugs, chemicals, &c.—	
Chemicals, n.o.e.	6,023
Glycerine, refined	2,740
Medicinal preparations	99,164
Containing over 50% proof spirit	2,120
Anhydrous ammonia	2,408
Disinfectants	15,177
Insecticides and tree-washes	2,339
Potassium and sodium cyanide	25,474
Sheep-dip	51,994
Unenumerated	23,566
Dyes	5,241
Earthenware	110,551
Engine-packing	13,437
Essences, flavouring	11,640
Essential oils	5,951
Fancy goods and toys	181,425
Felt sheathing	6,314
Fire engines and extinguishers	3,139
Fish—	
Dried, pickled, or salted	3,818
Potted and preserved	25,966

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*	£
Fishing-tackle	4,063
Floorcloth and oilcloth	143,759
Foods—	
Animal	6,543
Farinaceous—	
Infants' and invalids'	9,812
Maizena and cornflour	16,743
Fruits, dried	9,505
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	25,802
Furniture, knife, and plate powder and polish	5,664
Furs	13,835
Gelatine and isinglass	3,931
Glass—	
Bottles, empty	32,421
Mirrors and looking-glasses	8,192
Plate, bevelled, and silvered	3,951
Plate, other kinds	22,297
Window glass	22,856
Glassware	15,966
Grain and pulse—	
Beans and peas	3,901
Ground, unenumerated	6,507
Grindery	31,975
Haberdashery	20,905
Buttons, &c.	49,437
Sewing cottons, silks, and threads	67,115
Hair	3,093
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery	361,730
Hats and caps	114,632
Hatters' materials	22,589
Hides	2,902
Hops	2,046
Hose, canvas, indiarubber, and other	11,288
Hosiery	206,264
Indiarubber and guttapercha goods	3,191
Ink—	
Printing	5,574
Writing	2,804
Instruments, musical—	
Pianos	79,926
Other	13,623
Materials for	3,451
Instruments—	
Optical	4,028
Scientific	6,756
Surgical and dental	21,085
Surveying	3,168
Iron and steel—	
Angle	16,749
Bar, bolt, and rod	248,087

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*	£
Iron and steel—*continued.*	
Bolts and nuts	40,929
Galvanized manufactures	2,180
Hoop	30,104
Pig	42,587
Pipes and fittings	252,831
Rails	191,005
Sheet and plate	87,460
Sheet, galvanized—	
Corrugated	329,293
Plain	71,691
Tanks	17,875
Wire—	
Fencing—	
Barbed	22,643
Plain	57,278
Telegraphic and telephonic	10,678
Netting	53,245
Unenumerated	4,013
Other	7,717
Jams, jellies, and preserves	7,183
Jellies, concentrated	3,510
Jewellery	6,085
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	37,092
Lead	4,869
Leather	99,452
Leather-manufactures—	
Boot and shoe vamps, uppers, and laces	10,711
Unenumerated	10,068
Linen piece-goods	56,073
Hessians and scrim	42,115
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural	50,259
Dairying machinery	11,493
Dredging machinery	7,007
Electric machinery	308,131
Engines—	
Steam	8,106
Gas and oil	160,243
Boilers for	9,380
Knitting-machines	5,880
Mining machinery	14,701
Portable and traction engines	20,673
Printing machinery	18,693
Refrigerating machinery	5,016
Sewing-machines	14,882
Woollen-mill machinery	9,811
Other	103,362
Manures	101,227
Matches and vestas	24,496
Mats and matting	8,738
Meats, potted and preserved	2,103

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

	£
Metal, manufactured articles of—	
Gas-making plant	3,295
Water, gas, and electricity meters	32,517
Railway and tramway plant	66,445
Rivets and washers	11,655
Tacks	3,003
Typewriters	5,764
Unenumerated	263,091
Milk, preserved	6,556
Millinery—	
Feathers, ornamental	13,713
Other kinds	92,344
Mouldings and panels	3,716
Mustard	14,070
Nails	29,015
Nuts—	
Almonds, shelled and unshelled	3,455
Other	3,695
Oils—	
Colza	2,203
Linseed	77,211
Mineral	16,188
Unenumerated, bulk	3,599
Unenumerated, in vessels under 1 gallon	6,692
Other	6,330
Oilmen's stores	16,054
Paints and colours—	
Ground in oil	91,653
Mixed ready for use	33,749
Unenumerated	14,802
Paper—	
Bags	9,065
Butter-paper	2,707
Hangings	40,171
Printing	114,446
Wrapping	6,030
Writing	54,497
Perfumery—	
Perfumed spirits	5,336
Toilet preparations	18,365
Photographic goods	3,717
Cameras and lenses	6,303
Sensitized surfaces	19,006
Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.	8,773
Plaster-of-paris	2,024
Plate and platedware	92,868
Portmanteaux and travelling-bags	13,590
Printing materials—	
Type and materials, n.o.e.	11,461

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

	£
Provisions—	
Unenumerated	17,129
Putty	3,198
Rugs	25,047
Saddlery and harness (including whips)	24,797
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials	25,076
Collar-check	9,652
Salt (including rock salt)	47,170
Sauces, catsup, and chutney	11,793
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	32,665
Unenumerated	38,933
Ship-chandlery, n.o.e.	4,881
Silks, satins, velvets, plushes, &c.	36,135
Slates, roofing	6,683
Soap—	
Powder, extract of soap	13,079
Other	20,372
Specie—	
Copper	5,415
Silver	80,655
Spices, ground and unground	2,213
Spirits—	
Brandy	24,735
Geneva and gin, unsweetened	11,708
Rum	3,666
Sweetened, n.o.e.	2,271
Whisky	284,248
Starch	9,179
Stationery—	
Handbills, circulars, &c.	10,954
Manufactured	61,021
Apparatus, &c., for educational purposes	8,251
Bookbinders' materials	7,355
Cardboard boxes, materials for	13,944
Unenumerated	66,090
Stone—	
Granite and other stone, dressed, &c.	7,307
Tarpaulins, tents, &c.	6,905
Textile piece-goods—	
Other than silk, cotton, linen, or woollen	157,515
Articles made up from, other than apparel	30,599
Timber, sawn, undressed	4,045
Tin—	
Block	13,735
Sheet	77,859
Tinware	15,382

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*	£
Tinsmiths' furniture and fittings	7,120
Tobacco—	
Manufactured	66,872
Cigars	7,461
Cigarettes	169,909
Tobacco pipes and cases, &c.	23,519
Tools and implements—	
Engineers' metal-, wood-, and stone-workers' machine or hand tools	45,327
Spades, shovels, and forks	11,495
Other	73,231
Turpentine and terebene	4,430
Twine	29,514
Nets and netting	2,125
Binder	3,797
Umbrellas and parasols	6,204
Materials for	10,068
Varnish, lacquers, and goldsize	18,198
Vinegar	7,662
Watches	12,156
Wax	4,632
Wine—	
Sparkling	10,827
Other kinds	12,742
Woodenware	14,205
Woollen piece-goods	385,145
Yarns	19,226
Coir, flax, jute, and hemp	3,996
Zinc	3,463
Minor articles required in the making up of apparel, &c.	9,924
Articles and materials suited only for and to be used solely in the fabrication or repair of goods within the Dominion	28,814
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured	25,129
,, unmanufactured	4,493
Parcels-post	364,191

VICTORIA.	
Acids	2,150
Animals, living—	
Horses	9,370
Apparel and slops, n.o.e.	5,463
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	2,486
Bicycles and tricycles—	
Materials for	24,510
Books, papers, and music, printed	37,451
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles—	
Materials for	47,385

VICTORIA—*continued.*	£
Coffee	2,774
Cotton piece-goods	6,116
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	12,364
Dyes	2,461
Essential oils	3,043
Fancy goods and toys	2,227
Flour	11,699
Foods, animal—	
Chaff	6,207
Foods, farinaceous	2,288
Fruits, dried—	
Raisins	5,893
Fruits, fresh	12,134
Grindery	7,007
Haberdashery	2,288
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery	2,372
Hides	7,368
Hose, canvas, indiarubber, and other	3,854
Indiarubber and guttapercha goods	5,499
Iron and steel—	
Bar, bolt, and rod	2,746
Rails	2,836
Leather	21,283
Linen piece-goods	3,222
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural	3,152
Dairying	9,631
Electric	*4,651*
Engines, gas and oil	*2,421*
Mining	*5,084*
Other	*7,852*
Manures	*33,651*
Metal, manufactured articles of—	
Typewriters	3,220
Other	7,839
Oils	6,093
Onions	10,589
Photographic goods	2,492
Plants, trees, and shrubs	6,596
Rice	13,444
Rice-meal refuse	2,918
Seeds	2,553
Soap	3,748
Specie—	
Gold	250,000
Stationery	9,894
Sugar—	
Raw	9,238
Refined	2,282
Tanning materials, crude	12,339
Tea	12,203
Timber, sawn, undressed	2,965
Tin, block	8,605

VICTORIA—*continued.*

	£
Tobacco—	
Manufactured	105,999
Tools and implements ..	4,142
Wine	6,805
Wool	4,882
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured ..	2,113
Parcels-post	20,786

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Acids	2,308
Alkali	2,556
Animals, living—	
Horses	7,153
Apparel and slops, n.o.e. ..	7,764
Bags and sacks	4,060
Books, papers, and music, printed	28,250
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles—	
Chassis for	2,552
Materials for ..	3,856
Steam-motor lorries—	
Materials for ..	3,076
Materials for	6,605
Coals	466,280
Coffee	2,465
Coke	2,719
Copper—	
Pig, bar, or sheet ..	12,921
Cordage—	
Iron and steel	3,992
Cotton piece-goods ..	9,646
Drapery	5,191
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	69,868
Earthenware	3,638
Fancy goods and toys ..	28,846
Flour	14,707
Foods, farinaceous—	
Infants' and invalids' ..	7,148
Fruits, fresh	40,634
Glass—	
Bottles, empty	4,382
Grain and pulse	7,290
Haberdashery	3,784
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery	7,244
Hats and caps and hatters' materials	3,379
Hose, canvas, indiarubber, and other	5,879
Indiarubber and guttapercha goods	2,168
Instruments—	
Surgical and dental ..	3,497

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

	£
Iron and steel—	
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	3,448
Pipes and fittings ..	4,417
Lead—	
Pig and bar	19,888
Sheet	14,672
Leather	17,289
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural	2,550
Dairying	4,761
Electric	24,874
Printing	2,767
Other	10,406
Materials for, and parts of	3,922
Manures	56,009
Metal, manufactured articles of—	
Typewriters	4,207
Other	18,239
Oils—	
Mineral	7,272
Paper	3,358
Perfumery	5,785
Photographic goods ..	5,580
Plants, trees, and shrubs ..	2,631
Pollard and sharps ..	2,294
Printing materials—	
Type and materials, n.o.e.	2,874
Rice	16,319
Seeds	7,868
Silks, satins, velvets, plushes, &c.	2,994
Soap	30,730
Specie—	
Gold	290,000
Spirits—	
Whisky	2,312
Spirits of wine	7,978
Stationery	9,503
Sugar, refined	8,840
Tanning materials, crude ..	4,479
Tea	4,836
Textile piece-goods ..	2,343
Timber—	
Logs	16,933
Logs, hewn	93,473
Sawn, undressed ..	34,809
Tin, block	14,473
Tobacco—	
Manufactured	13,022
Cigars	2,206
Tools and implements ..	6,929
Wine	8,927
Woodenware	2,757
Woollen piece-goods ..	7,217
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured ..	3,957
Parcels-post	30,478

	£
South Australia.	
Fruits	2,175
Manures	4,865
Salt	13,564
Tanning materials—	
Bark	6,329
Wine	9,684
Western Australia.	
Timber—	
Logs, hewn	68,476
Sawn, undressed	144,424
Tasmania.	
Fruits, fresh	6,253
Manures	4,063
Tanning materials—	
Bark	8,412
Timber—	
Palings	3,840
Sawn, undressed	26,290
Tin, block	4,729
Fiji.	
Fruits, fresh	60,905
Sugar—	
Raw	778,066
Molasses	3,431
Malden Island.	
Guano	13,311
Christmas Island.	
Manures	22,991
Hong Kong.	
Jams, jellies, and preserves	3,763
Bengal.	
Bags and sacks	220,033
Bagging and sacking	32,285
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery—	
Kapok	2,048
Iron and Steel—	
Pig	5,289
Linen piece-goods—	
Hessians and scrim	12,964
Manures	13,110
Mats and matting	3,810
Oils—	
Castor	17,808
Linseed	4,157
Tea	18,981
Woolpacks	74,213
Burmah.	
Candles	11,465
Rice	2,304
Wax	3,551
Ceylon.	
Cocoa-beans	6,276
Coconut, dessicated	4,575
Tea	258,738
Singapore.	
Foods, farinaceous—	
Sago and tapioca	17,164
Fruits—	
Bottled and preserved	11,311
Rice	3,470
Spices	9,412
Cape of Good Hope.	
Wine	5,437
Canada.	
Animals, living—	
Cattle, horned	2,700
Apparel and slops	11,289
Boots and shoes	9,285
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles—	
Bodies for	27,999
Chassis for	81,548
Materials for	4,915
Steam motor-lorries—	
Materials for	2,146
Fish—	
Potted and preserved	34,173
Fruits, fresh—	
Apples and pears	15,022
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	9,509
Glassware	4,883
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery	4,188
Iron and steel—	
Pipes and fittings	23,949
Wire, fencing, plain	3,035
Leather	7,869
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural	44,554
Sewing-machines	2,032
Other	2,115
Metal, manufactured articles of	5,352
Paper—	
Hangings	5,307
Printing	103,606
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	8,021
Timber—	
Laths and shingles	3,598
Tools and implements	2,349
Woodenware	3,386
British West Indies.	
Cocoa-beans	1,924

GERMANY.	£
Acids	3,171
Apparel and slops	5,650
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	7,009
Beer	2,906
Bicycles and tricycles	12,055
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	2,698
Carpeting and druggeting	2,595
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles—	
Chassis for	3,098
Materials for	67,362
China, porcelain, and parianware	12,055
Clocks	5,628
Confectionery	2,538
Cotton piece-goods	6,162
Drapery	7,287
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—	
Cream of tartar	20,136
Medicinal preparations, drugs and druggists' sundries	5,085
Dyes	5,645
Earthenware	7,146
Fancy goods and toys	52,404
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	2,628
Furs	2,614
Glass—	
Bottles, empty	30,079
Window	2,612
Glassware	19,108
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery	28,923
Instruments—	
Musical	57,068
Other	2,597
Iron and steel—	
Hoop	2,139
Wire, fencing, plain	5,822
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick	11,485
Leather	7,356
Machinery and machines—	
Dairying	5,183
Electric	23,685
Engine-boilers	2,285
Sewing-machines	5,234
Other	9,002
Manures	45,869
Metal, manufactured articles of	9,038
Paper—	
Butter-paper	3,347
Hangings	2,045

GERMANY—*continued.*	£
Paper—*continued.*	
Wrapping	2,663
Writing	2,207
Perfumery	2,869
Plate and platedware	4,012
Salt	5,724
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	31,163
Slates, roofing	4,742
Spirits—	
Geneva and gin, unsweetened	4,761
Stationery	13,683
Textile piece-goods	3,204
Tools, &c.	4,555
Woodenware	2,042
Woollen piece-goods	8,255
Zinc	2,012
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured	7,101
Parcels-post	11,566

FRANCE.	
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles—	
Bodies for	3,209
Chassis for	13,295
Materials for	10,092
Cocoa-butter	2,952
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—	
Cream of tartar	17,358
Earthenware	14,440
Fancy goods and toys	4,387
Gelatine and isinglass	2,432
Leather	3,829
Perfumery	2,963
Resin	4,534
Silks, satins, velvets, &c.	8,216
Spirits—	
Brandy	12,933
Stearine	6,352
Tobacco pipes and cases, &c.	6,763
Turpentine and terebene	2,524
Wine	10,999
Parcels-post	2,980

ITALY.	
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles, parts and material	11,375
Fruits, fresh—	
Lemons	3,800
Fruits, lemon and orange peel in brine	3,156
Hats and caps	12,230

ITALY—*continued.*	£
Hatters' materials ..	2,769
Hides	2,199
Marble	6,096
Nuts—	
Almonds	11,058
SWITZERLAND.	
Asphalt	10,202
Confectionery	38,057
Parcels-post	7,522
SPAIN.	
Cork, cut	10,315
PORTUGAL.	
Wine	2,724
NORWAY.	
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—	
Carbide of calcium ..	24,362
Fish, potted and preserved ..	17,978
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured ..	6,359
SWEDEN.	
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—	
Carbide of calcium ..	5,680
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	2,087
Machinery and machines—	
Dairying	28,580
Electric	25,478
Paper	8,381
Timber—	
Sawn, undressed ..	2,257
Woodenware	2,165
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured ..	6,185
DENMARK.	
Machinery and machines—	
Dairying	6,912
Articles and materials suited only for and to be used solely in the fabrication or repair of goods within the Dominion	3,733
BELGIUM.	
Apparel and slops ..	9,004
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	2,121
Confectionery	3,743

BELGIUM—*continued.*	£
Cotton piece-goods ..	5,532
Glass—	
Plate	24,140
Window	29,610
Glassware	5,758
Machinery and machines ..	12,119
Manures	47,519
Matches and vestas ..	4,542
Metal, manufactured articles of	7,175
Paper	6,996
Zinc	12,975
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured ..	5,627
Parcels-post	1,233
HOLLAND.	
Cocoa and chocolate ..	28,292
Cocoa-butter	5,247
Cotton piece-goods—	
Unenumerated	2,995
Machinery and machines—	
Electric	2,686
Manures	4,043
Seeds	6,067
Spirits—	
Geneva and gin, unsweetened	17,330
Stationery	5,232
AUSTRIA.	
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	5,201
Tinware	2,932
RUSSIA.	
Salt	1,959
Woodenware	9,077
GREECE.	
Fruits, dried—	
Currants	8,335
TURKEY.	
Foods, animal—	
Unenumerated	2,226
Fruits, dried	5,035
ASIA MINOR.	
Fruits, dried—	
Raisins	9,816
Figs, dates, and prunes ..	4,348
ARABIA.	
Figs, dates, and prunes ..	2,713

	£
China.	
Rice	2,659
Silks, satins, &c.	12,233
Japan.	
Apparel and slops	12,003
Basketware and wickerware	4,138
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	2,905
Cotton piece-goods	14,683
Drapery	9,143
Fancy goods and toys	8,373
Hats, caps, and hatters' material	2,171
Manures	21,742
Mats and matting	2,064
Onions	4,799
Rice	1,907
Silks, satins, &c.	35,417
Sulphur	9,905
Textile piece-goods	2,123
Java.	
Kapok	47,993
Sumatra.	
Mineral oils	30,289
Philippine Islands.	
Hemp	9,549
Tobacco, &c.—	
Cigars	3,937
Yarns—	
Coir, flax, jute, and hemp	2,541
United States of America.	
Animals, living—	
Cattle, horned	3,800
Apparel and slops	42,172
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	13,231
Belting, other than leather	3,090
Bicycles and tricycles	2,106
Motor bicycles and tricycles	2,348
Books, papers, and music, printed	9,969
Boots and shoes	20,428
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	5,087
Canvas	4,997
Carriages, &c.—	
Motor vehicles—	
Bodies for	57,051
Chassis for	146,237
Materials for	24,635
Perambulators and go-carts	4,461
United States of America—*contd.*	
Carriages, &c.—*continued.*	£
Steam motor lorries, materials for	2,030
Materials for—viz., carriage and cart makers' materials	2,671
Clocks	16,153
Confectionery	5,845
Cotton piece-goods	24,483
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	32,318
Engine-packing	3,640
Fancy goods and toys	11,652
Fish—	
Potted and preserved	4,382
Foods, farinaceous—	
Maizena and cornflour	5,950
Fruits, bottled and preserved	25,492
Fruits, dried—	
Raisins	24,582
Figs, dates, and prunes	9,177
Unenumerated	10,309
Fruits, fresh	30,296
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	8,660
Furniture, knife, and plate powder and polish	4,403
Glass—	
Bottles, empty	4,645
Glassware	8,811
Grease	3,854
Grindery	10,198
Haberdashery	6,798
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery	63,919
Hops	3,160
Hose, canvas, indiarubber, and other	3,668
Ink	2,573
Instruments—	
Musical	5,852
Surgical and dental	7,477
Iron and steel—	
Pipes and fittings	4,595
Rails	2,902
Sheet, galvanized—	
Corrugated	3,646
Plain	4,377
Staples, fencing	6,808
Wire, fencing—	
Barbed	15,141
Plain	37,100
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	14,257
Leather	24,249

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*contd.*

	£
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural	60,306
Cash-registering	12,001
Dairying	3,381
Electric	71,364
Engines, gas and oil	23,725
Mining	4,044
Portable and traction engines	2,943
Printing	10,097
Sewing	24,831
Other	25,010
Materials for, and parts of	7,609
Metal, manufactured articles of—	
Meters	2,340
Typewriters	10,495
Railway and Tramway plant	2,338
Other	59,599
Mouldings and panels	7,230
Nails	26,579
Oils—	
Mineral—	
Kerosene	105,851
Other kinds	265,988
Other than mineral	11,714
Onions	6,804
Paints and colours	13,844
Paper—	
Hangings	2,128
Perfumery—	
Toilet preparations	11,566
Photographic goods	6,038
Pictures, paintings, &c.	3,048
Plaster-of-paris	3,578
Resin	10,793
Saddlery and harness (including whips)	3,088
Salt	3,707
Sausage-skins	23,016
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	16,295
Soap	16,832
Stationery	18,636
Stone—	
Grind, mill, oil, and whet	2,178

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*contd.*

	£
Sugar—	
Glucose	8,767
Timber—	
Laths and shingles	7,403
Sawn, undressed	83,270
Tobacco—	
Manufactured	74,799
Cigars	4,063
Cigarettes	6,307
Tools and implements	87,091
Turpentine and terebene	14,726
Varnishes, lacquers, and gold-size	4,195
Watches	2,715
Wax, paraffin	15,546
Wine	3,511
Woodenware	17,484
Articles and materials suited for and to be used solely in the fabrication or repair of goods within the Dominion	2,950
Miscellaneous—	
Goods, manufactured	14,659
Parcels-post	22,666

FOREIGN WEST INDIES.

Tobacco, &c.—	
Cigars	3,079

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

Copra	3,206
Fruits, fresh	3,422
Specie—	
Gold	4,000
Silver	3,000

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Copra	2,479
Fruits, fresh	5,086

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

Manures	7,811

Import and Consumption of Certain Articles of Food and Drink.

Information as to amount of certain principal articles of food and drink entered for home consumption on importation and ex warehouse is given in the tables which follow. The figures shown for beer include also beer manufactured in the Dominion on which excise duty was paid. In all other cases the articles shown are not produced (in the raw) in the Dominion, or, if so, only in very small quantities, so that the figures shown in the second of the tables practically represent the per capita consumption of the various commodities. Coffee-essence, of which £18,036 worth was entered for home consumption in 1913, is not included in the figures given for coffee.

Total Amounts entered for Home Consumption.

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Tea	lb.	7,300,226	7,582,530	8,066,151	7,682,572	7,070,429
Coffee, raw and roasted	"	240,848	282,837	277,560	311,942	320,064
Cocoa and chocolate*	"	453,544	562,522	556,255	610,982	597,656
Cocoa-beans ..	"	250,006	375,444	404,771	363,173	504,215
Rice	"	8,333,696	8,528,240	9,519,104	7,745,248	6,619,648
Sago and tapioca	"	2,560,992	2,391,872	2,770,544	2,695,728	2,800,560
Currants, dried	"	2,744,276	2,856,753	3,153,936	3,429,779	944,053
Raisins ..	"	4,201,664	4,622,078	4,338,041	7,051,044	3,132,827
Figs, dates, and prunes	"	3,756,050	3,983,935	4,270,604	3,411,629	2,976,075
Sugar.. ..	Cwt.	1,066,250	1,055,342	1,153,168	1,256,519	1,290,752
Salt	"	368,180	441,060	395,340	398,060	477,720
Spices ..	lb.	510,348	485,808	662,194	610,429	608,367
Mustard ..	"	238,220	245,432	276,039	253,866	254,053
Tobacco ..	"	2,346,820	2,801,893	2,851,840	3,029,076	3,024,506
Beer	Gal.	9,436,240	9,671,030	9,800,610	10,083,482	10,300,416
Wine	"	138,704	153,430	143,138	153,611	147,137
Spirits ..	"	719,137	767,620	792,794	863,797	869,124

* Not including chocolate confectioner

AMOUNTS PER HEAD ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Average of 5 Years.
			(*a*) *Including Maoris.*				
Tea	lb.	7·16	7·29	7·68	7·06	6·32	7·08
Coffee, raw and roasted	"	0·24	0·27	0·26	0·29	0·29	0·27
Cocoa and chocolate*	"	0·44	0·54	0·52	0·56	0·53	0·52
Cocoa-beans ..	"	0·25	0·36	0·38	0·33	0·45	0·35
Rice	"	8·17	8·20	8·94	7·11	5·92	7·67
Sago and tapioca ..	"	2·51	2·30	2·60	2·48	2·50	2·48
Currants, dried ..	"	2·69	2·75	2·96	3·15	0·84	2·48
Raisins	"	4·12	4·41	4·07	6·48	2·80	4·38
Figs, dates, and prunes	"	3·68	3·83	4·01	3·13	2·66	3·46
Sugar	"	117·13	113·59	121·31	129·24	129·25	122·10
Salt	"	40·45	47·47	41·59	40·94	47·84	43·66
Spices	"	0·50	0·47	0·62	0·56	0·54	0·54
Mustard	"	0·23	0·24	0·26	0·23	0·23	0·24
Tobacco	"	2·30	2·69	2·68	2·78	2·70	2·63
Beer	Gal.	9·26	9·29	9·20	9·26	9·21	9·24
Wine	"	0·14	0·15	0·13	0·14	0·13	0·14
Spirits	"	0·70	0·74	0·74	0·79	0·78	0·75
			(*b*) *Excluding Maoris.*				
Tea	lb.	7·51	7·64	7·95	7·39	6·62	7·42
Coffee, raw and roasted	"	0·25	0·28	0·27	0·30	0·30	0·28
Cocoa and chocolate*	"	0·47	0·57	0·55	0·59	0·56	0·55
Cocoa-beans ..	"	0·26	0·38	0·40	0·35	0·47	0·37
Rice	"	8·58	8·59	9·38	7·45	6·19	8·04
Sago and tapioca ..	"	2·64	2·41	2·73	2·59	2·62	2·60
Currants, dried ..	"	2·82	2·88	3·11	3·30	0·88	2·60
Raisins	"	4·32	4·66	4·27	6·79	2·93	4·59
Figs, dates, and prunes	"	3·87	4·01	4·21	3·28	2·78	3·63
Sugar	"	112·89	119·06	127·26	135·44	135·28	125·99
Salt	"	42·43	49·76	43·63	42·91	50·07	45·76
Spices	"	0·53	0·49	0·65	0·59	0·57	0·57
Mustard	"	0·25	0·25	0·27	0·24	0·24	0·25
Tobacco	"	2·41	2·82	2·81	2·92	2·83	2·76
Beer	Gal.	9·71	9·74	9·66	9·70	9·64	9·69
Wine	"	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·14
Spirits	"	0·74	0·77	0·78	0·83	0·81	0·79

* Not including chocolate confectionery.

The late arrival of Christmas supplies of dried fruits last year is largely responsible for the decrease in imports of currants and raisins in 1913.

DETAILS OF ALL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Details of all imports for 1913, giving quantities and values of articles imported, with the amounts entered for home consumption, and the amount of duty received, are next shown.

The amounts shown in the column "Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse" include all articles admitted free of duty, as well as dutiable articles specially entered for home consumption. Non-dutiable articles become technically entered for home consumption on the import entry being passed at the Customs.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913.

(For rates of duty, see Tariff.)

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Acid—				
Acetic	367,187 lb.	3,816	462,202 lb.	2,888 15 3
Carbolic	41,693 "	507	£507	..
Salicylic	3,637 "	249	£249	..
Sulphuric	517,676 "	3,284	£3,284	..
Tartaric	152,888 "	8,081	£8,081	..
Unenumerated ..	545,040 "	9,618	£9,618	..
Alkali—				
Potash and caustic potash	1,168 cwt.	1,664	£1,664	..
Soda ash	21,861 "	6,597	£6,597	..
Soda carbonate and bi-carbonate	18,119 "	7,223	£7,223	..
Soda, caustic	19,302 "	13,972	£13,972	..
Soda crystals	107 "	59	107 cwt.	10 14 10
Soda, silicate	8,684 "	3,427	£3,427	..
Unenumerated ..	6,231 "	4,480	£4,480	..
Alum	4,015 "	1,334	£1,334	..
Animals, living—				
Cattle, horned ..	137 No.	15,239	137 No.	64 10 0
Horses	167 "	28,966	167 "	125 0 0
Other kinds, viz.—				
Bandicoots	6 "	1	6 "	..
Bears	4 "	150	4 "	..
Cats	8 "	10	8 "	..
Crocodile	1 "	25	1 "	..
Deer	7 "	28	7 "	..
Dogs	166 "	1,323	166 "	..
Donkeys	2 "	15	2 "	..
Goats	1 "	10	1 "	..
Guinea-pigs	12 "	1	12 "	..
Jackal	1 "	20	1 "	..
Kangaroos	3 "	32	3 "	..
Monkeys	4 "	13	4 "	..
Sheep	220 "	4,603	220 "	..
Squirrels	2 "	4	2 "	..
Wallabies	8 "	22	8 "	..
Canaries	721 "	215	721 "	..
Cranes	2 "	3	2 "	..
Emu	1 "	25	1 "	..
Flamingo	1 "	5	1 "	..
Parrots	793 "	117	793 "	..
Pheasants	2 "	4	2 "	..
Pigeons	100 "	194	100 "	..
Poultry	217 "	367	217 "	..
Other birds	1,249 "	258	1,249 "	..
Bees	..	1	..	..
Fish	284 No.	250	284 No.	..
Frogs	280 "	2	280 "	..
Lizard	1 "	1	1 "	..
Tortoises	90 "	7	90 "	..
Turtles	3 "	10	3 "	..
Apparel and slops, n.o.e. ..	..	1,279,722	£1,274,692	318,396 6 0

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued*.

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Apparel made to order of residents in the Dominion	..	1,244	£1,234	479 15 6
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—				
Accoutrements ..	..	1,848	£1,848	..
Caps, percussion ..	6,443,500 No.	851	£851	80 0 0
Cartridges (shot), 10 to 24 bore	5,483,560 "	19,198	5,421,700 No.	6,786 7 7
Cartridges, n.o.e. ..	14,478,250 "	8,524	£8,510	2,433 9 6
Cartridge-cases ..	73,103 "	129	73,103 No.	46 13 0
Detonators for dynamite and other explosives ..	..	4,956	£4,956	..
Dynamite	19,550 lb.	850	19,550 lb.	..
Firearms	29,697 No.	41,651	£41,577	4,105 17 11
Fuse	274,784 coils	6,289	274,784 coils	..
Lithofracteur, cordite, and similar explosives ..	294,382 lb.	14,158	294,382 lb.	..
Ordnance stores ..	..	62,692	£62,692	..
Powder, blasting ..	630,125 lb.	15,872	630,125 lb.	..
" sporting ..	6,205 "	894	6,205 "	..
Shot	387 cwt.	516	387 cwt.	107 7 9
Other explosives ..	1,001,050 lb.	44,577	1,001,050 lb.	..
Unenumerated ..	..	2,263	£2,263	..
Asphalt..	107,763 cwt.	12,316	107,763 cwt.	..
Bacon and hams ..	9,059 lb.	304	9,059 lb.	75 9 11
Bags and sacks—				
Cornsacks	590,222 doz.	203,826	590,222 doz.	..
Unenumerated ..	153,819 "	29,920	£29,880	110 6 0
Bags of textile or felt, printed	141 "	53	£53	13 5 0
Bagging and sacking ..	..	32,832	£32,822	2 4 0
Basketware and wickerware	..	6,348	£6,333	1,750 4 0
Beekeepers' tools, implements, and apparatus	..	2,560	£2,560	..
Beer	293,012 gal.	57,854	299,216 gal.	29,921 11 4
Belting, leather	29,887 lb.	4,867	29,510 lb.	476 7 3
" other than leather	..	40,123	£40,095	370 1 0
Beverages, non-alcoholic—				
Aerated and mineral waters	..	2,569	£2,811	562 4 8
Coffee-essence ..	..	18,403	£18,036	3,607 4 1
Fruit-juices, sweetened..	..	1,354	£1,364	293 16 0
" unsweetened	20,863 gal.	2,788	£2,801	47 16 0
Unenumerated ..	..	394	£394	79 6 0
Bicycles and tricycles ..	8,125 No.	17,843	£18,346	3,704 5 8
Materials for	..	116,020	£115,816	5,098 19 9
Motor bicycles and tricycles	2,691 No.	50,265	£50,265	9,299 7 0
Materials for	..	30,199	£30,284	1,239 7 11
Biscuits—				
Fancy, and other kinds..	146,150 lb.	6,893	145,443 lb.	1,220 16 6
Ships', plain ..	545 cwt.	751	502 cwt.	75 5 6
Blacking	..	6,632	£6,578	1,344 17 1
Blacklead	..	7,120	£6,602	1,368 7 0

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Blue	245,178 lb.	6,313	241,187 lb.	1,005 1 11
Boats	37 No.	978	£978	206 2 0
Fittings for	..	45	£45	9 0 0
Books, papers, and music, printed	..	248,668	£248,668	..
Boots and shoes	115,226 doz. prs.	357,964	£354,465 also 1,013,769 prs.	105,062 7 8
Nos. 0 to 6	23,326 „	24,111	£24,103	19 10 0
Gum-boots	2,070 „	17,672	2,070 doz. prs.	..
Borax	3,613 cwt.	4,200	3,613 cwt.	..
Bran	..	..	..	..
Brass—				
Pig, bar, or sheet ..	1,300 cwt.	5,577	1,300 cwt.	..
Tubing and stamped work in the rough ..	1,080 „	4,281	1,080 „	..
Bricks—				
Building	61,000 No.	364	61,000 No.	..
Fire	314,717 „	1,786	£1,778	322 7 2
Other kinds	67,320 „	305	67,320 No.	..
Brushes, brushware, and brooms	..	51,724	£51,520	14,790 13 4
Materials for	..	13,059	£13,059	..
Butter	17 cwt.	77	£77	15 8 0
Candles	1,944,846 lb.	30,665	1,993,692 lb.	12,464 13 7
Canes and rattans ..	..	2,484	£2,484	..
Canvas	..	103,065	£103,065	..
Caramel	58,525 lb.	792	58,549 lb.	243 19 1
Cards, playing	147,576 packs	2,637	116,950 packs	2,923 15 0
Carpeting and druggeting ..	..	100,984	£95,809	19,161 17 5
Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, perambulators, and the like vehicles—				
Carriages	350 No.	3,342	£3,169	710 10 0
Carts, drays, and wagons	76 „	1,748	£1,748	285 16 0
Motor vehicles—bodies for	2,731 „	159,352	£159,123	31,695 7 1
Motor vehicles—chassis for	2,913 „	519,148	2,913 No.	..
Motor vehicles — materials for	..	261,455	£261,458	859 4 0
Perambulators and go-carts	6,676 No.	7,483	£7,538	2,080 11 3
Steam motor lorries— Materials for ..	..	13,282	£13,158	2,137 1 1
Materials for—viz., axles, axle arms and boxes ..	..	21,426	£21,426	..
Materials for—viz., carriage and cart shafts, spokes and felloes, in the rough	..	9,095	£9,095	..
Materials for—viz., carriage and cart makers' materials	..	25,493	£25,493	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Cement	40,844 barrels	18,649	39,839 barrels	3,811 13 3
Chains and chain cables	13,304 cwt.	18,038	£18,038	92 14 0
Cheese	63 "	304	£295	78 18 0
Chicory	160 lb.	3	160 lb.	2 0 0
China, porcelain, and parianware	..	53,949	£53,012	12,177 5 6
Clocks	111,280 No.	29,945	£28,829	8,121 5 9
Coals	468,940 tons	466,286	468,940 tons	..
Cocoa and chocolate	615,965 lb.	60,589	597,656 lb.	8,169 3 2
Cocoa-beans	504,215 "	16,999	504,215 "	..
Cocoa-butter	646,929 "	23,992	646,929 "	..
Coconut, desiccated	244,565 "	5,152	244,565 "	..
Coffee—				
Raw	318,248 "	12,199	318,248 "	..
Roasted	1,806 "	104	1,816 "	25 17 9
Coke	1,702 tons	3,409	1,702 tons	..
Combs	..	4,290	£4,205	997 3 10
Confectionery—				
Chocolate confectionery, plain trade packages	249,179 lb.	11,659	243,896 lb.	3,073 16 5
Chocolate confectionery, fancy packages	..	83,404	£85,840	19,147 5 7
Unenumerated	1,304,633 lb.	46,507	1,294,071 lb.	11,154 8 0
Copper—				
Nails	371 cwt.	2,090	371 cwt.	..
Pig, bar; and sheet	7,875 "	35,432	7,875 "	..
Rod and bolt	340 "	1,684	340 "	..
Sheathing	746 "	3,562	746 "	..
Copra	218 tons	5,685	218 tons	..
Cordage	5,201 cwt.	18,768	£17,394	3,570 19 3
Hawsers of 12 in. and over	622 "	737	622 cwt.	..
Iron and steel	23,560 "	47,115	£47,109	46 8 11
Cork, cut	..	18,027	£18,283	1,506 16 2
Cotton piece-goods—				
Butter and cheese cloth	..	12,703	£12,703	880 12 0
Leather cloth	..	9,588	£9,588	..
Tubular-woven cotton cloth	..	43,730	£43,730	..
Waterproof material	..	6,665	£6,665	..
Unenumerated	..	895,444	£895,444	..
Cotton—				
Waste	7,194 cwt.	11,100	£11,100	..
Wick	160,782 lb.	8,065	£8,065	..
Drapery	..	333,551	£325,121	64,926 0 11
Lace and laces, n.o.e.	..	43,758	£43,428	8,685 12 0
Ribbons and crape	..	44,669	£44,370	8,874 0 3
Tailors' trimmings	..	82,279	£82,279	..
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—				
Baking-powder, yeast preparations, other ferments, and yeast foods	..	1,405	£1,333	275 2 0

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—*continued.*				
Chemicals, n.o.e. ..	..	8,678	£8,667	1,782 7 7
Cream of tartar ..	1,044,831 lb.	41,091	£41,091	..
Medicinal preparations, drugs, and druggists' sundries, &c. ..	..	183,571	£182,488	41,303 16 11
Glycerine, refined ..	..	4,288	£4,242	848 8 0
Medicinal preparations containing over 50 per cent. proof spirit ..	34,542 lb.	7,185	35,793 lb.	1,789 13 6
Washing-powder ..	..	2,357	£2,296	459 5 10
Anhydrous Ammonia ..	..	5,374	£5,374	..
Arsenic	641 cwt.	664	£664	..
Carbide of calcium ..	2,316 tons	32,698	£32,698	..
Disinfectants	..	17,316	£17,316	..
Gums..	..	3,776	£3,776	..
Insecticides and tree-washes—				
Denatured red oils ..	58,390 gal.	3,867	£3,867	..
Unenumerated ..	..	4,156	£4,156	..
Medicinal barks, leaves, &c...	..	1,025	£1,025	..
Phosphorus	..	572	£572	..
Potassium and sodium cyanide	295 tons	25,482	£25,482	..
Sheep-dip	..	52,227	£52,227	..
Sheep and horse drenches and sheep-licks ..	..	1,097	£1,097	..
Vanilla-beans	9,525 lb.	3,687	£3,687	..
Unenumerated ..	..	42,098	£42,098	..
Dyes	..	15,735	£15,735	..
Earthenware	..	139,850	£137,254	23,666 2 9
Eggs for setting	14 doz.	18	£18	..
Engine-packing	..	20,446	£20,446	..
Essences, flavouring—				
Over 33 per cent. proof spirit	4,977 gal.	12,963	4,948 gal.	3,958 5 2
N.o.e.	..	375	£374	81 6 0
Essential oils—				
Eucalyptus	10,953 lb.	2,293	£2,344	468 14 8
Other kinds	..	9,685	£9,685	..
Fancy goods and toys ..	..	274,343	£270,927	67,217 0 2
Fancy goods	..	19,662	£19,662	..
Felt sheathing	..	7,030	£7,030	68 16 0
Fire engines and extinguishers	1,413 No.	3,581	£3,581	12 6 0
Fire-hose and other appliances for fires brigades	..	415	£415	..
Fireworks	..	2,402	£2,389	581 2 8
Fish—				
Anchovies, salted ..	12 cwt.	35	£35	..
Dried, pickled, or salted	2,737 „	5,357	2,540 cwt.	1,429 11 1
Potted and preserved ..	3,167,829 lb.	85,153	2,962,253 lb.	25,499 13 1

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Fishing-tackle—				
Artificial flies	..	155	£155	39 2 6
Fish-hooks	..	775	£775	..
Unenumerated ..	..	3,299	£3,288	668 13 9
Flock	..	16	£16	1 12 0
Floorcloth and oilcloth ..	..	145,172	£145,570	28,722 2 2
Flour	59,544 centals	26,554	58,692 centals	2,936 6 10
Foods animal—				
Chaff	1,473 tons	6,381	1,469 tons	1,468 19 1
Prepared calf-meal ..	348 "	4,151	349 "	436 11 0
Unenumerated ..	..	8,525	£8,668	2,234 19 0
Foods, farinaceous—				
Arrowroot	35,991 lb.	556	£556	..
Infants' and invalids' ..	..	17,909	£17,909	..
Macaroni and vermicelli	317,098 lb.	4,282	£4,282	..
Maizena and cornflour ..	1,905,048 "	22,693	£22,693	..
Sago and tapioca ..	25,005 cwt.	18,298	£18,298	..
Unenumerated ..	..	2,213	£2,213	..
Fruits, bottled and preserved	184,874 doz.	39,027	£38,342	12,754 12 6
Fruits, dried—				
Currants	944,053 lb.	10,978	£10,978	..
Raisins	3,132,827 "	43,827	£43,827	..
Figs, dates, and prunes ..	2,976,075 "	31,777	£31,777	..
Unenumerated ..	534,294 "	10,477	539,655 lb.	4,497 2 7
Fruits, fresh—				
Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, medlars, apricots, quinces, and tomatoes	324,015 "	4,995	323,533 "	1,348 1 1
Apples and pears ..	3,061,534 "	43,653	3,060,300 "	6,375 12 6
Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and strawberries	200 "	4	200 "	0 8 4
Grapes	43,841 "	1,067	43,841 "	182 13 5
Lemons	733,099 "	11,309	732,672 "	1,526 8 0
Other kinds	17,608,501 "	120,635	£120,635	..
Fruits, lemon and orange peel	557,497	3,731	£3,731	..
Fruit-pulp, and partially preserved fruit ..	36,943 "	621	36,742 lb.	229 12 9
Fungus	140 cwt.	268	£268	..
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	..	49,668	£49,026	14,506 7 6
Kapok	13,927 cwt.	50,210	£50,210	..
Unenumerated ..	..	9,615	£9,615	..
Furniture, knife and plate powder and polish ..	..	11,524	£11,153	2,717 18 4
Furs	..	17,490	£16,046	4,011 12 5
Gelatine and isinglass ..	247,042 lb.	11,793	258,989 lb.	1,877 4 7
Glass—				
Bottles, empty ..	..	77,169	£77,169	..
Mirrors and looking-glasses	..	10,123	£10,242	2,790 14 9
Plate, bevelled and silvered	..	8,076	£8,053	2,563 12 6

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential		
		£		£	s.	d.
Glass—*continued.*						
Plate, other kinds ..	1,216,899 sup. ft.	43,695	£43,695	..		
Window	5,482,531 "	55,288	£55,288	..		
Glassware	..	56,625	£56,231	11,352	10	4
Glue and size	85,981 lb.	2,446	85,266 lb.	543	3	7
Gold-leaf	..	381	£381	..		
Grain and pulse—						
Barley	97 centals	91	94 centals	9	6	5
Beans and peas ..	5,452 "	6,021	5,260 "	195	6	7
Oats	806 "	425	806 "	25	17	5
Wheat	91 "	85	92 "	2	11	7
Unenumerated ..	28,672 "	14,781	28,544 "	1,055	19	10
Ground, unenumerated ..	6,556 "	9,123	6,742 "	346	0	0
Grease	7,459 cwt.	6,786	£6,859	1,744	4	0
Grindery—						
Heel-plates, toe-stiffeners, and toe-plates	..	1,041	£1,041	236	11	9
Unenumerated ..	..	50,995	£50,995	19	16	0
Gum, kauri	2 tons	258	£258	..		
Haberdashery	..	21,549	£21,499	4,299	15	7
Buttons, tapes, pins, needles, and wadding ..	..	57,852	£57,852	..		
Sewing cottons, silks, and threads	..	74,891	£74,891	..		
Unenumerated ..	..	927	£927	..		
Hair	..	3,581	£3,581	..		
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery ..	..	467,163	£463,546	103,062	14	1
Hardware	..	4,974	£4,974	..		
Hats and caps	86,455 doz.	134,799	£134,504	33,616	18	11
Hatters' materials ..	..	29,346	£29,346	..		
Hemp	283 tons	10,369	£10,369	..		
Hides	10,278 No.	17,027	£17,027	..		
Honey	240 lb.	8	240 lb.	2	0	0
Hops	87,353 "	5,790	82,549 "	2,693	16	3
Hose, canvas, indiarubber, and other	..	25,222	£25,340	844	6	5
Hosiery	..	209,846	£208,498	52,106	9	11
Indiarubber and gutta-percha goods ..	..	12,564	£12,564	78	8	0
Ink—						
Printing	334,632 lb.	9,700	£9,700	360	14	0
Writing	6,678 gal.	3,005	6,677 gal.	640	9	3
Instruments, musical—						
Harmoniums and organs	364 No.	4,353	£4,347	1,143	12	0
Pianos	5,204 "	136,149	£134,177	32,615	15	11
Unenumerated ..	..	19,834	£19,574	4,614	7	4
Materials for	..	3,685	£3,685	147	0	0
Instruments—						
Optical	..	5,499	£5,499	..		
Scientific	..	10,987	£10,987	..		
Surgical and dental ..	..	33,431	£33,431	..		
Surveying	..	3,549	£3,549	48	16	0
Unenumerated ..	..	87	£87	..		

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Iron and steel—				
Angle..	2,000 tons	17,552	£17,552	20 0 0
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	26,608 „	258,913	£258,318	692 3 7
Bolts and nuts ..	36,663 cwt.	43,036	£43,036	..
Castings for ships ..	..	1,873	£1,869	70 8 0
Galvanized manufactures	..	2,673	£2,677	448 15 0
Hoop..	2,822 tons	30,178	£30,178	116 4 0
Hoop, galvanized ..	5,364 cwt.	3,774	5,346 cwt.	456 15 3
Pig	9,619 tons	49,175	£49,175	..
Pipes and fittings, cast	8,904 „	73,014	£73,014	3,407 16 0
Pipes and fittings, wrought	10,724 „	197,933	£197,944	2,570 6 1
Rails..	25,864 „	197,910	£197,901	759 13 10
Sheet and plate ..	8,768 „	90,560	£90,560	162 4 0
Sheet, galvanized, corrugated	400,284 cwt.	333,009	393,838 cwt.	39,478 9 0
Sheet, galvanized, plain	90,576 „	76,120	89,685 „	6,809 5 8
Staples, fencing ..	15,039 „	8,930	£8,930	..
Tanks	5,752 No.	20,215	(1,942,510 gal. + 1 tank*)	2,488 2 0
Wire, fencing, barbed ..	3,289 tons	39,022	£39,022	..
Wire, fencing, plain ..	10,045 „	104,695	£104,695	..
Wire, telegraphic and telephonic	819 „	10,678	£10,678	..
Wire netting	..	54,440	£54,440	55 10 0
Wire, unenumerated ..	328 tons	5,181	£5,181	..
Unenumerated ..	1,440 „	7,715	£7,715	1 12 0
Jams, jellies, and preserves	546,115 lb.	11,924	544,995 lb.	4,603 1 7
Jellies, concentrated ..	87,296 „	3,540	89,501 „	1,494 1 9
Jewellery	..	6,981	£7,235	1,603 9 0
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	..	66,356	£65,810	15,700 10 9
Lard	1,393 cwt.	4,193	£4,205	910 0 0
Lead—				
Pig and bar	1,114 tons	22,183	£22,183	..
Pipe (including composition)	144 cwt.	252	144 cwt.	25 5 6
Sheet..	15,084 „	17,600	£17,600	..
Leather..	1,293,998 lb.	180,353	1,289,269 lb.	7,309 8 6
Chamois	..	1,811	£1,768	380 8 4
Leather manufactures—				
Boot and shoe vamps, uppers, and laces ..	..	11,167	£11,158	2,586 12 0
Unenumerated ..	..	13,056	£13,024	3,087 8 9
Linen piece-goods ..	..	59,760	£59,760	..
Hessians and scrim ..	..	56,046	£56,046	..
Machinery and machines, agricultural—				
Cleaners, grain and seed	52 No.	1,399	£1,399	..
Cultivators, Spring tine	444 „	3,079	£3,079	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Machinery and machines, agricultural—*continued.*		£*		£ s. d.
Cutters, chaff, turnip and other; oat bruisers, pulpers, turnip slicers and strippers ..	264 No.	1,245	£1,245	..
Drills and sowers ..	1,536 „	16,514	£16,514	..
Harrows, disc.. ..	1,205 „	6,601	£6,601	..
„ other kinds ..	1,640 „	3,482	£3,482	..
Hay rakes, mowers and tedders, horse ..	2,149 „	12,569	£12,569.	..
Horse grubbers, horse hoes, scarifiers, scufflers	765 „	1,398	£1,398	..
Ploughs	3,306 „	11,134	£11,134	..
Presses, wool, hay, and straw	1 „	50	£50	..
Reapers and binders ..	1,419 „	25,811	£25,811	..
Rollers, field ..	2 „	23	£23	..
Shearing	4,021 „	6,388	£6,388	..
Threshing-machines ..	26 „	1,575	£1,575	..
Other kinds	..	70,468	£70,468	..
Machinery and machines—				
Cash-registering ..	619 No.	12,007	£10,323	2,064 11 1
Dairying	..	70,472	£70,472	496 8 0
„ engines for ..	..	802	£1,662	129 14 0
„ boilers for ..	..	..	£24	4 16 0
Dredging	..	7,007	£7,007	209 11 0
Electric	..	474,812	£473,688	31,159 0 3
Engines, steam ..	47 No.	8,563	£8,119	1,293 16 0
„ gas and oil ..	5,106 „	189,976	£189,192	5,134 2 0
„ oil, for motor-cars ..	10 „	232	£232	..
„ boilers for ..	79 „	12,105	£11,385	1,851 18 6
Flour-milling	..	2,515	£2,515	125 15 6
Horticultural	..	630	£630	..
Knitting	65 No.	6,111	£6,111	..
Locomotives	3 „	2,703	£2,703	550 18 0
Mining	..	21,505	£21,497	467 13 8
Mining, engines for ..	..	4,244	£4,320	320 2 0
„ boilers for ..	..	138	£138	27 12 0
Paper-milling	..	358	£358	7 17 0
Portable and traction engines	52 No.	23,616	£23,616	294 6 0
Printing	..	34,189	£33,603	1,793 5 7
Refrigerating	..	6,567	£6,135	334 7 0
Sewing	12,919 No.	48,880	£48,880	..
Viticultural	..	20	£20	..
Woollen-mill	..	10,269	£10,269	474 16 0
Unenumerated ..	..	118,640	£115,782	20,112 8 1
Materials for, and parts of	..	37,937	£37,856	2,038 11 0
Maize, flaked	901 bush.	231	901 bush.	45 1 6
Malt	2,705 „	964	2,705 „	270 10 10

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Manures—				
Bonedust	5,817 tons	36,713	£36,713	..
Guano	8,792 "	23,589	£23,589	..
Unenumerated ..	89,316 "	317,120	£317,120	..
Marble—				
Dressed or polished, and manufactures ..	..	6,868	£6,919	1,729 16 0
Hewn or rough-sawn ..	281 tons	2,469	£2,469	..
Matches and vestas (boxes)				
Wax	100,654 gross	21,876	100,458 gross	6,039 16 5
Wooden	108,299 "	8,779	97,067 "	5,299 6 1
Mats and matting ..	..	15,971	£15,919	3,182 17 1
Meal, oaten	45 centals	51	45 centals	2 11 9
Meats—				
Mutton, frozen	1 cwt.	1	£1	..
Potted and preserved ..	..	2,243	£2,005	406 1 3
Metal, manufactured articles of—				
Anchors	2,079 No.	1,641	£1,641	32 4 0
Gas-making plant ..	..	4,026	£4,026	273 0 0
Japanned and lacquered metalware	..	868	£856	230 6 6
Meters — gas, water, or electricity	..	37,288	£37,288	..
Pumps	..	2,511	£2,271	420 4 0
Railway and tramway plant	..	71,502	£71,502	572 14 0
Rivets and washers ..	11,373 cwt.	12,927	£12,927	..
Tacks	2,360 "	3,831	£3,831	..
Typewriters	1,858 No.	24,714	£24,714	..
Unenumerated ..	..	360,889	£356,598	49,505 17 10
Metal-sheathing, other than copper	227 cwt.	999	£999	...
Milk, preserved	273,990 lb.	6,756	£3,636	936 15 4
Millinery—				
Feathers, ornamental ..	..	14,154	£14,122	3,517 0 0
Other kinds	..	95,096	£94,679	23,669 14 4
Minerals—				
Antimony	2 tons	36	£36	..
Mouldings and panel ..	..	15,210	£15,028	2,955 13 7
Mustard	254,053 lb.	14,075	£14,075	..
Nails	90,691 cwt.	55,105	90,554 cwt.	10,785 4 0
Roofing, lead-headed ..	215 "	373	£346	69 3 1
Nails	2,305 "	2,794	£2,794	..
Naphtha (wood)	10,985 gal.	1,946	£1,946	..
Nuts—				
Almonds, shelled and unshelled	300,714 lb.	16,810	£16,810	...
Coconuts	1,140 No.	9	£9	..
Walnuts	83,217 lb.	2,566	80,169 lb.	668 1 6
Unenumerated ..	280,492 "	4,448	£4,448	..
Oakum	439 cwt.	515	£515	..
Oars	716 No.	157	£157	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Oils—				
Castor	139,848 gal.	18,464	£18,464	..
Cod-liver	13,223 "	2,257	£2,257	..
Colza	32,367 "	3,132	£3,132	..
Fish, penguin, mutton-bird, and seal	35,509 "	3,320	£3,320	..
Linseed	551,352 "	81,730	£81,730	..
Mineral, kerosene	3,269,583 "	105,856	£105,856	..
" other kinds	5,325,136 "	325,432	5,506,893 gal.	20,520 10 5
Olive	6,248 "	2,159	£2,159	..
Whale	78 "	8	£8	..
Unenumerated, bulk	55,408 "	6,313	56,579 gal.	1,494 7 0
Unenumerated, in vessels under 1 gallon	..	11,140	£11,173	2,234 11 1
Unenumerated	82,352 gal.	10,251	£10,251	..
Oilmen's stores	..	16,883	£16,663	3,332 12 7
Onions	53,764 cwt.	23,928	2,639 tons	2,638 11 1
Opium	135 lb.	133	28 lb.	56 1 6
Paints and colours—				
Ground in oil	64,900 cwt.	94,453	65,088 cwt.	7,950 7 0
Mixed ready for use	17,958 "	46,539	17,085 "	4,413 7 3
Unenumerated	14,667 "	16,474	£16,476	274 11 0
Driers, liquid	3,673 gal.	687	£687	..
" n.o.e.	1,082 cwt.	1,138	1,081 cwt.	135 3 4
Paper—				
Bags, coarse	22 "	28	22 "	8 1 11
" other kinds	8,336 "	9,935	£9,907	2,616 4 4
Butter-paper	8,251 "	11,413	£11,413	..
Hangings	..	51,544	£51,544	..
Printing	290,247 cwt.	222,389	£222,404	470 0 0
Wrapping	20,004 "	18,741	19,932 cwt.	6,600 8 8
Writing	40,919 "	61,788	£61,788	..
Unenumerated	577 "	1,656	£1,656	..
Pearl barley	1,534 "	1,117	1,534 cwt.	76 13 8
Peas, split	1,436 "	894	1,437 "	143 13 9
Peel, candied and drained	10,721 lb.	259	10,721 lb.	143 12 1
Perfumery—				
Perfumed spirits	2,118 gal.	9,820	2,098 gal.	3,147 2 9
Toilet preparations	..	38,446	£38,121	11,823 6 4
Unenumerated	..	767	£767	215 8 9
Photographic goods	..	7,091	£7,018	1,666 3 9
Copper, glass, and zinc plates for photo-lithographic work	..	1,023	£1,023	..
Cameras and lenses	..	10,088	£10,093	394 17 10
Sensitized surfaces	..	26,085	£26,028	260 11 3
Pickles	4,806 gal.	1,494	4,671 gal.	700 13 9
Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs	..	13,976	£13,827	2,448 13 10
Picture frames and mounts	..	3,013	£3,009	706 0 6
Pitch	1,659 cwt.	768	£768	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Plants, trees, and shrubs ..	..	11,486	£11,486	..
Plaster-of-paris	44,647 cwt.	7,338	£7,338	..
Plate and platedware ..	..	100,222	£97,842	20,252 0 8
Pollard and sharps ..	17,034 centals	3,767	17,033 centals	851 13 1
Portmanteaux and travelling-bags	..	16,806	£16,510	4,640 18 9
Leather bags and leather-cloth bags	..	3,007	£2,925	833 19 9
Potatoes	28 tons	267	29 tons	29 5 9
Printing materials—				
Stereotypes, matrices, half-tone, and line blocks	..	548	£545	136 6 4
Type and materials, n.o.e.	..	16,929	£16,929	306 8 0
Provisions—				
Eggs	8,090 doz.	460	£460	137 12 0
Unenumerated ..	..	25,230	£24,896	5,552 0 6
Putty	6,094 cwt.	3,296	6,094 cwt.	767 1 10
Quicksilver	3,528 lb.	399	£399	..
Resin	23,096 cwt.	17,300	£17,300	..
Rice	59,104 "	42,396	£42,396	..
Rice-meal refuse	20,711 "	4,808	£4,808	..
Rugs, all kinds	..	27,543	£26,965	5,363 10 3
Saccharine	20,166 oz.	337	20,639 oz.	1,547 18 10
Saddlery and harness (including whips) ..	..	26,778	£26,691	5,456 17 11
Harness oil, composition and leather-dressing ..	..	1,677	£1,658	396 2 3
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials	..	26,782	£26,782	..
Collar-check	..	9,652	£9,652	..
Salt	23,886 tons	70,602	£70,602	..
Rock-salt	1,389 "	3,796	£3,796	..
Saltpetre	1,634 cwt.	1,973	£1,973	..
Sauces, catsup, and chutney	17,563 gal.	12,537	16,947 gal.	3,389 8 6
Soy	3,298 "	260	£260	..
Sausage-skins	305,341 lb.	25,530	300,486 lb.	3,716 17 6
Seeds—				
Grass and clover ..	29,875 cwt.	99,067	£99,067	..
Unenumerated ..	..	49,210	£49,210	..
Shale	276 tons	747	£747	..
Ship-chandlery, n.o.e. ..	..	6,205	£6,205	..
Silks, satins, velvets, and plushes of pure and mixed silks	..	97,513	£96,910	19,382 0 9
For flour-dressing ..	..	78	£78	..
Silver	7,681 oz.	1,009	£1,009	..
Skins and pelts	2,689 No.	234	£234	..
Slates, roofing	876,687 "	13,842	£13,842	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Soap—				
Common	16 cwt.	14	16 cwt.	4 1 0
Powder, extract of soap, &c.	..	19,126	£18,628	3,724 14 8
Soap, n.o.e.	..	68,006	£67,577	18,959 15 1
Specie—				
Copper	..	5,415	£5,415	..
Gold	..	544,000	£544,000	..
Silver	..	85,255	£85,255	..
Specimens illustrative of natural science ..	..	239	£239	..
Spices—				
Ground	22,533 lb.	825	22,036 lb.	186 14 2
Unground	586,331 "	15,305	£15,305	..
Spirits—				
Bitters, cordials, and liqueurs	5,062 gal.	4,683	4,414 gal.	3,531 2 3
Brandy	73,623 "	39,881	72,626 "	58,101 2 2
Geneva and gin, unsweetened	128,201 "	35,712	102,375 "	81,900 4 3
Methylated	264 "	50	264 "	13 5 6
Rum	17,754 "	4,393	18,465 "	14,771 14 10
Sweetened, n.o.e. ..	9,231	2 583	8,484 "	6,787 9 4
Whisky	739,190 "	289,259	658,930 "	527,144 1 7
Unenumerated ..	3,762 "	3,565	3,830 "	3,064 5 7
Spirits of wine	110,036 "	8,279	2,679 "	2,142 17 8
Methylated, in bond ..	..	..	96,049 "	2,401 4 5
Starch	875,757 lb.	9,450	888,148 lb.	7,443 13 9
Confectioners' moulding	30,939 "	234	£234	..
Stationery—				
Handbills, circulars, &c.	418,119 "	17,979	417,467 lb.	5,388 17 10
Manufactured	..	78,843	£78,151	20,246 1 11
Unenumerated ..	..	68,284	£67,816	12,816 16 3
Apparatus and appliances, articles and materials for educational purposes ..	..	10,819	£10,819	..
Bookbinders' materials ..	..	11,266	£11,266	..
Cardboard boxes, materials for	..	31,414	£31,414	81 12 0
Unenumerated ..	..	11,350	£11,336	151 2 0
Stearine	378,171 lb.	8,083	378,171 lb.	1,399 11 9
Stone—				
Building	71 tons	171	£171	..
Granite and other stone, dressed or polished, and manufactures ..	..	7,590	£7,894	1,999 17 6
Granite and other stone, hewn or rough-sawn ..	216 tons	658	£658	..
Grind, mill, oil, and whet	..	4,537	£4,537	..
Sugar—				
Raw	1,215,477 cwt.	787,304	£787,304	..
Refined	14,265 "	12,412	£12,412	..
Glucose	14,174 "	9,186	1,545,853 lb.	6,441 1 1

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Sugar—*continued.*				
Golden syrup	5 cwt.	6		..
Molasses	47,455 "	3,588	£3,588	..
Treacle	16 "	32	£32	..
Sulphur	38,494 "	10,517	£10,517	..
Tallow	..	1	£1	..
Tanning materials, crude—				
Bark	3,118 tons	31,017	£31,017	..
Other kinds	..	6,559	£6,559	..
Tar	..	1,385	£1,385	..
Tarpaulins, tents, sails, rick and wagon covers ..	..	7,104	£7,105	64 4 0
Tea	7,068,566 lb.	296,933	7,070,429 lb	472 1 4
Textile piece-goods other than silk, cotton, linen, or woollen	..	163,733	£150,571	30,087 18 2
Articles made up from, other apparel ..	..	34,138	£33,787	6,673 6 10
Timber—				
Laths and shingles ..	8,860,224 No.	11,329	8,860,750 No.	886 1 6
Logs	5,248 "	17,613	£17,613	..
Logs, hewn	13,220,132 sup. ft.	163,090	£163,090	..
Palings	483,726 No.	3,854	483,662 No.	483 13 4
Posts	17,777 "	728	17,777 "	69 18 7
Rails	3,847 "	181	3,847 "	7 14 0
Sawn, undressed ..	33,484,952 sup. ft.	303,012	33,481,251 sup. ft.	27,600 9 1
Sawn, dressed	203,193 "	3,660	203,203 "	401 14 10
Unenumerated ..	..	1,464	£1,464	..
Tin—				
Block	3,787 cwt.	41,570	£41,570	..
Foil	22,199 lb.	2,594	£2,594	..
Sheet	85,795 cwt.	80,139	£80,139	..
Tinware	..	22,428	£22,424	6,319 15 0
Tinsmiths' furniture and fittings	..	7,219	£7,219	..
Tobacco, &c.—				
Unmanufactured ..	20,883 lb.	1,432	16,120 lb.	1,612 0 0
Manufactured	2,177,715 "	261,011	2,352,182 "	411,522 17 8
Cigars	61,385 "	26,247	61,613 "	21,564 9 7
Cigarettes	586,721 "	177,307	229 753,290 No. +17,945 lb.	207,314 19 11
Snuff	1,360 "	162	1,140 "	399 0 0
Tobacco pipes and cases, &c.	..	32,314	£32,497	8,305 18 6
Tools and implements—				
Axes and hatchets ..	..	5,922	£5,922	..
Engineers', metal-, wood-, and stone-workers' machine or hand tools	..	71,809	£71,809	..
Scythes	..	£1,190	£1,190	..
Sheep-shears	..	1,361	£1,361	..
Spades, shovels, and forks	..	13,901	£13,901	..
Unenumerated ..	..	141,927	£141,927	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Turpentine and terebene ..	166,746 gal.	21,783	£21,783	..
Twine	..	30,155	£29,222	5,552 18 7
Nets and netting ..	..	2,265	£2,235	460 6 8
Binder	1,472 cwt.	3,797	£3,797	..
Unenumerated ..	..	1,048	£1,048	..
Umbrellas and parasols ..	..	6,336	£6,270	1,254 0 0
Materials for	..	10,739	£10,739	..
Varnish, lacquers and gold-size	50,683 gal.	24,424	49,801 gal.	5,020 11 6
Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved	..	3,095	£2,357	639 6 1
Vinegar	52,952 gal.	7,690	50,427 gal.	1,261 11 3
Watches	86,076 No.	18,061	£16,833	3,366 12 0
Watchmakers' materials ..	..	499	£499	..
Wax—				
Beeswax	3,940 lb.	241	3,940 lb.	16 8 4
Paraffin	2,184,271 „	20,937	2,203,851 „	9,182 14 3
Unenumerated ..	51,930 „	4,434	54,125 „	225 10 5
Whiting and chalk ..	13,810 cwt.	1,849	13,878 cwt.	691 11 0
Wine—				
Australian	46,594 gal.	19,677	49,609 gal.	12,402 5 6
Sparkling	12,820 „	24,452	12,141 „	5,463 4 8
Other kinds	85,684 „	32,905	85,387 „	21,333 6 2
Woodenware	..	54,044	53,828	10,713 1 11
Wool—				
Greasy	105,603 lb.	4,693	£4,693	..
Scoured	10,051 „	666	£666	..
Washed	597 „	40	£40	..
Woollen piece-goods ..	..	402,528	£399,645	79,803 16 0
Woollen blankets ..	5,311 pairs	1,831	£1,831	344 4 0
Woolpacks	53,131 doz.	74,317	£74,317	..
Woolpockets	150 „	132	£132	..
Yarns	..	20,341	£20,242	4,048 7 0
Coir, flax, jute, and hemp	..	10,229	£10,229	..
Zinc—				
Perforated sheet ..	723 cwt.	1,753	£1,753	32 18 0
Plain sheet	5,554 „	8,184	£8,184	..
Spelter	6,724 „	9,025	£9,025	..
Minor articles required in the making-up of apparel, &c.	..	10,480	£10,480	..
Articles and materials suited only for and to be used solely in the fabrication or repair of goods within the Dominion	..	40,085	£40,085	..

GENERVL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Miscellaneous goods—				
Manufactured	..	73,745	£73,745	..
Unmanufactured ..	..	8,150	£8,150	..
Parcels-post	..	473,143	£473,143	80,546 19 3
EXCISE DUTIES, NOT INCLUDING BEER.				
Tobacco, manufactured ..	..	..	13,658 lb.	682 18 6
Cigars	..	..	3,585 „	268 17 4
Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wine or wine mixed with food) containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit	..	..	71,168 „	2,668 16 1
Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wine or wine mixed with food) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less ..	..	..	16,548 „	..
Culinary and flavouring essences, spirituous ..	..	..	4,088 gal.	2,452 14 0
Perfumed spirits	..	..	945 „	945 8 0
Toilet preparations, spirituous, subject to 16s. per gallon on importation	..	..	311 „	186 12 6

GOODS RECEIVED FROM COOK AND OTHER ISLANDS.

Goods received from the Cook Islands and Niue, or Savage Island, are treated as produce of New Zealand and not as forming part of the external trade of the Dominion. The following were the principal articles received at New Zealand ports from these Islands during 1913:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Coffee, raw	20,250 lb.	638
Copra	868 tons	19,673
Fruits, fresh	14,651,341 lb.	82,223
Hats and caps	2,334 doz.	1,277
Cocoanuts	73,724 No.	570
Nuts, unenumerated	36,680 lb.	326
Potatoes	79 tons	819
Fungus	157 cwt.	216
Fancy goods and toys	..	2,152
Specie	..	370
Other articles	..	831
		109,095

SUBSECTION D.—CUSTOMS REVENUE AND TARIFF.

Customs Revenue.

The Customs and excise duties received during the last five years are shown in detail, also the rate of revenue per head of mean population, inclusive and exclusive of Maoris, for each year:—

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Customs Duties.	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	577,233	616,835	637,326	693,366	704,548
Wine	38,749	40,888	38,606	41,251	39,198
Ale, beer, &c.	25,232	27,159	27,365	29,636	29,922
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	162,940	176,347	190,588	216,594	229,278
Tobacco	397,000	400,418	401,936	420,080	413,135
Coffee, cocoa, &c.	6,370	7,832	7,784	8,462	8,171
Opium	39	64	32	42	56
Other goods by weight	182,695	214,772	236,747	217,785	219,402
„ *ad valorem*	1,088,767	1,226,072	1,402,811	1,503,000	1,559,647
Other duties	113,573	122,066	139,874	131,303	141,526
Parcels-post	52,541	60,177	65,968	74,175	80,547
Primage	1,969	..	..	..	..
Surtax	6,509	62,359	16,620	25	*4
Totals, Customs duties	2,653,617	2,954,989	3,165,657	3,335,719	3,425,426
Excise Duties.					
Tinctures—New Zealand	3,766	4,096	5,351	5,500	6,253
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff—New-Zealand-manufactured	170	170	289	310	269
Tobacco — New-Zealand-manufactured	1,086	854	844	746	683
Beer—New Zealand	114,799	117,493	119,087	122,339	125,015
Totals, excise duties	119,821	122,613	125,571	128,895	132,220
Revenue from Customs duties per head of mean population (excluding Maoris)	£ s. d. 2 14 7	£ s. d. 2 19 6	£ s. d. 3 2 5	£ s. d. 3 4 3	£ s. d. 3 4 1
Ditto (including Maoris)	2 12 1	2 16 9	2 19 7	3 1 3	3 1 3
Revenue from excise duties per head of mean population (excluding Maoris)	0 2 5·6	0 2 5·6	0 2 5·7	0 2 5·8	0 2 5·7
Ditto (including Maoris)	0 2 4·2	0 2 4·3	0 2 4·3	0 2 4·4	0 2 4·4

* Minus quantity.

Amount of Customs revenue per head for twenty years is given in the table following. It will be seen that after rising fairly steadily until 1907, the rate fell in the two following years, this being due principally to the alterations in the tariff, consequent on the revision of 1907. From 1909 to 1912, however, each year witnessed an increase, the figures for 1909 being £2 14s. 7d., and for 1912 £3 4s. 3d. The figures for 1913 show a decrease of 2d. per head on those for 1912. It must be pointed out that the increased rate of Customs revenue per head of late years is entirely due to increase in the total value of imports.

CUSTOMS REVENUE PER HEAD OF EUROPEAN POPULATION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1894	2	6	4	1904	3	2	9
1895.	2	6	9	1905	3	1	0
1896	2	9	11	1906	3	4	9
1897	2	13	0	1907	3	7	0
1898	2	13	3	1908	3	1	5
1899	2	14	5	1909	2	14	7
1900	2	16	10	1910	2	19	6
1901	2	16	4	1911	3	2	5
1902	2	17	3	1912	3	4	3
1903	3	1	0	1913	3	4	1

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFF.

Besides an alteration of tariff in 1895, certain duties were lowered and exemptions granted in the year 1900. The duty on tea was brought to 2d. per pound, instead of 4d.; currants and raisins were lowered to 1d. per pound; candles to 1d.; cocoa and roasted coffee to 3d. There was also reduction on stearine for match-making, on paraffin wax, and wax matches. The duty on patent and proprietary medicines was made 15 per cent., also that on certain drugs and chemicals, while the charge on steam-engines, or parts thereof, became 5 per cent. Various exemptions came into force.

In 1907 the Customs tariff was completely revised and some important alterations made. Among articles placed upon the free list are: Sugar, molasses and treacle, currants, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, unground spices, mustard, maizena, cornflour, almonds and nuts (excepting walnuts), carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, infants' foods, forfar, dowlas, and flax-sheeting, vegetable oils, fencing staples and standards, sheet lead; gas, electricity, and water meters; rubber and pneumatic tires for carriages. Children's boots Nos. 0–6 and tea in bulk are admitted free if of British manufacture or growth.

Increased rates of ordinary duty were imposed on certain articles, among which are found: Flavouring essences, n.o.e., medicinal preparations, drugs and druggists' sundries, candles, paraffin wax, hosiery, cash-registers, cartridges (shot), 10–24 bore, cartridge-cases, certain sizes of iron and fibre pipes, mouldings and panels.

Tea, the produce of British dominions, if in packages of 5 lb. in weight or over is admitted free, in packages under 5 lb. 2d. per pound. The preferential duty on tea of foreign growth is 2d. per pound if in packages of 5 lb. in weight or over, and $\frac{2}{5}$d. per pound if in packages of a lesser weight than 5 lb.

The Customs Duties Amendment Act, 1909, imposed a surtax of 1 per cent. on the amount of duty payable on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of duty payable on all other dutiable goods. This surtax remained in operation unti 31st March, 1911.

The Customs revenue for 1913 was increased by the sum o £129,365 in consequence of the preferential tariff, but the exemption in favour of British-grown tea has resulted in a considerable

loss of revenue. The duty collected on all tea imported in 1903 was £43,606, while in 1913 only £472 was received. Sugar and molasses, from which the duty has been removed, yielded an average annual revenue of £194,000 during the years 1903–7.

The tariff (general and preferential) is given in full in this subsection. The rates of duty levied are divided into two classes, specific and *ad valorem*. The specific class includes 16s. per gallon on spirits; 30s. per gallon on perfumed spirits; 7s. per pound on cigars and snuff; 17s. 6d. per 1,000, of 2½ lb. and under, on cigarettes; also 3s. 6d. per pound on manufactured and 2s. on unmanufactured tobacco. Sparkling wine is charged 9s. a gallon; Australian, 5s.; other kinds, 6s.; ale and beer, 2s. The duty on cocoa, chocolate, and chicory is 3d. per pound; roasted coffee, 3d. Opium is charged 40s. per pound, but this article, in a form suitable for smoking, cannot now be legally imported. *Ad valorem* duties range from 5 to 40 per cent. on the value of the goods, 20 per cent. being the commonest rate.

There is also an excise duty of 1s. per pound on tobacco; 1s. 6d. per pound on cigars and snuff; 3d. per gallon on beer; 9d. per pound on medicinal preparations (with exceptions) containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, which, if less than 50 per cent., would be free. Toilet preparations subject to 16s. per liquid gallon on importation are charged 12s. the liquid gallon, or when subject to 25 per cent. duty, 6s. per gallon. Other excise duties are 12s. per gallon on culinary and flavouring essences, and 20s. on perfumed spirits. The excise duty on cigarettes made in New Zealand is now (from the 31st December, 1896) 2s. 6d. per pound on machine-made and 1s. per pound on hand-made cigarettes. All packages of manufactured tobacco must be labelled before leaving the manufactory, and it is necessary to obtain warrants to use cutting-machines for cutting duty-paid manufactured tobacco for sale (or to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes by hand), and to manufacture cigarettes by hand, under certain conditions.

The duties authorized by the Timber Export Act, 1908, will be found following the full tariff.

Preferential Tariff.

In 1903 the Legislature of New Zealand, with the object of encouraging trade between this country and other parts of the British Empire, imposed a surtax upon certain goods not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions. This may be regarded as the small beginning of what under the tariff of 1907 came to be a substantial protection to the British producer.

In 1907, while the tariff was under revision, some changes were made in the preferential duties of 1903, and the number of articles subject to the surtax greatly increased, until at present 193 of the total of 483 items on the tariff come under this head. The articles upon which differential duty is charged are specified in the tariff given further on in this subsection.

The value of imports into New Zealand from foreign countries has never assumed large proportions, ranging from 13·53 to 18·60 per cent. of the total during the past ten years. From 1899 to 1904 there was a steady increase, but after the latter year the proportion fell, a result, no doubt, in a large measure due to the preferential treatment of British goods. The years 1912 and 1913 are, however, somewhat above the average of recent years.

During the three years 1905–7, when the preferential tariff of 1903 was in full operation, the proportion of the value of goods imported upon which the surtax was charged, to the total value of goods imported, excluding specie, was,—

Year.	Value of Imports subject to Surtax. £	Proportion to Total Value of Imports (excluding Specie) per Cent.
1905	599,764	4·81
1906	620,600	4·34
1907	658,027	3·98

The greater number of articles included in the differential list in the tariff revision of 1907 has increased the total value of imported articles subject to the surtax, and also the proportion to total imports A decrease is, however, apparent in 1913.

Year.	Value of Imports subject to Surtax. £	Proportion to Total Value of Imports (excluding Specie). per Cent.
1908	895,007	5·19
1909	842,407	5·69
1910	1,000,267	5·97
1911	1,159,342	6·17
1912	1,337,182	6 50
1913	1,325,057	5·95

In connection with the subject of preferential duties, tables are annexed to illustrate the position in regard to two specially selected important foreign States at the time the additional duties were authorized. The tables also exhibit the fact that the value of free goods introduced increased at a greater rate since the year 1903 than of those which paid duty.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Year.	On the East Coast.		On the West Coast.		Total Imports.	
	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Admitted Free of Duty	On which Duty Payable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903 ..	522,581	716,954	57,430	144,393	580,011	861,347
1905 ..	541,685	668,933	54,415	173,468	596,100	842,401
1907 ..	562,805	708,747	25,324	128,720	588,129	837,467
1908 ..	816,176	685,005	52,564	90,192	868,740	775,197
1909 ..	563,972	460,926	39,912	101,253	603,884	562,179
1910 ..	696,087	538,873	69,055	95,722	765,142	634,595
1911 ..	799,762	589,046	106,517	186,804	906,279	775,850
1912 ..	1,008,287	700,361	149,868	191,102	1,158,155	891,463
1913 ..	993,313	722,029	125,398	267,250	1,118,711	989,279

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

Year.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Proportions per Cent.	
			Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.
	£	£		
1903	70,191	204,106	25·59	74·41
1905	64,920	212,547	23·40	76·60
1907	102,677	248,957	29·20	70·80
1908	144,824	244,707	37·18	62·82
1909	129,574	198,273	39·52	60·48
1910	146,830	244,965	37·48	62·52
1911	208,163	272,454	43·31	56·69
1912	283,122	370,108	43·34	56·66
1913	338,574	349,361	49·22	50·78

VALUE OF FREE AND DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

The values of the imports into New Zealand during the years 1912 and 1913 are given in the next table, classified according to the duties to which they were liable, and arranged so as to show the declared value of goods on which specific or *ad valorem* duties at various rates are payable, and of those admitted free of duty.

Duties to which Imports liable.	Value of Imports, 1912.		Value of Imports, 1913.	
	£	£	£	£
Specific duties	..	2,636,328	..	2,808,248
Ad valorem duties—				
5 per cent.	71,888		64,450	
10 per cent.	148,786		145,682	
15 per cent.	55,566		44,603	
19⅔ per cent.	151		18	
20 per cent.	3,578,882		3,518,697	
22½ per cent.	32,456		38,590	
24 per cent.	65,034		46,122	
24½ per cent.	..		1	
25 per cent.	1,765,456		2,030,150	
30 per cent.	734,509		738,153	
33⅓ per cent.	4,587		4,843	
37½ per cent.	116,082		131,661	
40 per cent.	1,235		1,209	
Various	280,224		333,560	
		6,854,856		7,097,739
Parcels-post (various) ..	..	435,594	..	473,143
Duty-free (excluding specie)	..	10,649,801	..	11,274,502
Specie imported	..	399,995	..	634,670
Totals	..	20,976,574	..	22,288,302

As already stated, general tariff revisions were made in 1895 and 1907. The table following shows for the years immediately preceding and following these changes and for 1913, the value of free and dutiable imports, the percentage admitted free of duty, and the duty per cent. on dutiable imports and on all merchandise imported.

—	1894.	1896.	1906.	1908.	1913.
Merchandise—	£	£	£	£	£
Free	1,871,772	2,263,091	5,476,949	8,658,111	11,274,502
Dutiable	4,118,405	4,772,288	8,826,221	8,589,051	10,379,130
Imports (less specie)	5,990,177	7,035,379	14,303,170	17,247,162	21,653,632
Percentage of free merchandise ..	Per Cent. 31·25	Per Cent. 32·17	Per Cent. 38·29	Per Cent. 50·20	Per Cent. 52·07
Total net duty received*	£ 1,572,467	£ 1,767,852	2,903,131	£ 2,907,151	£ 3,432,631
Duty, per cent. of imports—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
(*a.*) On dutiable imports	38·18	37·04	32·89	33·85	33·07
(*b.*) On all merchandise	26·25	25·13	20·30	16·86	15 85

* Including excise duties levied on certain imports manufactured in bond.

The average rate levied on dutiable goods in 1913 was slightly higher than before the tariff revision of 1907, the increase being due to the surtax on foreign goods, but the average on all merchandise shows a decrease. The proportion of imported merchandise free of duty increased considerably since 1906, showing the effect of remissions under the new tariff.

Customs Tariff.

A complete schedule of all tariff duties in force is subjoined:—

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.—TABLE OF DUTIES.

NOTE.—The headings of the respective classes in Schedules A and B are solely used for convenience of classification, and shall not in any way affect the interpretation of the Tariff.

The word "iron" includes steel, or steel and iron combined.

Neither steam-engines, nor parts of steam-engines, nor boilers (land or marine), nor feed-water heaters, fuel-economizers, steam-superheaters, or mechanical stokers are included in the expression "machines" or "machinery" as used in the Tariff.

The abbreviation "n.o.e." means "not otherwise enumerated."

SCHEDULE A.

Tariff Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty: Ordinary Tariff.	Rate of Duty: Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS I.—FOODS AND ARTICLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates, except as specified:—		
1	Bacon, and hams	2d. the lb.	
2	Biscuits, ships', plain and unsweetened; also dog-biscuits	3s. the cwt.	7½d. the cwt.
3	Biscuits, other kinds	2d. the lb.	⅖d. the lb.
4	Candied peel, and drained peel	3d. the lb.	⅗d. the lb.
5	Confectionery n.o.e.; including medicated lozenges, medicated confectionery, boiled sugars, liquorice n.o.e., sugared or crystallized fruits	2d. the lb., including internal containing packages (other than plain bottles and plain trade packages)	⅖d. the lb., including internal containing packages (other than plain bottles and plain trade packages).
6	Chocolate confectionery and confectionery containing chocolate:—		
	(1.) In plain trade packages	3d. the lb.	⅗d. the lb.
	(2) In fancy packages, or in small packages for retail sale	20% ad val.	4% ad val.

7	Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, n.o.e.	10s. the cwt.	5s. the cwt.
8	Fish, potted, and preserved .. .. (NOTE.—The term "fish" is used in the Tariff in its widest sense, and includes shellfish, crustaceans, and other foods obtained from the fisheries.)	2d. the lb., including any liquor, oil, or sauce	1d. the lb., including any liquor, oil, or sauce. (NOTE.—Sardines are not subject to preferential duty.)
9	Fruits, dried, n.o.e.	2d. the lb.	
10	Fruits, fresh—viz., apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, medlars, apricots, quinces, tomatoes, and grapes (No duty exceeding ½d. the lb. to be levied on apples and pears on and from the 14th July to and including 31st December.)	1d. the lb.	
11	Fruits, fresh—viz., currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, and lemons	½d. the lb.	
12	Fruit-pulp, partially preserved fruit, fruit preserved by sulphurous acid, unsweetened and n.o.e.	1½d. the lb.	
13	Glucose, and caramel	1d. the lb.	
14	Honey	2d. the lb.	
15	Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves	2d. the lb., or package of that reputed weight, whichever rate is higher, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight	⅖d. the lb., or package of that reputed weight, whichever rate is higher, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
16	Jellies, concentrated	4d. the lb.	⅖d. the lb.
17	Pearl barley	1s. the cwt.	
18	Peas, split	2s. the cwt.	
19	Pickles	3s. the gallon.	
20	Sauces, catsup, and chutney	4s. the gallon.	
21	Soy, in vessels of 10 gallons capacity or under	4s. the gallon.	
22	Spices, ground, n.o.e., including pepper, pimento, and olive-stones, ground	2d. the lb.	⅖d. per lb.
23	Vinegar, not exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity, calculated as acetic acid ..	6d. the gallon ..	1⅕d. per gallon.
24	Walnuts, shelled or unshelled	2d. the lb.	

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS I.—FOODS AND ARTICLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
25	Capers, caraway-seeds, caviare, cayenne pepper, curry powder and paste, fish-paste, olives	20% ad val.	
26	Lard, and refined animal fats, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
27	Meats, potted or preserved	20% ad val	10% ad val.
28	Provisions n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
29	Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
30	Fruits, preserved in juice, or syrup .. .. (*Fruits, preserved in juices, or syrup, fortified with alcohol to any extent exceeding 33 per cent. of proof spirit, shall be charged 16s. per proof gallon on such juice or syrup, in addition to 25 per cent. ad val. on the total value of the goods.*)	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
31	Milk or cream, preserved, evaporated, or dried	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
	CLASS II.—TOBACCO.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates :—		
32	Cigarettes, not exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1,000	17s. 6d. the 1,000.	
33	Cigarettes, n.o.e.	7s. the lb.	
34	Cigars, including the weight of every band, wrapper, or attachment, to any cigar	7s. the lb.	

35	Snuff	7s. the lb.	
36	Tobacco, including the weight of every label, tag, or other attachment	3s. 6d. the lb.	
37	Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in New Zealand in any licensed tobacco-manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only, into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff	2s. the lb.	
	CLASS III.—ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND MATERIAL FOR MAKING THE SAME.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates:—		
38	Ale, beer of all sorts, porter, cider, and perry, when containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity	2s. the gallon.	
39	Cordials, bitters, and liqueurs, when exceeding the strength of 33 per cent. of proof spirit, but not exceeding the strength of proof	16s. the liquid gallon.	
40	Cordials, bitters, and liqueurs, when exceeding the strength of proof	16s. the proof gallon.	
41	Hops	6d. the lb.	3d. the lb.
42	Maize, flaked	1s. the bushel.	
43	Malt, whole or ground	2s. the bushel.	
44	Rice malt	1d. the lb.	
45	Solid wort	6d. the lb.	
46	Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer or other instrument (No allowance beyond 16·5 under proof shall be made for spirits or spirituous mixtures of a less strength than 16·5 under proof.)	16s. the proof gallon.	
47	Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, sweetened, n.o.e., when not exceeding the strength of proof	16s. the liquid gallon.	
48	Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, sweetened, n.o.e., when exceeding the strength of proof (Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, in bottles or jars in cases, shall be charged as follows—viz.: Two gallons and under as two gallons, over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons, over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons, and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.)	16s. the proof gallon.	

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS III.—ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND MATERIAL FOR MAKING THE SAME—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to fixed rates—*continued.*		
49	Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, containing more than 33 per cent. of proof spirit, in combination with other ingredients, and although thereby coming under any other designation excepting medicinal preparations otherwise enumerated	16s. the liquid gallon.	
	Wine.—The term "wine" as applied to the Tariff includes medicated wine, or wine mixed with food; also such spirituous beverages, and fluid foods, containing less than 33 per cent. of proof spirit, as may be so decided by the Minister.		
50	Wine, Australian, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity	5s. the gallon.	
51	Wine, other than sparkling, and Australian, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity	6s. the gallon.	
52	Wine, sparkling, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity	9s. the gallon.	
53	Wine of any kind containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit ..	16s. the liquid gallon.	
	CLASS IV.—NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, AND MATERIALS FOR MAKING THE SAME.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates:—		
54	Chicory	3d. the lb.	½d. the lb.

55	Cocoa, and chocolate, including cocoa-beans roasted and crushed; also cocoa or chocolate mixed with milk or any other food substance whatsoever	3d. the lb.	.. ..	⅜d. the lb.
56	Coffee, roasted	3d. the lb.	.. ..	⅜d. the lb.
57	Tea n.o.e.	2d. the lb.	.. ..	⅜d. the lb.
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—			
58	Aerated, and mineral waters; effervescing beverages; and beverages n.o.e.	20% ad val.		
59	Coffee, essence of; and essence of coffee with milk or any other food substance	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
60	Fruit juices or imitation fruit juices, unsweetened, in containers of less than 10 gallons capacity	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
61	Fruit juices or imitation fruit juices, sweetened; syrups; raspberry vinegar, sweetened	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
	CLASS V.—DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.			
	Goods subject to fixed rates :—			
62	Acid, acetic, containing not more than 30 per cent. of acidity ..	1½d. the lb.		
63	Acid, acetic, containing more than 30 per cent. of acidity, for every 10 per cent. of acidity or fraction thereof	½d. the lb.		
64	Essences flavouring, containing more than 33 per cent. of proof spirit ..	16s. the liquid gallon.		
65	Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wines or wines mixed with food), containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit	1s. the lb.		
66	Opium	£2 the lb.		
67	Saccharin n.o.e., including substances of a like nature or use	1s. 6d. the ounce.		
68	Soda-crystals	2s. the cwt. ..	..	4⅘d. the cwt.
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—			
69	Baking powder; yeast preparations, and other ferments; also yeast foods	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
70	Chemicals, and chemical preparations, n.o.e., including photographic chemicals n.o.e.; also anti-incrustation, boiler, and other compounds	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
71	Essences, flavouring, n.o.e.	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS V. — DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad. val.—*continued.*		
72	Eucalyptus oil in bulk or bottle	20% ad val.	
73	Glycerine, refined	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
74	Medicinal preparations, drugs, and druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares, n.o.e.; also aerated water makers', and cordial manufacturers', and brewers' drugs, chemicals, and other sundries, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
75	Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wines or wines mixed with food) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
76	Saccharin, in the form of tablets, pilules, granules, or cachets, each containing not more than ½ grain of saccharin in combination with at least 10 per cent. of alkali	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	CLASS VI.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILE GOODS.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates of duty :—		
77	Cotton, raw .. .. — ..	4d. the lb.	
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
78	All articles n.o.e., made of textile, felt, or other piece-goods, or of any combination of the same, wholly or partly made up or manufactured, and not being apparel or clothing either wholly or partly made up	20% ad val.	
79	Drapery n.o.e.	20% ad val.	
80	Flags	20% ad val.	
81	Haberdashery n.o.e.	20% ad val.	

82	Lace, and laces, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	
83	Ribbons, and crepe, all kinds	20% ad val.	
84	Rugs, woollen, cotton, opossum, or other	20% ad val.	
85	Textile piece-goods n.o.e., including silks, satins, velvets, plushes, n.o.e., composed of pure silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, in the piece, and including also imitation silks, composed of any material or substance whatsoever.	20% ad val.	
86	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	20% ad val.	
87	Yarns n.o.e.	20% ad val.	
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
88	Apparel, and ready-made clothing, n.o.e.	25% ad val.	
89	Feathers, ornamental (including ostrich); artificial flowers, leaves, and sprays	25% ad val.	
90	Furs, and fur trimmings	25% ad val.	
91	Hats of all kinds (including straw hats), also caps	25% ad val.	
92	Hosiery n.o.e.	25% ad val.	
93	Millinery of all kinds, including trimmed hats, caps, and bonnets ..	25% ad val.	
	Goods subject to 40 per cent. ad val. :—		
94	Apparel made to the order, or measurement, of residents in New Zealand and intended for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or otherwise	40% ad val.	
95	Apparel—viz., Volunteer clothing made to measurement sent from New Zealand	40% ad val.	
	CLASS VII.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.		
	Goods subject to mixed rates :—		
96	Boots, shoes, clogs, and pattens, n.o.e., viz.—		
	Men's, above size No. 5	1s. 6d. the pair, and 15% ad val.	9d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.
	Youths', above size No. 1	1s. the pair, and 15% ad val.	6d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS VII.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to mixed rates—*continued.*		
	Boots, shoes, clogs, &c.—*continued.*		
	Boys', Nos. 7 to 1 both inclusive	6d. the pair, and 15% ad val.	3d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.
	Women's above size No. 1	1s. the pair, and 15 % ad val.	6d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.
	Girls', Nos. 7 to 1, both inclusive..	6d. the pair, and 15% ad val.	3d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.
	Other kinds	1s. the pair, and 15% ad val.	6d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.
	Slippers (not including lawn tennis, and gymnasium shoes soled with india-rubber or felt)	6d. the pair, and 15% ad val.	3d. the pair, and 7½% ad val.
	Slippers of felt, with carpet, twine, or felt soles	22½% ad val.	11¼% ad val.
	Shoes or goloshes known as Plimsolls with moulded indiarubber soles ..	22½% ad val.	11¼% ad val.
	Champion, gymnasium, yachting, and lawn tennis boots, and shoes, with moulded indiarubber soles	22½% ad val. ..	11¼% ad val.
	Goloshes or overshoes of all kinds, of rubber	22½% ad val. ..	11¼% ad val
	Shoettes, and sandals, n.o.e.	22½% ad val.	11¼% ad val.
	Goods subject to fixed rates:—		
97	Leather—		
	Leather belting, belt leather, harness, welting, bridle, strap, legging, bag, and kip other than East India	4d. the lb.	

	All hide leathers dressed n.o.e. .. .. (NOTE.—Any leathers n.o.e. (1) either dressed in sides, or pieces of whatever size, or (2) if in whole skins over 16 ft., are to be classed as hide leather.)	3d. the lb.		
	Calf skins, being whole skins, however dressed, and 16 ft. spread and under	1d. the lb.		
	Sheepskins, and lambskins, however dressed, n.o.e.	3d. the lb.		
	East India kip, dressed	1d. the lb.		
	Sole, pump, and skirt leather	2d. the lb.		
	Leather dressed n.o.e., including kangaroo and wallaby	1d. the lb.		
98	Leather board or compo	4d. the lb.		
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—			
99	Leather bags, and leather cloth bags, n.o.e.	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
100	Leather, chamois..	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
101	Leather manufactures n.o.e.	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
102	Saddlery, and harness; whips and whip thongs	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 22½ per cent. ad val. :—			
103	Heel plates, and toe stiffeners, and toe plates	22½% ad val.	..	11¼% ad val.
104	Laces, vamps, and uppers; also clog or patten soles	22½% ad val.	..	11¼% ad val.
105	Leather cut into shapes	22½% ad val.	..	11¼% ad val.
106	Leather leggings	22½% ad val.	..	11¼% ad val.
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—			
107	Portmanteaux; trunks; travelling bags, and brief bags, of leather or leather cloth, 10 in. in length and upwards; and carpet bags	25% ad val. ..	..	12½% ad val.
	CLASS VIII.—FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING.			
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—			
108	Basketware, and wickerware, n.o.e., not being furniture	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
109	Carpets; druggets; floorcloth; mats; matting; plain, and fancy stair oil baize; wood, and fancy oil baize; and oil, and other dado cloths	20% ad val.		
110	Furniture, knife, and plate powder, and polish; also floor and linoleum polishes, not being varnishes	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS VIII.—FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
111	Furniture, and cabinetware, n.o.e., and other than iron, or other metal ..	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
112	Mantelpieces, other than stone	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
113	Upholstery n.o.e.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
	CLASS IX.—CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN GOODS.		
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
114	Bricks, known as firebricks	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
115	China, porcelain, and parianware	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
116	Drainage pipes, and drainage tiles	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
117	Earthenware, stoneware, and brownware	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
118	Filters	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
119	Fireclay, ground; and fireclay goods	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
120	Flooring, wall, hearth, and garden tiles	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
121	Glassware; globes, and chimneys, for lamps..	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
122	Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
123	Plate glass bevelled or silvered; mirrors, and looking-glasses, framed or unframed	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.

	Class X.—Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, etc.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates :—		
124	Cards, playing	6d. the pack.	
125	Perfumed spirits, and Cologne water	£1 10s. the liquid gallon.	
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
126	Clocks, time registers, and time detectors	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
127	Fancy goods, and toys ; also sporting, gaming, and athletic requisites, n.o.e., including billiard tables, and billiard requisites ; hair, and toilet combs	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
128	Fishing tackle, including artificially baited hooks, other than flies ..	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
129	Jewellery ; plate, gold, or silver ; plated-ware ; greenstone, cut or polished	20% ad val.	10% ad val. (except greenstone, cut or polished).
130	Lay figures, busts, and dress stands	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
131	Magic lanterns, bioscopes, cinematographs, kinetoscopes, phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and the like instruments, including accessories peculiar thereto n.o.e. ; also limelight, and the like apparatus, including accessories peculiar thereto, except magic-lantern slides	20% ad val. ..	10% ad val.
132	Mouldings, and panels, in the piece, of either wood, plaster pulp, metal, or other material, for picture frames, cornices, walls, or ceilings	20% ad val.	
133	Musical instruments	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
134	Photographic goods n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
135	Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs, framed or unframed ; picture or photograph frames or mounts (Note.—Any painting, drawing, or photograph, in any medium, having a value for duty exceeding £5 shall be assessed for duty at £5, plus the value of the frame and mounting, if any, and plus the value of the canvas or other material upon which such painting, drawing, or photograph is made.)	20% ad val.	10% ad val. (except pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs, framed or unframed.
136	Statues, statuettes, casts, and bronzes	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
137	Tobacco pipes and cases, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, cigarette papers and cases	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
138	Watches	20% ad val.	
139	Walking-sticks	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
140	Artificial flies	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
141	Oil, perfumed ; also toilet preparations, and perfumery, n.o.e.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XI.—PAPER MANUFACTURES AND STATIONERY.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates :—		
142	Handbills, circulars, programmes, playbills, printed posters, trade catalogues, price-lists, and fashion-plates; printed advertising matter n.o.e.; also paper bags, and wrapping-paper, or wrappers, of all kinds, printed or lithographed; printed or lithographed envelopes or labels (NOTE.—This shall not apply to trade catalogues or price-lists of the goods of firms or persons having no established business in New Zealand.)	3d. the lb.	½d. the lb.
143	Ink, writing	2s. the gallon ..	1s. the gallon.
144	Paper bags, coarse (including sugar bags)	7s. 6d. the cwt. ..	3s. 9d. the cwt.
145	Paper wrapping all kinds, not printed including blue candle, glazed cap, glazed casings, small hand, lumber hand, tissue, brown, cartridge, and sugar papers	5s. the cwt.	2s. 6d. the cwt.
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
146	Cardboard, pasteboard, strawboard, wood-pulp board, corrugated board, and cloth-lined board, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
147	Cloth-lined, enamelled, gelatine, and metallic papers, n.o.e.; also "ivorite" n.o.e.	20% ad val. .. .	10% ad val.
148	Stationery, and writing paper, n.o.e., also printers' menu, wedding, programme, and mourning cards of cardboard, celluloid, or other material, edged, or embossed, but otherwise unprinted	20% ad val. .. .	10% ad val.

	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
149	Calendars, and showcards, all kinds	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
150	Cardboard or paper-boxes complete; or cardboard or paper, cut, or shaped, for boxes, wrappers, or other receptacles (including match-boxes)	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
151	Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; also covers for directories	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
152	Paper bags n.o.e.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
153	Stationery, manufactured, viz. :—		
	Account-books, manuscript-books, scribbling, and letter blocks, and books, plain, or ruled; bill-head, invoice, and statement forms; printed or ruled paper, counter-books, cheque, and draft forms; tags, labels not printed or lithographed, blotting-pads, sketch-books, book-covers, copying letter-books, manifold-writers, albums (other than for photographs), diaries, birthday-books, plain or faint lined ruled books, printed window-tickets, printed, lithographed, or embossed stationery n.o.e., and Christmas, New Year, birthday, Easter, and other cards, and booklet	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
154	Stereotypes, matrices, half-tone, and line blocks	25% ad val.	
	CLASS XII.—MANUFACTURES OF METAL.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates :—		
155	Cartridges (shot) 10- to 24-bore	2s. 6d. the 100 ..	1s. 3d. the 100.
156	Cartridge-cases	1s. 3d. the 100 ..	7½d. the 100.
157	Composition-piping	3s. 6d. the cwt. ..	8¾d. the cwt.
158	Iron, galvanized corrugated sheets	2s. the cwt.	4½d. the cwt.
159	Iron, and other nails, n.o.e., including dog-spikes	2s. the cwt.	1s. the cwt.
160	Iron, plain galvanized sheet or hoop	1s. 6d. the cwt. ..	3⅜d. the cwt.
161	Iron tanks, for every 100 gallons, or fraction of 100 gallons, in holding capacity	2s. 6d.	6d.
162	Lead piping	3s. 6d. the cwt. ..	8¾d. the cwt.
163	Shot	10s. the cwt.	2s. the cwt.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XII.—MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to 5 per cent. ad val. :—		
164	Engines and machines for mining purposes—namely, capstan engines for mining shafts; winding engines, steam, air, or electrically driven, including bed plates, foundation bolts, and friction clutches, when imported with the engines; drums for winding engines	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
165	Machinery—viz., flour milling, refrigerating, dredging, woollen mill, paper mill, rope and twine making, oil refining, boring, meat preserving, leather splitting	5% ad val.	10% ad val. (except flour milling, oil refining, and boring machinery).
166	Printing machines or presses; embossing, bronzing, type casting, and type setting machines; ruling machines, cardboard box making machines, and tools for same	5% ad val.	10% ad val. (except type casting and type setting machines).
167	Soda-water machines; also machines for aerating liquids	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
168	Steam engines, and parts thereof, for mining (including gold-dredging), or gold saving purposes and processes, or for dairying purposes	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 10 per cent. ad val. :—		
169	Machinery, electric, and appliances—namely, electric generators, and electric motors, including slide rails therefor, electric lamps including globes for arc lamps, electric transformers	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
170	Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles, also finished, or partly finished or machined parts of the same, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
171	Bill-hooks, bush-hooks, slashers, and hedge knives	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
172	Boilers, land, and marine, including feed-water heaters, fuel economizers, steam superheaters, and mechanical stokers	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
173	Cartridges, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
174	Cash registering machines	20% ad val.	

175	Crab winches, cranes, capstans, and windlasses	20% ad val.	10% ad val
176	Electric batteries, and cells; furniture, fittings, instruments, and appliances, n.o.e., for the generation, transmission, application, or utilization of electricity, or of electric power of any description whatsoever	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
177	Firearms, all kinds	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
178	Hardware, ironmongery, and hollow-ware, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
179	Iron pipes wrought n.o e., and wood or fibre pipes, exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and other fittings for the same. Cast iron pipes exceeding 9 in. in internal diameter, and knees, bends, elbows, and other fittings for the same	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
180	Lawn mowers	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
181	Lead-headed nails and galvanized cup-headed roofing nails	20% ad val.	
182	Machinery, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
183	Manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal, or manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal in combination with any other material whatsoever, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
184	Steam-engines, and parts of steam-engines, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val.:—		
185	Galvanized iron manufactures, n.o.e., made up from galvanized iron, or from plain sheet iron, and then galvanized	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
186	Japanned, and lacquered metalware	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
187	Tinware, and tin manufactures, n.o.e.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.

Class XIII.—Timber, and Articles made from Timber.

	Goods subject to fixed rates:—	
188	Timber, palings, split	2s. the 100.
189	Timber, posts, split	8s. the 100.
190	Timber, rails, split	4s. the 100.
191	Timber, sawn, dressed	4s. the 100 sup. ft.
192	Timber, sawn, rough	2s. the 100 sup. ft.
193	Timber, shingles, and laths	2s. the 1,000.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XIII.—TIMBER, AND ARTICLES MADE FROM TIMBER—*continued.*		
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val.:—		
194	Bellows, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
195	Blocks, wooden tackle	20% ad val.	
196	Broom, mop, hoe, rake, and similar handles..	20% ad val.	
197	Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, perambulators, and the like vehicles, and wheels for the same	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
198	Carriage shafts, spokes, and felloes, dressed; bent carriage timber, n.o.e...	20% ad val.	
199	Cars, wagons, and trucks, railway, and tramway; and wheels for the same, n.o.e. Motor vehicles. Motor car bodies, or bodies for motor busses, whether attached or unattached	20% ad val.	10% ad val. (except motor vehicles, motor car bodies, or bodies for motor busses, whether attached or unattached).
200	Doors, and sashes, either plain, or glazed with ornamental glass ..	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
201	Woodenware, and turnery, n.o.e., and veneers	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	CLASS XIV.—OILS, PAINTS, ETC.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates:—		
202	Oil—namely, crude petroleum, crude residual oil, once-run shale oil, once-run petroleum oil	½d. the gallon	
203	Oil, n.o.e., including mineral lubricating-oil, in vessels capable of containing one gallon or more	6d. the gallon	1½d. the gallon.

204	Paints, and colours, ground in oil or turpentine; also putty; and driers, n.o.e.	2s. 6d. the cwt.	..	6d. the cwt.
205	Paints, and colours, mixed ready for use: also enamel paints, n.o.e. ..	5s. the cwt. ..	..	1s. the cwt.
206	Stearine	¾d. the lb. ..	..	$\frac{3}{20}$d. the lb.
207	Varnish and lacquers, including lithographic varnish, gold size, liquid gold, and other metallic paints; also liquid medium for mixing with metallic paints	2s. the gallon	..	4½d. the gallon.
208	Whiting, and chalk	1s. the cwt. ..	..	2⅜d. the cwt.
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val.:—			
209	Axle grease, and other solid lubricants; petroleum greases, and mixture of the same with other substances, n.o.e.	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
210	Harness oil, and composition, leather dressing, and belt dressing; also leather revivers and polishes n.o.e.	20% ad val. ..	..	10% ad val.
211	Oils in vessels having a lesser capacity than one gallon	20% ad val.		
	CLASS XV.—AGRICULTURAL AND FARM PRODUCTS, ETC.			
	Goods subject to fixed rates:			
212	Cattle (horned)	10s. each.		
213	Chaff	£1 the ton.		
214	Grain—namely barley	2s. the 100 lb.		
215	Grain, and pulse, of every kind, n.o.e.	9d. the 100 lb.		
216	Grain, and pulse, of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, n.o.e., including wheat flour	1s. the 100 lb.	..	2⅜d. the 100 lb.
217	Horses	£1 each.		
218	Onions	£1 the ton.		
219	Potatoes	£1 the ton.		
220	Prepared calf-meal	£1 5s. the ton.		
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val.:—			
221	Animals, food for, of all kinds, n.o.e., including horse, and cattle spices, and condiments, proprietary or otherwise; also hempseed, maw-seed, millet-seed, canary seed, and mixed bird seed	20% ad val. ..		10% ad val.

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.	
		Ordinary Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Goods subject to fixed rates:—		
222	Blue	1d. the lb.	½d. the lb.
223	Candles	1½d. the lb.	¾d. the lb.
224	Cement, Portland, and other structural, and building cement	2s. the barrel	2s. the barrel.
225	Gelatine, isinglass, glue, and size	1½d. the lb.	$\frac{3}{10}$d. the lb.
226	Matches:—		
	Wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches	1s. the gross of boxes	6d. the gross of boxes.
	In boxes containing over 60 and not more than 100 matches	2s. the gross of boxes	1s. the gross of boxes.
	In boxes containing more than 100 matches; for every 100 matches, or fraction thereof, contained in one box	2s. the gross of boxes	1s. the gross of boxes.
	Wax, "plaid vestas" in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches	1s. the gross of boxes	6d. the gross of boxes.
	"Pocket vestas," in tin or other boxes, containing under 100 matches	1s. 4d. the gross of boxes	8d. the gross of boxes.
	Wax, other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box	2s. 3d. the gross of boxes	1s. 1½d. the gross of boxes.
	Matches of any material other than wood or wax, a duty corresponding to the duty payable on wooden matches.		
	(NOTE.—Boxes made of gold, silver, metal, wood, or composition, of permanent value when empty, shall, in addition to the duty payable on any matches contained therein, be charged as jewellery or fancy goods.)		
227	Paraffin wax	1d. the lb.	
228	Sausage skins, and casings (including brine or salt)	3d. the lb.	
229	Soap, common yellow, and blue mottled	5s. the cwt.	1s. the cwt.
230	Spirits, methylated to the satisfaction of the Minister	1s. the liquid gallon	2½d. the liquid gallon.

231	Spirits cleared from warehouse, methylated under prescribed conditions	6d. the liquid gallon, not including the added naphtha or other methylating material.	
232	Starch	2d. the lb.	⅜d. the lb.
233	Wax, mineral, vegetable, Japanese, and beeswax	1d. the lb.	
	Goods subject to 10 per cent. ad val. :—		
234	Flock	10% ad val.	
	Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad val. :—		
235	Bags, calico, forfar, linen, flour ; bagging, bags, and sacks, n.o.e., including filter bags, and sheaths	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
236	Blacking, and boot-gloss and -polish	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
237	Blacklead	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
238	Boats, launches, yachts, also all vessels propelled by means other than oars (when imported in any vessel), including all fittings therefor n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
239	Cordage, rope, and twine, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
240	Fireworks, n.o.e.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
241	Nets, and netting	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
242	Soap powder, extract of soap, dry soap, soft soap, liquid soap, soap solutions, and washing, or cleansing powders, crystals, pastes, and liquids	20% ad val.	
243	Tarpaulins, tents, sails, rick, and wagon covers	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad val. :—		
244	Bags of textile or felt, all kinds, if printed	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
245	Brooms, brushes, and brushware	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
246	Marble, granite, and other stone, dressed, or polished, and articles made therefrom ; also imitation stone, dressed, or polished, and articles made therefrom, or from cement	25% ad val.	12½% ad val. (except marble, dressed or polished, and articles made therefrom.)
247	Soap, n.o.e.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
	In addition to any duty chargeable by law on any goods imported into New Zealand, a further duty of 20 per cent. ad val. shall be charged when the goods are prison made. (Importation of prison-made goods prohibited)		

SCHEDULE B.

Goods in this Schedule, except where otherwise provided, are exempt from duties of Customs.

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS I.—FOODS, ETC.	
248	Almonds, and nuts, except walnuts.	
249	Anchovies, salted, in casks, or other containers, capable of holding 28 lb. net or over.	
250	Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, rice-flour, prepared barley-flour, potato-flour, infants' and invalids' farinaceous foods.	
251	Cocoa or cacao butter, cocoanut butter, nut butter, and other refined vegetable butters or fats.	
252	Fruits, dried—viz., currants and raisins.	
253	Fruits, dried—viz., figs, dates, and prunes.	
254	Maizena and Cornflower.	
255	Mustard.	
256	Rice, dressed or undressed, also rice meal refuse and rice meal.	
257	Salt.	
258	Soy, in vessels exceeding 10 gallons capacity.	
259	Spices, unground—including chillies, pepper, and pimento, unground.	
260	Sugar.	
261	Treacle and molasses.	
	CLASS IV.—NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, ETC.	
262	Cocoa-beans, uncrushed.	
263	Coffee, raw.	
264	Fruit-juices, or imitation fruit-juices, unsweetened, in containers of 10 gallons capacity or over.	
265	Tea, in bulk—viz., in packages of 5 lb. or over net weight of tea	2d. the lb.
	CLASS V.—DRUGS, ETC.	
266	Acids—viz., boracic; carbolic; chromic; citric; fluoric; formic; lactic; muriatic; nitric; oleic; oxalic; picric; pyrogallic; salicylic; sulphuric; tartaric	

267	Concentrated extracts, or essences, in liquid form, or preserved in fat, for the purpose of manufacturing perfumery, when entered to be warehoused in a manufacturing warehouse for the purpose of making perfumery or other articles therein.
268	Cream of tartar.
269	Dextrine n.o.e.
270	Disinfectants.
271	Drugs and chemicals, viz. :—
	Carnauba wax.
	Catechu.
	Cochineal.
	Creosote, crude or commercial.
	Crude distillates of coal-tar or wood, in vessels containing 10 gallons or over, for the manufacture of disinfectants in New Zealand.
	Formic aldehyde, and solution thereof.
	Fusel oil.
	Gall nuts.
	Glycerine, crude.
	Gums—viz., arabic, benzoin, damar, tragacanth, artificial gum-arabic.
	Liquefied gases, and compressed gases.
	Liquorice in blocks of 7 lb. net and over, or soft liquorice-extract in bulk, in tins or other vessels capable of holding 7 lb. net or over.
	Naphthalene, crude or refined.
	Saffron.
	Strychnine, and salts of strychnine.
	Sugar of milk.
	Sulphur.
	Turmeric.
	Alum, alum sulphate.
	Ammonium chloride, or sal ammoniac, ammonium sulphate.
	Arsenic, and arsenates.
	Borax.
	Calcium carbide, chloride, sulphate, sulphite, and bisulphite; chlorinated lime.
	Carbon bisulphide.
	Copper sulphate, or bluestone, oxide of copper.
	Iron sulphates.
	Magnesium sulphite, and bisulphite.

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS V.—DRUGS, ETC.—*continued.*	
	Drugs and chemicals—*continued.*	
	Manganese oxides.	
	Phosphorus.	
	Potash; pearlash; potash, caustic, chlorate, cyanide nitrate (or saltpetre), permanganate prussiates, sulphite, and bisulphite; metallic potassium.	
	Salts of thorium, zirconium, or other rare metals, and solutions thereof, including mixtures of same, suited for the manufacture of incandescent mantles.	
	Silver nitrate in crystals.	
	Soda, bicarbonate; acetate, crude; soda ash; soda, arseniate, anhydrous carbonate, caustic, cyanide, bisulphite, hyposulphite, silicate, sulphate, sulphide, sulphite, nitrate, permanganate.	
	Metallic sodium, sodium peroxide.	
	Zinc chloride.	
	(NOTE.—Mixtures of any of the articles enumerated under this Schedule as drugs and chemicals, with each other, or with chemicals, or substances not enumerated, shall, if not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff, be charged as medicinal prepafations n.o.e., or chemicals n.o.e. under Schedule A, Class V.)	
272	Drugs crude, not powdered, and unsuited for use as foods, or in the manufacture thereof—viz., barks, woods, twigs, leaves, herbs, flowers (except hops), roots, corms, gums, balsams, inspissated juices (except opium), seeds, fruits, fruit rinds, pitch, cantharides, ergot; also powdered pyrethrum flowers or Dalmatian powder, and powdered hellebore in bulk.	
273	Essential oils, except eucalyptus; cod liver oil; oil of rhodium.	
274	Horse, and cattle drenches.	
275	Insecticides for agricultural uses, also tree washes.	
276	Opium when entered to be warehoused in a manufacturing warehouse, for the purpose of making therein approved medicinal preparations.	
277	Scrub exterminators.	

278	Sheep dip; sheep drenches; sheep licks.	
279	Surgical and dental instruments; also the following surgeons', physicians', dentists', and opticians' materials—viz., antiseptic dressings, gauzes, lint, tow, cotton wool, poroplastic felt, adhesive plaster, oiled silk or other fabric, spongio piline, bandages, catgut, and sterilized and other sewings, thermometers; also appliances including splints for wear, peculiarly adapted to correct a deformity of the human body, to afford support to an abnormal condition of the human body, or to reduce or alleviate such condition, or to substitute any part of such body; crutches; ear trumpets, ear tubes, and audiphones, for the partially deaf. Opticians' trial cases, lenses, and frames, spectacles, and magnifying glasses, ophthalmoscopes, optometers and other measuring instruments, test cards, and diagrams, artificial eyes (demonstration and other). Dentists' materials—viz., artificial teeth, tooth crowns, celluloid blanks, base plates, denture strengtheners, guttapercha stick, points, pellets, and sheets, rubber dam, amadou absorbent, absorbent paper, rubber in sheets, metal-plate, -wire, -foil, sticks; solder; fusible metal, porcelain powder, and enamel, inlays, modelling composition and wax, investment compound, amalgam, and cement; also such other appliances and materials peculiar to surgical or dental use as may from time to time be enumerated in any order of the Minister.	
280	Scientific and philosophical instruments and apparatus—namely, assay-balances; laboratory retorts, and laboratory flasks, and other instruments, and apparatus for chemical analysis, and assay works; assay furnaces, including dentists', and jewellers' furnaces; also such instruments, and apparatus, suited strictly for scientific and philosophical purposes, as may from time to time be approved by the Minister.	
	CLASS VI.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.	
281	Brace-elastic, and brace-mountings.	
282	Brattice cloth made of jute or hessian.	
283	Bunting, in the piece.	
284	Butter cloth; also cheese cloth, and cheese bandages or caps	20% ad val.
285	Buttons, tapes, wadding, pins, needles.	
286	Cotton or linen piece-goods, and unions of the same, n.o.e., except imitation silks composed of any material or substance whatsoever.	
287	Fur skins, green or sun-dried.	
288	Gold or silver lace or braid for military clothing, feather-stitch braid.	
289	Hatmakers' materials—viz., felt hoods; shellac; galloons; calicoes; spale boards for hat boxes; leathers; silk plush in the piece; linings, when cut up or otherwise, under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe; blocks; moulds; frames; ventilators; tassels.	
290	Hessians, plain or striped, and scrim.	
291	Leather cloth, plain colours.	

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS VI.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—*continued.*	
292	Minor articles (required in the making-up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades), enumerated in any order of the Minister, and published in the *Gazette.*	
293	Ostrich feathers grown in New Zealand, when returned from abroad dressed, or dyed, upon evidence being produced to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs as to their previous exportation.	
294	Sailcloth, canvas, and unbleached double-warped duck, in the piece.	
295	Sewing cottons, silks, and threads; angola mendings not exceeding 45 yards in length; crewel, flourishing, embroidery, darning, knitting, and crochet threads, of silk, linen or cotton, or unions of the same, plain or fancy; macrame thread or macrame twine.	
296	Silk for flour dressing, in the piece.	
297	Silk twist (shoemakers', and saddlers').	
298	Staymakers' binding, eyelets, corset-fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell; also corset shields, and busk protectors.	
299	Tailors' trimmings—viz., haircloth; plain or coloured imitation haircloth; canvas; buckram; wadding, and padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings, and braids; stay bindings; Russia braids; shoulder-pads; buckles; silesias; drab, slate, and brown jeans; pocketings; slate, black, and brown dyed unions and linens; Verona, and Italian cloth, of cotton or wool, or unions of the same; also such other lining materials as may be approved by the Minister.	
300	Tubular woven cotton cloth in the piece for meat-wraps	20 % ad val.
301	Umbrella-makers' materials—viz., reversible, and levantine silk mixtures, gloria, and satin de chene, of not less than 44 in. in width; alpaca cloth, with border; zanella cloth, with border; also other piece-goods on such conditions as the Minister may approve; sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings.	
302	Union textiles n.o.e., in the piece, the invoice value of which does not exceed 6d. the yard, when cut up, and made into shirts or pyjamas, under such conditions and regulations as the Minister may prescribe.	
303	Waterproof material in the piece, having within, or upon it, a coating of indiarubber.	

Class VII.—Leather, and Articles used in Leather Manufactures.

304	Boot elastic.	
305	Bootmakers' linings, canvas, plain, or coloured, bag and portmanteau linings, of such materials, qualities, and patterns, as may be approved by the Minister.	
306	Boots, shoes, shoettes, sandals, clogs, and pattens, slippers, and goloshes—namely, children's Nos. 0 to 6	10 % ad val.
307	Cork soles, and sock-soles; moulded shoe and slipper soles of rubber	10 % ad. val.
308	East India kip, also hides, crust or rough tanned, but undressed.	
309	Goat-skins, and kid-skins, however dressed.	
310	Grindery—namely, button fasteners, and staples; eyelets, and hook eyelets, and eyelet rings; tingles; spikes for running or cricketing shoes; boot-protectors; wood or rubber heels or knobs; leather toe-tips, "Wells" patent or a similar make, stiffeners or toes moulded ready for use, copper toes, boot stretchers and trees, hollow-fillers, japanned toe-tips; legging springs and stiffeners; lasting tacks, pegs, brass rivets, iron rivets; brass, iron, and copper cut-bills; steel points, sparrow bills; wrought, cut, and malleable hob-nails; Hungarian nails; wrought, and cut tip-nails; iron or wooden lasts; stands for lasts; sole, heel, stiffening, and toe-cap knives; shoemakers' wax; heel-balls; bristles, hemp, and flax; rubber solution or cement; welting cut into strips or in coils ready for use; shoemakers' binding or beading; welting leather cut into strips not exceeding 1 in. in width; webbing; tanners', curriers', and bootmakers' inks or stains; bootmakers' sectional cutting-boards; glass or emery paper, or cloth, on sheets, in rolls, or cut into shapes.	
311	Hog-skins.	
312	Kangaroo, and wallaby skins, undressed.	
313	Leather, japanned or enamelled.	
314	Saddle-trees.	
315	Saddlers' ironmongery (except bits and stirrup-irons), hames, and mounts for harness; straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs; collar check, and the same article plain, of such quality as may be approved by the Minister; legging-buckles, also metal articles required to repair or complete riding or driving harness, or saddlery, to be repaired or made in New Zealand.	
316	Tanning materials, crude.	

Class VIII.—Furniture, etc.

317	Blind webbing, and tape. Worsted covered cord, and solid glace cord, for venetian, and other blinds.	
318	Upholsterers' materials—viz., webbing, hair-seating, imitation hair-seating; curled hair; gimp, and cord, of wool, cotton, or silk; tufts, and studs; chair canvas.	

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS IX.—CHINA, GLASS, ETC.	
319	Bottles, empty, plain stone; also empty plain glass bottles, not being cut or ground; jars, plain glass; and plain earthen jars, up to 3 in. in diameter at the mouth.	
320	Earthen, or glass roofing tiles, ridging, or finials; also roofing slates.	
321	Glass, crown, sheet, and common window.	
322	Glass, plate, polished, coloured, and other kinds, n.o.e.	
323	Glass plates (engraved) for photo-lithographic work.	
324	Jars, or other dutiable vessels, containing free goods, or goods subject to a fixed rate of duty, and being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained in them.	
325	Lamps, miners' safety, and glasses therefor; lamps peculiarly adapted for use on harbour beacons and lighthouses, also appliances peculiar to such lamps; side lights, and head lights, especially suited for the use of ships.	
	CLASS X.—FANCY GOODS, ETC.	
326	Action work, and keys, in frames, or otherwise, iron, or metal piano frames, for manufacture of organs, harmoniums, and pianos; organ pipes, and stop-knobs	
327	Articles, being exhibits for public display only in public museums, whether purchased under bond or directly imported by, or for presentation to such museums, upon declaration that such goods will not be sold or otherwise disposed of in New Zealand without payment of any duty which may be payable.	
328	Artists' materials—viz., canvas in the piece or on stretchers, oiled paper or drawing paper in sheets or blocks, colours, brushes, palettes, and palette knives	10% ad val.
329	Cigarette papers entered to be warehoused in any licensed tobacco manufactory for the manufacture therein of cigarettes	
330	Films for bioscopes, cinematographs, and kinetoscopes.	
331	Microscopes, and telescopes, and slides, and lenses, for same.	
332	Paintings, statuary, and works of art, whether purchased under bond or directly imported by, or for presentation to any public institution or art association registered as a body corporate, for display	

	in the buildings of such institution or association, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of; statuary or works of art, whether purchased under bond, or directly imported, for display in any public park or place, on conditions prescribed by the Minister.	
333	Paintings or pictures painted or drawn by New Zealand students, within five years of the time of their departure from New Zealand for the purpose of undergoing a period of tuition abroad for the first time, upon evidence being produced to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs	
334	Photographic cameras, and lenses, including focussing cloths, and camera covers	10% ad val.
335	Photographs of personal friends in letters or packets.	
336	Precious stones, cut or uncut, if unmounted.	
337	Sensitized surfaces, and albumenized paper, plain, not being post-cards or other stationery	10% ad val.
338	Slides for magic lanterns.	
	CLASS XI.—PAPER, ETC.	
	(NOTE.—In every case where exemption from duty is governed by a size, the equivalent area shall be exempt under like condition.)	
339	Bookbinders' materials—viz., cloth, leather, thread, headbands, webbing, end-papers, tacketing-gut, marbling-colours, marble-paper, blue or red paste for ruling-ink, staple-presses, wire staples, staple-sticks.	
340	Butter paper (known as vegetable parchment paper), and waxed paper unprinted. (NOTE.—Butter paper or waxed paper, printed, shall be charged as wrapping paper, or wrappers, of all kinds, printed or lithographed. Schedule A, Class XI.)	
341	Cardboard, pasteboard, wood-pulp board, and corrugated board, of size not less than that known as "royal" and weighing not less than 2 oz. per sheet of "royal" size; also strawboard of size not less than that known as "royal," and weighing not less than 3 oz. per sheet of "royal" size.	
342	Cardboard boxes, material for—viz., gold, and silver paper, plain or embossed; embossed paper in strips; gelatine or coloured papers; known as "box papers"	20% ad val.
343	Cartridge drawing paper.	
344	Celluloid, plain, in sheets, n.o.e.	
345	Cloth-lined boards, not less than "royal" size.	
346	Cloth-lined paper, and enamelled, gelatine, and metallic paper, of size not less than "demy"; also "ivorite" of size not less than "demy."	
347	Copy-books, having printed headlines on each page; also drawing-books	10% ad val.
348	Copying-paper, medium and larger sizes, in original mill wrappers and labels.	
349	Ink, printing	10% ad val.

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XI.—PAPER, ETC—*continued.*	
350	Masticated para.	
351	Millboard, and bookbinders' leather board.	
352	Paper, hand-made or machine-made, book, or writing, when in original wrappers, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," and not being a wrapping paper, or of the same quality as wrapping paper.	
353	Paperhangings.	
354	Paper, printing	20% ad val.
355	Printed books, papers, and music, n.o.e., excepting advertising matter.	
356	Sunday school tickets, and reward cards, being Scriptural or religious motto cards, not exceeding 5d. per dozen invoice value, and not exceeding 6 in. by 4 in. in size, and having no reference upon them to Christmas, New Year, Easter, or birthdays.	
	CLASS XII.—METALS.	
357	Agricultural machines, and agricultural implements, n.o.e.; also parts peculiar to the manufacture or repair of agricultural machines, and implements—including: chaff cutting knives, fittings for threshing mills, forgings or castings for ploughs, discs for harrows, plough-shares, mould-board plates, and steel-share plates cut to pattern, skeith-plates, tilt-rakes, reaper-knife sections or fingers, finished brass, and steel springs. (NOTE.—Agriculture as applied to the Tariff includes horticulture and viticulture.)	
358	Anchors	10% ad val.
359	Artificers' tools, n.o.e., not including brushes or brushware; also the following tools—namely, axes, and hatchets, spades, shovels, forks, picks, mattocks, quartz, and knapping hammers, scythes, sheep-shears, reaping hooks, soldering irons, paperhangers' scissors, butchers' saws or cleavers; measuring bands or tapes; coal cutters, and air picks.	
360	Axles, axle-arms, and axle boxes	
361	Bellows nails.	

362	Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for—namely, rubber tires, pneumatic rubber tires, outside covers of rubber, and inner tubes, handle grips, pedal rubbers; also the following articles when not plated, japanned, enamelled, or varnished—namely, drop forgings, stampings, steel balls, weldless steel tubes with or without butted ends, wood or metal rims (not bored), spokes, forks, stays, handle bars, and seat pillars, unbuilt, bracket shells, fork, and stay ends, fork tips, bridges, crowns, and lugs; also ball heads complete when not brazed, including all plated parts. Hubs complete plated or otherwise, sprockets, chains, and chain-wheels, whether plated or not. Bottom brackets complete, including axles, cups, cranks, and pedals, plated or otherwise	20% ad val. (except rubber tires, pneumatic rubber tires, outside covers of rubber, and inner tubes).
363	Beekeepers' tools, implements, and apparatus—namely, metal fittings for bee hives, bee smokers, wax extractors, rubber gloves, gloves of textile soaked in oil, queen cages, comb foundation, foundation machines, honey knives, honey extractors, queen rearing outfits, wax presses, tools peculiar to the use of beekeepers.	
364	Blacksmiths' anvils, forges, and fans	10% ad val.
365	Bolts, and bolt ends, up to 24 in. in length; nuts, blank or screwed nuts, black or finished nuts.	
366	Brass, copper, and tin, in pigs, bars, or sheets; also tinned hoops.	
367	Brass or metal tubing, and stamped work, in the rough.	
368	Caps, percussion	10% ad val.
369	Card clothing, for woollen-mills, and for paper-mills.	
370	Castings for ships; also propeller-screws, including only bosses and blades	20% ad val.
371	Chains, iron, plain, or with hook, swivel, or ring, attached	10% ad val.
372	Copper, brass, and composition rod, bolt, sheathing, and nails.	
373	Couch-roll jackets, machine wires, beater-bars, and strainer-plates, for paper-mills.	
374	Crucibles.	
375	Electrical materials—namely, insulated cable and wire, carbon in block, sheet, or rod, arc lamp carbons; mica, vulcanite, and other insulating material, rubber or guttapercha solutions, insulating tape.	
376	Electricians' portable testing sets.	
377	Emery grinding machines, and emery wheels.	
378	Empty iron drums, not exceeding 10 gallons capacity.	
379	Engineers', and all metal- or wood- or stone-workers' machine tools or hand tools, not including brushes or brushware.	
380	Engine-governors..	10% ad val.
381	Eyelets.	
382	Fire-engine, chemical fire-engines, and chemical fire-extinguishers; also fire-hose and couplings therefor, portable fire-escapes, fire ladders, fire-reels, and firemen's helmets, if declared, to the satisfaction of the Collector, for the use of a fire brigade	10% ad val.

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XII.—METALS—*continued.*	
383	Fish-hooks, unmounted, and without attachments.	
384	Galvanizing baths, welded.	
385	Gas engines, and hammers, and oil engines	20% ad val.
386	Glassmakers' moulds.	
387	Hydraulic wheel presses.	
388	Iron boiler-plates and unflanged end-plates for boilers; boiler-tubes not exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter and unflanged; expansion-rings; furnace-flues	20% ad val.
389	Iron pipes wrought, and wood or fibre pipes; not exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and other fittings for the same. Cast iron pipes not exceeding 9 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and other fittings for the same. Wrought iron boring, casing, and lining tubes, for oil boring, mining, or well sinking purposes	20% ad val.
390	Iron, plain black—viz., sheet, plate, hoop, rod, bolt, bar, angle, tee channel; pig iron; plain iron rolled girders, rolled chequered plates; shafting, plain rolled or plain turned, but otherwise unwrought	20% ad val. (except hoop 6 in. in width or over, and pig iron).
391	Iron and steel cordage	20% ad val.
392	Lead, in pigs and bars.	
393	Lead, in sheets	
394	Locomotive wheels and tires, including wheels and tires for railway or tramway passenger cars; coil, spiral, and volute springs, suited for the manufacture of locomotives; automatic air-pressure brakes specially suited for use on railway carriages and wagons.	
395	Machine saw-blades.	
396	Machinery—viz., dairying machinery (including cream-separating machines, also coolers); also vacuum pumps for milking machines when imported along with the machines to which they belong	10% ad val. (excluding cream-separating machines, coolers, and vacuum pumps when imported along with the machines to which they belong).

397	Machinery, mining, and gold saving; also, briquette making, and coal washing machines, rock-breaking machines, trommels, stamper batteries, ore feeders, grizzly bars, steel shoes and dies, ore crushing rolls, ball mills, grinding pans, tube mills, concentrators and rubber endless belts for same, battery screening woven or punched; also, the following machines, materials, and appliances, when imported for mining purposes, namely:—	
	Air compressors, not including the motive power for charging the same	10% ad val. (except concentrators and rubber endless belts for same).
	Chain links and rollers for conveyors, and conveyor belts of rubber or fibre	
	Electric exploders	
	Fans for mine ventilation	
	Filter presses	
	Fuel-economizers	
	Sand pumps	
	Sinking pumps	
	Solution pumps made wholly of metal	
	Steam pumps having a capacity exceeding 5,000 gallons per hour	
	Turbine pumps	
	Shaft signalling gear	
	Steel or iron head frames for mining shafts	
	Battery blanket not exceeding 3 ft. wide	
	Material for filter cloths and plush or other cloth for gold saving	
398	Medals, including only old or second-hand war medals, humane societies', and other similar medals; also old coins.	
399	Metal fittings, for trunks, portmanteaux, travelling bags, leggings, bags, and satchels.	
400	Metal sheaves, grooved metal pulleys	10% ad val.
401	Metal tubes in the rough, having a slit through their whole length, suited for the manufacture of fenders, bedsteads, gates, and the like articles.	
402	Metal wire of all kinds, plain; metal cordage n.o.e., not being gold or silver; also barbed fencing-wire, and fencing-staples.	
403	Metal wove-wire, and metal gauze; also wire netting, and expanded metal lathing or fencing, in the piece	10% ad val.
404	Metallic capsules	10% ad val.
405	Meters, gas, or electricity, being household supply meters.	
406	Meters, water-.	
407	Motor engines for bicycles	20% ad val.

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XII.—METALS—*continued.*	
408	Moulders' chaplets and dowels.	
409	Perambulators, and the like vehicles, fittings for, n.o.e.	
410	Perforated or cellular sheet zinc or iron	10% ad val.
411	Portable engines on four or any greater number of wheels, with boiler of locomotive type; also traction engines	10% ad val.
412	Printing type, and printing materials, n.o.e., suited only for the use of printers	10% ad val.
413	Rails for railways and tramways, including lay-outs, and points, and crossings, for the same; also fish plates	20% ad val.
414	Rivets, and washers.	
415	Rock drills, diamond drills, and drill sharpeners.	
416	Set screws, engineers' studs, and split pins.	
417	Sewing, knitting, and kilting machines.	
418	Spray pumps, not being syringes.	
419	Steam or hydraulic pressure, and vacuum gauges; pressure indicators or pressure-gauges for gas or oil engines; speed indicators, engineers', for testing machinery	10% ad val.
420	Surveyors' instruments—viz., steel bands, chains, measuring tapes, field instruments, and drawing instruments; draughtsmen's drawing instruments	10% ad val.
421	Tacks, and nails, 1 in. and under.	
422	Tea packing lead.	
423	Tinsmiths' fittings, and furniture, including stamped or blocked tin or copper, planished or unplanished.	
424	Welded and flanged boiler furnaces, plain or corrugated	10% ad val.
425	Zinc, plain sheet.	
426	Zinc plates or copper plates for photo-lithographic work.	

	Class XIII.—Timber, etc.	
427	Ash, hickory, lancewood, and beechwood timber, unwrought.	
428	Blacksmiths', braziers', assay, and treadle power bellows.	
429	Carriage or cart makers' materials—viz., shafts, spokes, and felloes, in the rough; hubs, all kinds; poles if unbent and unplaned, all kinds; bent wheel rims.	
430	Chassis for motor vehicles, whether attached or unattached to such vehicles, including wheels therefor.	
431	Churns.	
432	Lignum-vitæ.	
433	Material for the manufacture of carriages, carts, drays, and wagons, motor vehicles, and railway cars or wagons—viz., springs, truck pedestals, mountings, trimmings, hinges, tire bolts, shackle holders, step treads, rubber cloth, rubber tires, pneumatic rubber tires, outer covers of rubber, inner tubes; also, iron or metal fittings (except steps, lamp irons, dash irons, seat rails, and fifth wheels) for the manufacture of carriages, carts, drays, wagons, and motor vehicles (other than motor bicycles or railway or tramway cars or wagons).	
434	Sieves, hair.	
435	Wooden handles for tools.	
	Class XIV.—Oils, etc.	
436	Oils in vessels capable of containing one gallon of oil or more—viz., refined mineral oils not exceeding in specific gravity 0·870 at 60° F.; fish, penguin, mutton bird, seal, and whale oils; vegetable oils. (Note.—Mixtures of mineral or vegetable oils, with each other, or with fish, penguin, mutton bird, seal, whale, or other oils, shall be charged with duty (1) if imported in vessels capable of containing one gallon of oil or more, as oil n.o.e., including mineral lubricating oil, Class XIV, Schedule A; (2) if imported in vessels having a lesser capacity than one gallon, 20 per cent. ad val.)	
437	Paints, and colours, n.o.e.	10% ad val.
438	Turpentine; turpentine substitute composed of volatile mineral oils, or of volatile mineral oils in combination with turpentine, or other volatile vegetable oils; liquid driers; terebene.	
439	Wood naphtha.	
	Class XV.—Agricultural Farm Products, etc.	
440	Linseed.	

SCHEDULE B—*continued*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
	CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
441	Apparatus, appliances, articles, and materials, for educational purposes, as may be approved by the Minister, and under conditions prescribed by him.	
442	Bagging, bags, or sacks, of jute or hessian; also cornsacks; bags made of New Zealand tow or flax.	
443	Belting, for driving machinery, other than leather belting and not being cordage or rope ..	10% ad val.
444	Binder-twine	10% ad val.
445	Bricks other than firebricks.	
446	Candle-nuts, and candle-nut kernels.	
447	Candle-wick.	
448	Canvas aprons and elevators, for reapers and binders.	
449	Canvas, indiarubber, or other hose, tubing, or piping, armoured or otherwise; flexible metal hose, tubing, or piping	20% ad val.
450	Charts and maps.	
451	Confectioners' moulding starch.	
452	Cork, cut; bungs; fishermen's cork floats; also plain unornamental stoppers of every description for bottles, jars, and casks	10% ad val.
453	Cotton and other waste, engineers.	
454	Diving dresses, and dresses suited solely for use in poisonous gases or smoke, with apparatus peculiar thereto.	
455	Dyes; dye stuffs; and dyeing materials, crude.	
456	Engine packing.	
457	Felt sheathing	10% ad val.
458	Gum boots, half-knee, knee, or thigh, the soles of which may be of either leather or rubber.	
459	Hawsers of 12 in. or over.	
460	Honey and brown Windsor soap composition.	
461	Indiarubber gloves.	
462	Manures.	
463	Marble, granite, and other stone, hewn or rough sawn, not dressed or polished.	

464 Netmakers' cotton twine; nets, seine fishing.
465 Official supplies for consular officers of countries where a similar exemption exists in favour of British consuls.
466 Paper-makers' felts.
467 Passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in New Zealand; also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of such persons, not exceeding £50 in value, and household or other effects not exceeding £100 in value, which have been in use for twelve months prior to embarkation by the persons or families bringing them to New Zealand, and which are not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; also cabin furnishings belonging to such persons not exceeding in value £10:

Provided that goods falling within the above exemption may be admitted free, only, if imported within two years of the arrival in New Zealand of the persons or families by whom they have been used.

468 Plaster of Paris.
469 Powder, sporting
470 Powder—viz., blasting powder, and blasting meal.
471 Returned empties which are identified as such to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs.
472 Shipbuilders' models of vessels suited only for exhibition.
473 Ship chandlery, n.o.e.
474 Ships' rockets, blue-lights, and danger-signals, and rocket life-saving apparatus.
475 Stones, mill, grind, oil, and whet.
476 Tobacco for sheep-wash, or for insecticide, after being rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the Minister.
477 Treacle or molasses, mixed with bone-black in proportions to the satisfaction of the Minister.
478 Typewriters.
479 Wax, bottling.
480 Wool packs and wool pockets.
481 Yarn—viz., coir, flax, jute, and hemp.
482 Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Minister) which are suited only for, and are to be used solely in, the fabrication or repair of goods within New Zealand. All decisions of the Minister in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Gazette*.
483 All articles n.o.e.

Provided that all goods falling under this Schedule, which are prison made, shall be charged an ad val. duty of 20 per cent.

(Importation of prison-made goods prohibited.)

TABLE OF DUTIES, UNDER THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES RECIPROCITY ACTS, CHARGEABLE ON GOODS BEING THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF AND BEING IMPORTED FROM THE COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, THE COLONY OF NATAL, THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY, THE TRANSVAAL, AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Rate of Duty.
484	Feathers	15% ad val.
485	Fish	1½d. the lb.
486	Fruits, dried	Free.
487	Fruits, green	Free.
488	Maize	6d. per cental.
489	Sugar	Free.
490	Tobacco (manufactured)	2s. 6d. per lb.
491	Tea (not otherwise exempt)	1d. per lb.
492	Wines (other than sparkling)	2s. per gallon.
493	Wines (sparkling)	5s. per gallon.
494	All other goods (except spirits), 3 per cent. less than the duty which would otherwise be payable.	
	TABLE OF EXCISE DUTIES.	
495	Tobacco	1s. per lb.
496	Cigars and snuff	1s. 6d. per lb.
497	Cigarettes—	
	If manufactured by machinery	2s. 6d. per lb.
	If made by hand	1s. the lb.
498	Beer	3d. the gallon.
499	Articles in which spirit is a necessary ingredient, manufactured in a warehouse appointed under section 26 of the Customs Law Act, 1908, namely—	
	Perfumed spirit	20s. the liquid gallon.
	Toilet preparations which are subject to 16s. the liquid gallon on importation	12s. the liquid gallon.
	Toilet preparations which are subject to 25 per cent. duty on importation	6s. the liquid gallon.
	Culinary and flavouring essences	12s. the liquid gallon.
	Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wine or wine mixed with food) containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit	9d. the lb.
	Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wine or wine mixed with food) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less	Free.

* No higher duty shall be levied on any goods the produce or manufacture of the said colonies than that which would be levied under the Customs Duties Act, 1908, on the same goods if they were the produce or manufacture of some other part of the British Dominions. (See the Customs Duties Act, 1908, section 8.)

Tariff Item No.

EXTRACT FROM THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT, 1908.

500 "7. Where any dispute arises as to the true meaning and application of any terms used in the Tariff, and therein printed in italics, the Minister of Customs may determine such dispute in such manner as appears to him just, and his decision thereon shall be final."

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1909.

501 Registered societies shall be entitled to the following privileges:—
98. (2.) Customs duties shall not be chargeable on regalia, emblems, certificates, almanacs, and banners, being the property of any registered society or branch.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES CREATED AND DUTIES IMPOSED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 66 OF THE CUSTOMS LAW ACT, 1908.

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D and E).
502	The following foods, being infants' and invalids' foods are free, viz.:— (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th October, 1907.) Allenbury's Foods Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Allenbury's Pancreatized Milk and Cereal Diet Allinson's Food Benger's Food Burroughs Wellcome and Co.'s Peptogenic Milk Powder Carnrick's Soluble Food Chapman's Food Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Frame Food Diet Gluten Flour Hewlett's Food Horlick's Malted Milk Maltico Food Mellin's Food Moseley's Food Neave's Food Nestle's Milk Food Nestle's Milo Food Ridge's Food Savory and Moore's Food Food composed of pasteurized milk or casein of milk in combination with malted or unmalted ground grain	
503	Dextro lœvulose or invert sugar, grape sugar, saccharum, sacchosoline, glucose obtained from other sources than starch. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th February, 1908.)	
504	Item revoked.	
505	Winding engines for mining purposes, driven by hydraulic power (including bed-plates, foundation-bolts, and friction clutches, when imported with the engines). (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th April, 1908.)	10 % ad va
506	Creep-clips, tie irons, bearing brackets, and bed-plates (being rail-fastenings). (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th June, 1908.)	20 % ad val
507	Sanitas malted nuts, an infants' and invalids' food. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th June, 1908.)	

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES, &c.—*continued.*

Tariff Item No.	Goods.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods (Schedules C, D, and E).
508	Machines for bevelling and cutting glass. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th November, 1908.)	
509	Bevelled or silvered glass, other than plate glass. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 14th January, 1909.)	12½ % ad val.
510	Compo-board, being timber with a backing of paper-pulp cemented to the timber. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 6th May, 1909.)	
511	Straight air-pressure brakes specially suited for use on railway or tramway carriages. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st July, 1909.)	
512	Belting composed of cotton, jute, or woven fibre, with a backing or edging of leather, provided the weight of the leather included therein does not exceed one-half. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd March, 1910.)	
513	Foods composed of milk-albumen, or milk-albumen in combination with casein or with malted or unmalted ground grain, being infants' and invalids' foods. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th August, 1910.)	

EXPORT DUTY ON TIMBER.

THE TIMBER EXPORT ACT.

White-pine and kahikatea timber—	
Logs, round	5s. per 100 ft. superficial.
Logs, cut in half	" "
Logs, squared with axe or saw, 10 in. by 10 in. or its equivalent, or over	" "
Flitches, exceeding 12 in. in width and 4 in. in thickness or its equivalent, and less than the equivalent of 10 in. in width and 10 in. in thickness ..	3s. per 100 ft. superficial.
(Provided that no duty shall be levied on flitches unless they exceed 4 in. in thickness.)	
Kauri timber—	
Logs, round	5. per 100 ft. superficial.
Logs, cut in half	" "
Logs, squared with axe or saw	" "
Flitches, exceeding 30 in. in width and 9 in. in thickness or its equivalent	3s. per 100 ft. superficial.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOLD DUTY ACT, 1908.

"Upon every ounce troy weight of gold of the fineness of twenty carats and upwards, and so in proportion for any less quantity than an ounce, of such fineness as aforesaid—two shillings; and so in proportion upon every ounce or part of an ounce of a less degree of fineness than twenty carats." (Section 3.)

"'Gold' in this Act means and includes gold in its natural state, or any substance containing gold, gold-dust, and all other gold whether wrought or

unwrought (except coined gold issued from the mint at London, or from any branch thereof in Australia, or coined gold of any foreign State, and articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in New Zealand)." (Section 2.)

This duty to be levied only in the North Island of New Zealand.—Section 1 (3 of the Gold duty Act, 1908.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINING AMENDMENT ACT, 1910.

"16. (1.) In addition to the duty payable under the Gold Duty Act, 1908, on the export of gold, there shall be payable on the export of all gold (whether produced in the North or South Island) a duty of threepence per ounce troy weight of gold of the fineness of twenty carats and upwards, and so in proportion for any less quantity than an ounce of the fineness aforesaid, and so in proportion on every ounce of a less degree of fineness than twenty carats.

"(2.) The duty payable under this section shall be collected and paid in the manner prescribed by the Gold Duty Act, 1908; and the provisions of that Act shall, where applicable, extend and apply to the collection and payment of such duty, irrespective of the locality from which the gold was produced.

"(3.) The duty collected under this section shall be paid into the Public Trustee's Account, and shall be placed to the credit of an account to be called the Gold-miners' Relief Fund."

IMPORT DUTIES OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE ENTERING BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES RECIPROCITY ACT, 1906.

Rates of duty upon goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, when imported into the South African Colonies hereafter enumerated—viz., the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Colony of Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Southern Rhodesia (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th April, 1909):—

Bran	1s. per cental.
Flour	2s. 3d. per cental.
Oats	1s. 10d. per cental.
Wheat	1s. per cental.
Butter	2d. per lb.
Cheese	12 per cent. ad valorem.
Meats	1d. per lb.
All other goods (except spirits)	3 per cent. less than the duty which would otherwise be payable

For rates of duty on goods the produce or manufacture of the South African Colonies when imported into New Zealand, see Tariff items 484 to 494.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

The Opium Act, 1908, makes it unlawful for any person to import opium into New Zealand in any form suitable for smoking. Permits may be issued by the Minister of Customs for the importation of the drug in certain forms.

No permits shall be issued to any person of the Chinese race. Heavy penalties are prescribed for breaches of the above law.

The Act makes it illegal to have opium in possession, except the kinds which can be held under permit, and requires that every person who purchases opium from the holder of a permit shall enter or caused to be entered in a book kept for such purpose the particulars of all purchases in the same manner as the holder of a permit is required to enter particulars of all sales.

An Order in Council dated 2nd February, 1909, issued under authority of section 93 of the Customs Law Act, 1908, prohibits the importation into New Zealand of any fluid preparation of opium containing a greater quantity of extractive matter than tincture of opium prepared according to the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.

SECTION XII.—SHIPPING.

Oversea Shipping.

During the year 1913 a total of 645 vessels from oversea ports were entered inwards in the Dominion, the number being 32 less than in the previous year. The tonnage represented, however, increased from 1,672,092 in 1912 to 1,738,985 in 1913, the average tonnage per vessel being 2,470 and 2,696 in the respective years.

From the tables given below showing oversea vessels entered and cleared during the past ten years, it is apparent that while the number of vessels has not greatly increased, the aggregate tonnage has increased by 50 per cent. Comparing 1903 with 1913 we find that the average tonnage of the 617 vessels arriving in the former year was 1,786 tons, or only 66 per cent. of the average for 1913. Dealing with steamships only (402 in 1903 and 563 in 1913), the average tonnage is found to be 2,463 and 3,007 tons respectively. The number of sailing-vessels arriving decreased from 215 in 1903 to 82 in 1913, the aggregate tonnage falling in the same time from 111,725 to 46,056 tons.

Vessels entered, 1904–13.

Year.	British.		Colonial.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1904 ..	149	495,667	410	496,427	70	162,475	629	1,154,569
1905 ..	130	462,851	423	500,467	74	176,092	627	1,139,410
1906 ..	152	548,142	408	542,271	69	153,239	629	1,243,652
1907 ..	194	636,456	400	548,916	51	68,894	645	1,254,266
1908 ..	193	684,144	419	629,428	46	47,475	658	1,361,047
1909 ..	155	587,235	407	633,813	43	42,887	605	1,263,935
1910 ..	186	703,244	385	643,128	38	42,659	609	1,389,031
1911 ..	169	707,573	409	727,969	43	46,836	621	1,482,378
1912 ..	153	672,289	462	931,811	62	67,992	677	1,672,092
1913 ..	171	765,943	430	905,034	44	68,008	645	1,738,985

VESSELS CLEARED, 1904–13.

Year.	British.		Colonial.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1904 ..	146	487,961	403	493,270	71	163,533	620	1,144,764
1905 ..	130	465,171	421	500,371	76	176,010	627	1,141,552
1906 ..	149	538,494	413	545,026	69	154,694	631	1,238,214
1907 ..	185	625,006	383	537,234	47	63,142	615	1,225,382
1908 ..	194	682,357	408	594,842	54	54,106	656	1,331,305
1909 ..	152	572,384	406	641,055	38	40,439	596	1,253,878
1910 ..	181	688,143	371	637,513	36	41,551	588	1,367,207
1911 ..	169	693,665	412	726,655	43	47,082	624	1,467,402
1912 ..	152	680,774	459	930,627	55	57,229	666	1,668,630
1913 ..	171	748,769	420	886,440	44	64,598	635	1,699,807

NOTE.—Coasting-vessels are not included in the above table.

A noticeable feature of the returns is the large falling off in number and tonnage of foreign-owned vessels between 1905 and 1910.

Shipping entered from and cleared to Various Countries.

Particulars of the number and net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared between New Zealand and various countries during the years 1903 and 1913 are given below:—

ENTERED.

Country.	1903.				1913.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ..	68	272,497	21	24,102	92	488,525	..	..
Queensland	1	3,114	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales ..	189	397,049	126	49,083	262	633,463	42	17,774
Victoria	55	116,502	12	8,133	52	151,218	6	3,504
South Australia ..	..	..	14	7,900	2	3,751	3	1,767
Western Australia	2	5,664	..	..	10	23,850	1	1,199
Tasmania ..	..	..	18	4,988	8	9,505	4	1,837
Fiji	31	39,020	1	493	29	59,791	..	..
Malden Island ..	..	..	1	778	..	..	3	2,139
Norfolk Island ..	1	403	1	205	1	403	..	..
Canada ..	..	..	..	..	24	107,668	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	5	3,659	..	..	..	..
Natal	..	..	2	1,293	..	..	..	..
Bengal	4	12,180	..	..	4	13,775	..	..
Hongkong ..	5	15,383	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,997
United States of America—								
East Coast ..	11	34,398	8	9,174	20	65,664	..	..
West Coast ..	18	69,768	..	..	15	45,606	13	9,074
Pacific islands (foreign)	13	15,421	4	716	31	55,483	6	3,898
Other countries ..	4	8,940	2	1,201	13	34,227	2	1,867
Totals ..	402	990,339	215	111,725	563	1,692,929	82	46,056

CLEARED.

Country.	1903.				1913.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ..	71	313,272	25	25,492	102	508,144	..	..
Queensland ..	1	3,114	1	159	7	13,683	1	299
New South Wales	176	351,219	116	47,073	278	706,686	37	16,588
Victoria	63	128,835	24	11,277	68	159,832	12	6,584
South Australia ..	..	..	10	4,118	6	11,228	2	1,268
Western Australia	..	..	1	569	1	2,205	1	1,753
Tasmania ..	2	2,876	8	2,188	4	15,170	2	518
Fiji	24	31,470	1	797	26	54,280	..	..
Malden Island ..	..	..	1	778	..	..	4	2,827
Norfolk Island ..	1	403	1	205	1	403	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	13	66,645	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	6	20,303	3	2,309	..	..	..	..
Natal	7	25,574	3	2,511	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong ..	12	31,979	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America—								
East Coast ..	..	..	5	3,414	..	..	..	..
West Coast ..	18	69,768	1	1,575	13	40,680	10	6,818
Pacific islands (foreign)	13	15,530	7	2,551	35	64,112	7	4,695
Other countries ..	2	5,741	5	8,065	5	15,389	..	..
Totals ..	396	1,000,084	212	113,081	559	1,568,457	76	41,350

Oversea Shipping.—Tonnage at Various Ports, 1903 and 1913.

The net tonnage of oversea shipping entered and cleared at the various ports during the years 1903 and 1913 is given in the next table. Vessels arriving from abroad are recorded at the first port of call, and those departing oversea are cleared at the port from which they finally sail:—

Port.	1903.		1913.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Auckland	471,403	333,937	856,317	554,815
Kaipara	13,793	41,365	4,212	15,841
Poverty Bay ..	2,576	4,025	5,183	..
New Plymouth ..	79	..	7,049	570
Wanganui	1,651	..	3,099	6,438
Wellington ..	293,725	421,392	504,974	671,595
Napier	14,537	9,336	18,120	6,785
Wairau	..	..	..	5,885
Picton	2,672	3,684	903	1,564
Nelson	2,702	94	1,638	..
Westport	25,752	11,619	3,861	23,021
Greymouth ..	2,707	1,851	776	19,740
Lyttelton	45,748	70,654	69,881	54,606
Timaru	23,474	26,271	10,055	43,099
Oamaru	287	2,830	..	7,267
Dunedin	69,275	43,266	84,695	120,560
Bluff	131,683	142,841	168,222	168,021
Totals ..	1,102,064	1,113,165	1,738,985	1,699,807

COASTWISE SHIPPING.

The extensive coast-line and numerous harbours of New Zealand facilitate travelling and the distribution of goods by sea. The total tonnage of coastwise shipping, as shown below, includes that of oversea vessels which, after entry at the first port of arrival, proceed to other ports within the Dominion for the purpose of delivering and loading cargo, each movement, until the final sailing, being recorded as coastwise shipping.

COASTWISE SHIPPING, 1904–13.

Year.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Vessels.		Tonnage.	
	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	
1904 ..	18,809	5,002	9,343,873	343,930	18,706	4,967	9,376,869	357,100
1905 ..	20,382	5,007	10,016,337	313,072	20,402	4,978	10,103,864	308,425
1906 ..	20,475	4,650	11,024,818	306,943	20,379	4,625	11,026,354	295,468
1907 ..	20,794	4,479	10,981,579	260,028	20 695	4,402	10,913,497	255,532
1908 ..	21,259	4,448	11,825,857	251,983	21,170	4,379	11,795,607	256,133
1909 ..	20,924	4,467	11,706,700	241,974	20,956	4,425	11,730,052	244,554
1910 ..	22,272	4,500	11,839,244	242,652	22,217	4,478	11,848,680	241,302
1911 ..	23,092	4,024	12,060,227	206,427	23,064	4,033	12,026,951	208,820
1912 ..	23,654	3,843	12,451,499	180,698	23,622	3,870	12,457,316	181,718
1913 ..	21,937	3,764	11,332,143	173,494	21,922	3,733	11,330,078	172,715

The decrease in 1913 as compared with 1912 is largely, probably wholly, accounted for by the strike during the latter part of the year. Many coastal vessels were laid up for several weeks during the strike period. In the next table is given information showing tonnage of vessels entered and cleared coastwise at each port in the years 1903 and 1913.

TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT VARIOUS PORTS, 1903 AND 1913.

Ports.	1903.		1913.	
	Tonnage entered.	Tonnage cleared.	Tonnage entered.	Tonnage cleared.
Auckland	721,556	842,676	1,008,720	1,324,875
Onehunga	141,956	141,860	118,659	118,146
Thames	138,096	136,897	115,317	113,773
Coromandel ..	37,332	37,358	22,784	22,645
Whangaparapara ..	..	..	13,397	13,397
Whangarei ..	122,925	122,598	194,715	189,616
Russell	38,292	38,244	64,685	62,400
Whangaroa ..	39,855	39,855	50,012	49,395
Mangonui	19,078	19,078	27,198	27,198
Hokianga	12,026	12,003	25,272	13,935
Herekino	..	..	1,168	1,168
Whangape	..	..	5,021	4,697

TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT VARIOUS PORTS, 1903 AND 1913—*continued.*

Ports.	1903.		1913.	
	Tonnage entered.	Tonnage cleared.	Tonnage entered.	Tonnage cleared.
Kaipara	38,164	12,301	26,782	16,580
Tauranga	46,188	46,188	50,979	50,880
Poverty Bay ..	525,424	522,235	626,984	632,082
New Plymouth ..	202,176	202,176	161,044	167,829
Waitara	47,941	47,966	60,482	55,199
Patea	14,232	14,232	16,806	16,746
Wanganui	160,662	161,323	172,041	172,671
Foxton	..	..	25,250	24,713
Wellington ..	1,862,422	1,729,639	2,501,465	2,289,645
Napier	646,112	655,247	797,552	805,577
Wairau	18,443	18,443	17,191	17,171
Picton	336,700	335,366	392,781	392,120
Nelson	301,148	302,338	358,574	359,505
Westport	478,706	494,804	519,607	498,580
Greymouth ..	215,515	215,601	299,249	279,121
Hokitika	4,519	4,582	2,857	2,835
Lyttelton	1,622,213	1,613,615	1,998,157	2,020,371
Timaru	358,576	355,827	409,145	375,993
Oamaru	159,721	157,178	161,231	153,852
Dunedin	606,079	701,290	897,485	862,610
Bluff	297,206	283,102	363,027	367,468
Totals ..	9,213,263	9,264,022	11,505,637	11,502,793

REGISTERED VESSELS.

The number and tonnage of the registered vessels belonging to the several ports of registry in the Dominion on the 31st December, 1913 (distinguishing sailing-vessels and steamers), were as under :—

REGISTERED VESSELS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Ports.	Sailing-vessels.			Steam-vessels.		
	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
Auckland	143	11,121	9,757	178	21,816	11,551
Napier	5	325	312	27	3,418	1,934
Wellington	13	2,115	1,935	45	12,536	6,263
Nelson	8	208	187	13	2,702	1,261
Lyttelton	15	3,957	3,847	17	5,282	2,343
Timaru	1	733	690	1	942	488
Dunedin	38	15,100	14,547	99	172,316	103,299
Invercargill	2	372	344	11	1,174	552
Totals	225	33,931	31,619	391	220,186	127,691

GRAVING-DOCKS AND PATENT SLIPS.

Auckland Docks.

The Auckland docks are the property of the Auckland Harbour Board. The dimensions of the docks at Auckland are as follows:—

	Calliope Dock.	Auckland Dock.
Length over all	566 feet.	312 feet.
Length on floor	500 "	300 "
Breadth over all	110 "	65 "
Breadth on floor	65½ "	42 "
Breadth at entrance	80 "	43 "
Depth of water on sill (at high water, ordinary spring tides)	33 "	13¼ "

Alterations have been made to the lower altars of Calliope Dock which will enable vessels of 63 ft. beam to be docked without any difficulty.

The following is the scale of charges for the use of the Auckland and Calliope Graving-docks and appliances:—

AUCKLAND DOCK DUES.

(*a.*) For every entrance fee .. .. £ 1 1 0

Vessels of—	For First Day or Part of First Day.	For each succeeding Day or Part of a Day.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100 tons and under ..	7 10 0	5 10 0
101 tons to 200 tons ..	9 0 0	6 10 0
201 tons to 300 tons ..	10 10 0	7 10 0
301 tons to 400 tons ..	11 15 0	8 10 0
401 tons to 500 tons ..	13 0 0	9 10 0
501 tons to 600 tons ..	14 5 0	10 10 0
601 tons to 700 tons ..	15 10 0	11 10 0
701 tons to 800 tons ..	16 15 0	12 10 0
801 tons to 900 tons ..	18 0 0	13 10 0
901 tons to 1,000 tons ..	19 5 0	14 10 0
1,001 tons to 1,100 tons ..	20 10 0	15 10 0
1,101 tons to 1,200 tons ..	21 15 0	16 10 0
1,201 tons to 1,300 tons ..	23 0 0	17 10 0
1,301 tons to 1,400 tons ..	24 5 0	18 10 0
1,401 tons to 1,500 tons ..	25 10 0	19 10 0
1,501 tons to 1,600 tons ..	26 15 0	20 10 0
1,601 tons to 1,700 tons ..	28 0 0	21 10 0
1,701 tons to 1,800 tons ..	29 5 0	22 10 0
1,801 tons to 1,900 tons ..	30 10 0	23 10 0
1,901 tons to 2,000 tons ..	31 15 0	24 10 0
Over 2,000 tons ..	33 0 0	25 10 0

Fifteen per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours, but such reduction will not be allowed if any of the Auckland Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel.

For use of steam-kiln, 10s. per day.

Any master or person whose vessel occupies a dock or slip for more than fourteen days, including the day of entrance, if other vessels require the use of the dock, shall pay double-rates for every working day during which such vessel shall remain in the dock or upon such slip after the fourteen days.

CALLIOPE DOCK DUES.

(*b.*) For every entrance fee .. .. .. £ 5 s 5 d 0

Vessels of—	For First Day or Part of First Day. £ s. d.	For each succeeding Day or Part of a Day. £ s. d.
1,000 tons and under	30 0 0	20 0 0
1,001 tons to 1,500 tons	34 0 0	22 10 0
1,501 tons to 2,000 tons	38 0 0	25 0 0
2,001 tons to 2,500 tons.	42 0 0	27 10 0
2,501 tons to 3,000 tons	46 0 0	30 0 0
3,001 tons to 4,000 tons	52 10 0	35 0 0
4,001 tons to 5,000 tons	59 0 0	40 0 0
5,001 tons to 6,000 tons	65 10 0	45 0 0
6,001 tons to 7,000 tons	72 0 0	50 0 0
7,001 tons to 8,000 tons	78 10 0	55 0 0
8,001 tons to 9,000 tons	85 0 0	60 0 0
9,001 tons to 10,000 tons	91 10 0	65 0 0
Over 10,000 tons	100 0 0	70 0 0

Fifteen per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours, but such reduction will not be allowed if any of the Auckland Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel.

(*c.*) The dock dues shall be levied upon the gross registered tonnage, and shall include and cover the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blocking, and the cost of all labour connected with opening and closing the dock, and all incidental labour connected with the actual operation of docking a vessel. The entrance fee will be remitted upon payment of the dock dues levied.

During the year 1913, 121 vessels of various descriptions, with a total of 40,744 tons, made use of the Auckland Graving-dock, occupying it in all 168 days, for repairs or painting.

In the Calliope Dock 6 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,090, were docked, and occupied the dock for 79 days. This dock was closed from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 18th September to the end of December, whilst repairs were being carried out to the caisson and new pumps were being installed, which accounts for the small number of vessels docked.

Under arrangement with the Admiralty, a complete plant of the most efficient and modern machinery has been provided at Calliope Dockyard. Workshops are erected, and the plant includes 80-ton sheer-legs; trolly to carry 80 tons, and rails; 10-ton steam-crane at side of dock, engines, boilers, overhead travellers; planing, shaping, and slotting machines; radial drills, vertical drills, band saws for iron, punching and shearing machines, plate-bending rolls; 24 in. centre gantry lathe, 70 ft. bed; 9 in. and 12 in. gantry lathes, milling-machines, emery grinders, screwing-machines, ditto for pipes, horizontal boring-machines, Root's blower, smiths' forges (six), coppersmith's forge, levelling-slabs, steam-hammers, lead-furnace, wall-cranes, zinc-bath, plate-furnace, jib crane for foundry, circular-saw bench, band saw for wood,

lathe for wood, general joiners' and carpenters' benches (four), kiln for steaming boards, Fox's trimmer, cupola to melt 5 tons of metal, countersinking-machine, pipe-bending machine, tools of various descriptions, moulders' bins, force-pumps for testing pipes, vice-benches, electric-light engines, dynamos (two), steam capstans, &c., and all other appliances and machinery required to render the plant adequate to repair any of His Majesty's ships upon the station or any merchant vessel visiting the port. The dock and machinery will be available for use, when not required for His Majesty's vessels, in effecting repairs to any merchant vessel requiring same. Electric lights have been provided for workshops, dock, and dockyard. The dockyard is connected by telephone with the central exchange. An abundant supply of the purest fresh water is available at Calliope Dock and Calliope Wharf

New pumps have been installed at Calliope Dock, the effect of which has been to reduce the time engaged in pumping out by about one-half.

A floating crane (self-propelling), capable of lifting up to 80 tons, has been provided for use in the harbour.

Wellington Patent Slip.

The Port of Wellington has a well-equipped patent slip at Evans Bay, on which vessels of 2,000 tons can be safely hauled up. This slip is the property of a private company, and is in no way connected with the Harbour Board. It is 1,070 ft. long, with a cradle 260 ft. in length. There is a depth of 32 ft. at high water at the outer end of the slip. A dolphin and buoys are laid down for swinging ships in Evans Bay.

The company has convenient workshops, which contain machinery necessary for effecting all ordinary repairs to vessels using the slip.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, 122 vessels of various sizes were taken up on the slip for repairs, cleaning, painting, &c. The charges for taking vessels on the slip and launching them are 1s. per ton on the gross tonnage for the first full twenty-four hours, and 6d. per ton per day afterwards, unless by special agreement.

Lyttelton Dock and Patent Slip.

The Graving-dock at Lyttelton, which is the property of the Harbour Board, is capable of docking many of the large ocean steamers now running to the Dominion. Its general dimensions are: Length over all, 503 ft.; length on floor, 450 ft.; length inside caisson at a height of 4 ft. above the floor, 462 ft.; breadth over all, 82 ft.; breadth on floor, 46 ft.; breadth at entrance, 62 ft.; breadth where ship's bilge would be, on 6 ft. blocks, 55 ft.; available docking depth at this breadth, 17 ft.; depth of water on sill at high water, springs, 23 ft.

The scale of charges for the use of the dock and pumping machinery is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For all vessels up to 300 tons, for four days or less ..	20	0	0
" 301 to 400 tons, " ..	22	10	0
" 401 to 500 tons, " ..	25	0	0
" 501 to 600 tons, " ..	27	10	0
" 601 to 700 tons, " ..	30	0	0
" 701 to 800 tons, " ..	32	10	0
" 801 to 900 tons, " ..	35	0	0
" 901 to 1,000 tons, " ..	37	10	0
" 1,001 to 1,100 tons, " ..	40	0	0
" 1,101 to 1,200 tons, " ..	45	0	0
" 1,201 tons and upwards, " ..	50	0	0

After the fourth day in dock, the following rates are charged:—

For all vessels up to 500 tons	4d. per ton per day.
For all vessels of 501 tons to 1,000 tons ..	3d. "
For all vessels over 1,001 tons up to 2,000 tons ..	2¾d. "
" 2,001 tons up to 3,000 tons ..	2½d. "
" 3,001 tons up to 4,000 tons ..	2¼d. "
" 4,001 tons up to 5,000 tons ..	2d. "

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates is allowed when two or three vessels can arrange to dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours. Two vessels of 1,000 tons each can be docked at the same time. The 20-per-cent. rebate is not allowed if any of the Lyttelton Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel. The twenty-four hours constituting the first day of docking commences from the time of the dock being pumped out.

Any vessel belonging to H.M. Navy or any colonial Government, or any commissioned ship belonging to any foreign nation, is admitted into the graving-dock without payment of the usual dock dues, but is charged only such sum as is necessary for the reimbursement of actual expenditure of stores, wages, and materials.

There are electric lights, one on each side of the graving-dock; and there are engineering works within a short distance of it, where repairs and heavy foundry-work can be undertaken.

Alongside the graving-dock is a patent slip, with a cradle 150 ft. in length, suitable for vessels of 300 tons. It belongs to the Harbour Board. The following is the scale of charges:—

Up to 75 tons gross register, £4 for five days, and 10s. per day after the fifth day.
Over 75 tons and up to 150 tons gross register, £6 for five days, and 15s. per day after fifth day.
Over 150 tons and up to 250 tons gross register, £8 for five days, and 20s. per day after fifth day.
Over 250 tons gross register, £10 for five days, and 20s. per day after fifth day.

A "day" to mean between sunrise and sunset.

The above rates cover the cost of all labour connected with hauling up and launching (the crew of the vessel to give their assistance as may be required), and the cost of blocking a vessel and shifting the blocks after hauling up.

Otago Graving-docks.

The docks at Port Chalmers are now vested in the Otago Harbour Board. Vessels of large size (up to 512 ft. in length) can be taken in the Otago Dock, as the following measurements will show:—

Length over all	533 feet.
Length on the floor	500 "
Breadth where ship's bilge would be	72 "
Breadth at dock-gates	70 "
Depth on sill, H.W.O.S.	21 "

Dimensions of Port Chalmers Dock

Length over all	348 feet.
Length on floor	300 "
Width, bottom of dock	41 "
Width, top of dock	68 "
Width at ship's bilge	48 "
Width at dock-gates	50 "
Depth on sill, H.W.O.S.	19 ft. 6 in.
Depth on sill, H.W.O.T.	17 ft. 6 in.

Vessels up to 335 feet long can dock in the Port Chalmers Dock.

Connected with the Otago Dock are a large machine-shop, steam-hammer, and forge, with all the appliances necessary for performing any work that may be required by vessels visiting the port. An 80-ton shear-legs has been erected for heavy lifts, and there is an electric travelling-crane capable of lifting 15 tons.

There is also a patent slip, used for taking up small vessels.

The following are the charges for the docking of vessels, including docking, shoring, and undocking:—

For vessels of—	For Four Days. £ s. d.	For each Day or Part of a Day thereafter.
300 tons gross and under	26 0 0	£10.
301 tons to 400 tons	28 10 0	£10.
401 tons to 500 tons	31 0 0	£10.
501 tons to 600 tons	33 10 0	£10.
601 tons to 700 tons	37 0 0	£10.
701 tons to 800 tons	39 10 0	£10.
801 tons to 900 tons	42 0 0	3d. per ton.
901 tons to 1,000 tons	44 10 0	3d. "
1,001 tons to 1,100 tons	48 0 0	2¾d. per ton; with minimum, £12 10s. per day.
1,101 tons to 1,200 tons	53 0 0	Ditto.
1,201 tons to 2,000 tons	58 0 0	"
2,001 tons to 3,000 tons	63 0 0	2½d. per ton; with minimum, £23 per day.
3,001 tons to 4,000 tons	68 0 0	2¼d. per ton; with minimum, £31 5s. per day.
4,001 tons to 5,000 tons	74 0 0	2d. per ton; with minimum, £37 10s. per day.
5,001 tons to 6,000 tons	79 0 0	Ditto.
6,001 tons to 7,000 tons	84 0 0	"
7,001 tons to 8,000 tons	89 0 0	"
8,001 tons to 9,000 tons	94 0 0	"
9,001 tons to 10,000 tons	99 0 0	"

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock at the same time and remain in dock the same number of hours, Harbour Board vessels excepted.

Vessels up to 500 tons gross register will be allowed 20 per cent. off the above rates until such time as slipway accommodation has been provided by the Board for such vessels.

HARBOURS.

Information as to pilotage, port charges, wharfage rates, &c., at twenty-one of the principal ports of the Dominion is published in the following pages.

WHANGAREI.

Pilotage: When necessary, by arrangement with the pilot.
Port charges: 1½d. per ton on registered tonnage.
Wharfage dues: 1d. per ton on registered tonnage.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—1s. 6d. per ton imports; 1s. per ton exports.
Transhipments within the harbour from vessel to vessel and on wharves: Free.
Cattle.—6d. per head.
Sheep, Pigs, and Goats.—1d. per head.
Butter, Eggs, and Fruit.—Free.

AUCKLAND.

Pilotage (compulsory): Sailing-vessels, inwards and outwards, 3d. per ton each way, if not employing a tug; 2d. per ton each way if employing a tug. Steamers, inwards and outwards, 2d. per ton each way. Maximum charge in each case, inwards and outwards, £45 each way. Vessels calling at Auckland a second time on the same trip to Dominion pay only half-rates in respect of such second call. No extra fee is charged against any vessel for being piloted to or from the powder-anchorage.

Port charges: 3d. per ton half-yearly (on all vessels over 15 tons) in one payment. For exemption from pilotage and harbour fees, see sections 116, 117, and 118 of the Harbours Act, 1908. In the case of any vessel the registered tonnage of which exceeds 8,000 tons, no port charges shall be payable in respect of such excess.

Harbourmaster's fees: For every vessel of 120 tons and under, 10s.; for every vessel over 120 tons and up to 8,000 tons, 1d. per ton; vessels over 8,000 tons, ½d. per ton for every ton in excess of 8,000 tons. Vessels paying pilotage are exempt.

Berthage (shipping wharfage): (1.) For every licensed ferry steamer using the wharves on the south shore of the harbour within a mile of Queen Street Wharf, £2 per month; St. Helier's Wharf, £1 10s. per month; Victoria Wharf, £1 10s. per month; Bayswater, £1 10s. per month; Kohimarama, £1 10s. per month; Orakei, £1 10s. per month; for each of the other wharves on the north shore of the harbour, including Birkenhead and Chelsea wharves, £1 per month; Takapuna and Rangitoto wharves, 10s. per month each; any vehicular staging on the south shore of the harbour, £5 per month; any vehicular staging on the north shore of the harbour, £2 10s. per month, payable in advance on the first day of every month. (2.) For every vessel not included in subsection 1, under 20 tons, a sum of 1s. per day for each day or part of a day such vessel shall lie alongside any wharf, and 6d. per day for each day or part of a day the vessel shall occupy a berth alongside a vessel lying at a wharf; or shall lie at any wharf undergoing repairs, or fitting-out only, or shall lie off any wharf with a line attached thereto, provided that such payment shall not exceed 10s. in any one quarter, or such vessel may pay 10s. for every quarter, which shall be payable, and be paid in advance, on the quarter days commencing as from the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, at the offices of the Board. (3.) For every vessel not included in subsections 1 and 2, ¼d. per ton per day or part of a day on the tonnage of such vessel. (4.) For every vessel occupying a berth outside another vessel, or lying off a wharf with a line attached to such wharf, or lying at a wharf undergoing repairs or fitting-out only, ⅛d. per ton per day part of a day on the tonnage of such vessel. (5.) In addition to the fees payable under the preceding sub-sections (1 to 4) for every vessel carrying passengers or goods for hire, using any wharf westward of Sentinel Rock, the sum of 1s. per day for each such wharf so used, and in the event of such vessel using more than one of such wharves in any one day the sum of 2s. per day for all such wharves so used: Provided that by payment of the sum of 10s. per month any such vessel may use all such wharves without further payment.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton imports; 1s. per ton exports.
Transhipments: Half-rates (subject to Board's transhipment by-law).
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton landed; 1s. per ton shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates (subject to Board's transhipment by-law).
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. 6d. per ton landed; 1s. per ton shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates (subject to Board's transhipment by-law).
Wool.—6d. per bale, shipped or landed.
Transhipments: If landed, dumped, and reshipped, 3d. per bale.
Coal.—1s. 3d. per ton landed; 6d. per ton shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates (subject to Board's transhipment by-law). Shipped or discharged over side for steamer's use, free.
Timber.—Sawn, 2s. per 1,000 ft. landed; 1s. per 1,000 ft. shipped. Baulk or round (less 12½ per cent.), 1s. per 1,000 ft. landed, 6d. per 1,000 ft. shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates (subject to Board's transhipment by-law).
Passengers' personal luggage under half a ton, goods carried by hand by passengers and single packages under 5 ft. measurement, free.

MANUKAU.

Pilotage (not compulsory): In and out—Sailing-vessels of and under 100 tons, 6d. per ton; sailing-vessels over 100 tons (first 100 tons), 6d. per ton; sailing-vessels, every ton over 100 tons, 3d. per ton; steamers of and under 100 tons, 4d. per ton; steamers over 100 tons (first 100 tons), 4d. per ton; steamers, every ton over 100 tons, 2d. per ton. In or out of any anchorage below Puponga, half-rate only.
Port charges: For every vessel over 15 tons net register plying within the port or employed in coasting only, 3d. per ton per quarter; for every vessel not plying within the port, or not employed in coasting only, 2d. per ton on arrival, but not exceeding 6d. per ton in any half-year.
Harbourmaster's fees: For each removal by the harbourmaster to or from a wharf, or to or from one anchorage to another, 1d. per ton net register, unless such removal is done for the convenience of the Board.
Berthage: For every vessel under 20 tons gross register, per quarter, payable in advance, 10s.; for every vessel 20 tons register or over, per ton per working day or part thereof, 1s. 4d. Minimum charge per working day, 1s.

Wharfage Rates

General Merchandise.—Inwards, 2s. per ton; outwards, 1s. per ton.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Inwards, 1s. per ton; outwards, 1s. per ton.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Inwards, 1s. per ton; outwards, 1s. per ton.
Wool.—Inwards, 3d. per bale; outwards, 3d. per bale.
Coal.—Inwards, 1s. per ton; outwards, 6d. per ton.
Timber.—Inwards, 2d. per 100 ft. super.; outwards, 2d. per 100 ft. super.
All transhipments: Half-rates.
Note.—In all cases where goods are shipped to places within the Provincial District of Auckland: Free.

THAMES.

Pilotage (compulsory): In and out—Sailing-vessels up to 100 tons, 6d. per ton, and 2d. for each ton over 100 tons; steamers up to 100 tons, 6d. per ton, and 4d. per ton for each additional ton.
Port charges: Regular traders, 2d. per ton per quarter; other vessels, 2d. per ton each trip, not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton in half-year.
Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.
Berthage: 20 tons and under, 10s. per ton per quarter; over 20 tons, 6d. per ton per quarter, or 2s. 6d. first 20 tons per day and ¼d. each additional ton.
Warps and fenders: Nil.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports or exports, without labour.
Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half-rates otherwise.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton, imports or exports, without labour.
Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half-rates otherwise.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—None shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Wool.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—2s. per ton, without labour.
Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half-rates otherwise.

Timber.—1s. per 1,000 ft. sawn timber; 6d. per 1,000 shingles; 2s. per 100 props; 1s. 6d. per 100 slabs; 4s. per 100 sleepers; 2s. 6d. per 100 posts or rails; 2s. 6d. per 1,000 palings; 6d. per ton firewood.

GISBORNE

Pilotage (not compulsory): To roadstead—Sailing-vessels, first 100 tons, 6d. per ton; every ton over 100 tons, 2d. per ton; steamers, first 100 tons, 3d. per ton; every ton over 100 tons, 1d. per ton. Into Turanganui River: Sailing-vessels, 4d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Outward pilotage, half-rates.

Port charges: Vessels plying within port only, 3d. per ton quarterly in advance. Vessels not plying within the port only, 2d. per ton on arrival, but not to exceed 1s. per ton in any half-year.

Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial trading" or coasting vessels) returning to port within one month from date of first arrival are exempt from port charges for second or subsequent arrivals within calendar month.

Harbourmaster's fees: 5s. per vessel of less than 60 tons. Vessels licensed as lighters are exempt. 1d. per ton, sailing-vessels 60 tons and upwards; 10s. per vessel, steamers of 60 and under 120 tons.

To roadstead only: 1d. per ton, ocean-going steamers, (not being "colonial trading" vessels or coastal vessels), but not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year; all other steamers 120 tons and upwards, ½d. per ton on arrival, but not to exceed 3d. in any half-year.

Into Turanganui River: 1d. per ton on arrival, steamers of 120 tons and upwards.

Berthage rate: Lighters carrying cargo, 2s. 6d. per trip. Lighters also charged license 1s. per ton register per annum.

River-improvement rate: Vessels entering Turanganui River, 1d. per ton per day, occupying berth.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—Imports: General, 5s. per ton; kerosene, sugar, and wire, 5s. per ton; wine and spirits, 7s. 6d. per ton. Exports: General, 2s. 6d. per ton. If paid inward, free.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Imports: Grain, 5s. per ton; grass-seed, 5s. per ton; maize, 5s. per ton; potatoes (12 sacks), 5s. per ton; oats (12 sacks), 5s. per ton; chaff (20 sacks), 5s. per ton; flour, 5s. per ton; bran and pollard, 2s. 6d. per ton. Exports: Grain, 1s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per ton; maize, 1s. per ton; potatoes (12 sacks), 1s. per ton; chaff (20 sacks), 1s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Exports: Carcases mutton, 1½d. each; carcases lamb, not exceeding 36 lb., ¾d.; beef, tallow, and other meat products, 2s. 6d. per ton; butter, 2s. 6d. per ton; hides, every 40 or 10 sacks, 2s. 6d. per ton; sheep-skins, per bale or every 60, 1s. per ton.

Wool.—1s. per bale.
Transhipments: 3d. per bale; 1s. per bale if landed at all.
Coal.—2s. per ton; bunker coal not landed, 6d. per ton; coke (20 sacks), 2s. per ton.
Timber.—4s. per 1,000 ft. super., imports; 1s. per 1,000 ft. super., exports.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

WAIROA.

Pilotage (compulsory): 6d. per ton register.
Port charges: 3d. per ton per quarter.
Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.
Berthage, 2d. per ton register. Vessels when bar bound charged for two days only.
Warps and fenders: Nil.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Half-rates.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton, imports and exports (10 sacks grain, 20 sacks grass-seed, or 30 sacks chaff, reckoned as a ton).
Butter.—2s. per ton.
Dressed Flax and Tow.—9d. per bale.
Wool.—9d. per bale, imports and exports.
Coal.—2s. per ton.
Timber.—2½d. per 100 ft.

NAPIER.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Into Inner Harbour—Sailing-vessels, 4d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Into breakwater, harbour, or roadstead—First 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Every ton over 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 2d. per ton; steamers, 1d. per ton. Outward pilotage, half-rates.
Port charges: 6d. per ton quarterly in advance, vessels plying within port only; 2d. per ton on arrival of vessels not plying within port, but not to exceed 1s. per ton in any half-year. Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial trading" or coasting vessels) returning to port within twenty-eight days from date of first arrival are exempt from port charges for second or subsequent arrivals within twenty-eight days.
Harbourmaster's fees: 5s. per vessel of less than 60 tons. 1d. per ton, sailing-vessels 60 tons and upwards; 10s. per vessel, steamers of 60 tons and under 120 tons; 1d. per ton, steamers of 120 tons and upwards. Vessels paying for pilotage services inwards do not pay Harbourmaster's fees.
Harbour-improvement rate: 3d. per ton on cargo landed, shipped, or transhipped (weight or measurement at option of Board); 1s. each horse or large cattle shipped or transhipped; ½d. each sheep or small animal shipped or transhipped.
Haweers and moorings: Vessels at wharves in harbour, ¼d. per ton per day, or part of a day, on registered tonnage. Vessels moored to buoys within harbour, ½d. per ton per day, or part of a day.
Fenders: Vessels at wharves in Breakwater Harbour—5s. per day, vessels under 500 tons; 7s. per day, vessels of 500 tons and under 1,000 tons; 10s. per day, vessels of 1,000 tons and under 1,500 tons; 15s. per day, vessels of 1,500 tons and under 2,000 tons; £1 per day, vessels of 2,000 tons and under 3,000 tons; 5s. for every 1,500 tons over 3,000 tons.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. 6d. per ton imports, 1s. 3d. per ton exports, according to measurement or weight. If labour supplied, add on 9d. imports, and 9d. exports. Ballast, inwards, 1s. per ton; outwards, 1s. per ton. Empties, 9d. per ton imports; 9d. per ton exports. Agricultural machinery set up for use, 2s. in; 1s. out.
Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. 6d. imports, 1s. 3d. exports, according to measurement or weight. If labour supplied, add on 9d. imports, and 9d. exports.

Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Frozen or Chilled Meat, &c.—Imports free; exports 2s. 6d. per ton. Tallow, pelts, and hides, imports free; exports 3s. per ton.

Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Wool.—Exports, 1s. per bale. Imports, free.

Transhipments: Wool, flax, skins, or tow, 3d. over side; 3d. per bale if landed for transhipment or dumping.

Coal.—2s. per ton imports; 1s. per ton exports. Haulage on coal, 6d. per ton.

Transhipments: Quarter-rates, Outer Harbour; half-rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours. Coal for engines and freezing-ships, Outer Harbour, free, if declared so.

Timber.—3s. 4d. per 1,000 ft., imports; 1s. 3d. per 1,000 ft. exports.

Transhipments: Quarter-rates, Outer Harbour; half-rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

NOTE.—Goods other than wool, skins, hides, tow, flax, and meats landed on a wharf for transhipment to a vessel lying at another berth charged inward wharfage only when declared at time of entry.

WAITARA.

Pilotage: From signal-staff, ½d. per ton register each way, in and out. Ocean-going vessels ½d. per ton register (one way only).

Port charges: Steamers and sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton quarterly, payable first trip in each quarter; ocean-going vessels, ½d. per ton register, payable each trip.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: Steamers 2d. per ton and sailing-vessels 3d. per ton every trip.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—Inwards, 2s. per ton, including 48 hours' storage outwards, 2s. per ton, including 10 days' storage. Labour provided by the Board.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Imports, 2s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per 20 sacks. Labour provided. Exports, in not less than 3-ton lots, 1s. per ton.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. per ton weight, without labour.

Transhipments: Half-rates, without labour.

Wool.—Dumped, 4½d. per bale; undumped, 6d. per bale.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—Imports, 1s. 6d. per ton, without labour; brown coal, 1s. per ton, without labour.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Timber.—Under 5,000 ft., 3d. per 100 ft.; over 5,000 ft., 2d. per 100 ft.: without labour. Exported white-pine, if over 5,000 ft., 1½d. per 100 ft.: without labour.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Pilotage (compulsory), charged both inwards and outwards: Intercolonial or coasting—Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton; steamers, 1½d. per ton: foreign sailing-vessels or steamers, ½d. per ton.

Port charges: Intercolonial, 4d. per ton, payable half-yearly; foreign, ½d. per ton on arrival in roadstead.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage rate: 3½d. per ton on all cargo landed, shipped, or transhipped outwards; on registered tonnage also ½d. per ton.

Warps: 1d. per ton register for first 100 tons; ½d. per ton for excess.
Fenders: 1s. per day or part of day.
Water (minimum 3s.): 5s. per 1,000 gallons.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per 20 sacks.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.
Wool.—6d. per bale; five bales of 4 cwt., 2s. per ton; three bales of over 4 cwt., 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.
Coal.—2s. per ton; brown coal, 1s. 9d.
Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.
Timber.—480 ft. per ton, 2s.; hardwood, 320 ft. per ton (rough or sawn), 2s.
Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.

PATEA.

Pilotage (in and out): 1d. per ton register.
Port charges: 3d. per ton every three months. Light dues, ¼d. per ton.
Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.
Berthage: 6d. per ton on cargo, as per manifest.
Warps and fenders: Nil.
Water: 2s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports or exports (produce shipped direct from South ports, 1s. 6d.).
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton of 10 sacks grain, 20 sacks cocksfoot grass-seed, 20 sacks bran, 40 sacks chaff, 16 sacks pollard or rye-grass. Potatoes, export, 1s. per ton; import, 2s. per ton.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Butter and cheese 1s. 6d. per ton, without labour, from grading-wharf; otherwise, 2s., with labour. Frozen meat, 2s. per ton; cased meats, 2s. per ton, without labour.
Wool.—6d. per bale, including storage.
Hides —3d. per bag.
Coal.—1s. per ton, without labour.
Timber.—4d. per 100 ft.; labour extra.

WANGANUI.

Pilotage: All vessels when piloted by signals from the staff only, 1d. per ton register. River pilotage, to be charged for any assistance rendered by the pilot or any of his crew inside the bar, 2d. per ton. When a pilot boards and conducts a vessel outside the bar, 3d. per ton. Steamers engaged in tendering ocean steamers at anchor in the roadstead charged half pilotage rates.
Port charges: Vessels of 500 tons and up to 8,000 tons register, ½d. per ton. Not to exceed 3d. per ton in any half-year. Vessels paying pilotage exempt. Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial-trading" or "coastal") returning to the port within one month of first arrival exempt as regards second or subsequent arrivals.
Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.
Berthage: For every steamer using any wharf, being berthed alongside, and whether discharging or loading cargo or not, 2d. per ton on net register for first day of eight working-hours, and 1d. for every succeeding day of eight working-hours. For every sailing-vessel the charge to be 2d. for first day of eight working-hours, and ½d. for every succeeding day of eight working-hours, not exceeding five days. For every vessel occupying a berth outside another vessel, and loading or discharging cargo, ¼d. per ton on net register per day of eight working-hours whilst loading or discharging. Ships' dues on vessels detained in port by stress of weather will not be charged after the third day.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 1s. 6d. per ton.
Potatoes, export, 1s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat.—Sheep, ½d. per carcase; lambs, ½d. per carcase; legs, shoulders and loins calculated at so-many to a carcase, according to freight.

Wool.—3d. per bale.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—1s. 3d. per ton. Coal for ship's use, outward, 3d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Timber.—6d. per 100 ft.; for shipment, 2d.; white-pine, 1d.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

WELLINGTON.

Pilotage (optional): Sailing-vessels inwards, 4d. per ton; sailing-vessels outwards, 3d. per ton; steamers inwards, 3d. per ton; steamers outwards, 2d. per ton. Pilotage includes the removal fee to and from the berth.

Port charges: 2d. per ton on arrival; not exceeding 6d. in any half-year. Steamers arriving for bunker coal, stores, water for ship's use only, or for receiving or landing mails or passengers and their luggage which do not come to any wharf or receive or discharge cargo within the port, are exempt from port charges.

Harbourmaster's or berthing fee on vessels of 120 tons and upwards, 1d. per ton; under 120 tons, 10s. Vessels paying pilotage are exempt. Exemption berthage certificates are given to competent masters in the coastal and intercolonial trades, but not to those in foreign trade.

Berthage: Vessels over 100 tons net register, ½d. per ton net register per day or part of a day (day counted from midnight to midnight). Vessels berthing after working-hours, and only landing passengers and luggage, not charged for that day. Vessels leaving wharf after midnight and prior to working-hours, and only on such day taking on board passengers and luggage, not charged for such day. Vessels under 100 tons net register, 2s. per day or part of a day. Vessels not working cargo after noon on Saturdays pay half-rates for such Saturday. No charge for Sundays or holidays.

Harbour-improvement rate: The charge of 6d. per ton shall be made to and be payable by ships to the Board, as a harbour-improvement rate, on all goods except on ballast and coal, and except on such goods as are the products of the Dominion of New Zealand and are landed for the purpose of transhipment to vessels to be carried out of the Dominion: Provided that for the purposes of this by-law the following measurements shall be taken: Empties, half-tonnage; wool, five bales to the ton; great cattle, each one ton; small cattle, twelve to the ton; timber, 500 ft. superficial measurement to the ton; bricks, slates, and tiles, 500 to the ton; carts and carriages, each two tons; loose hides, twenty-five to the ton.

Harbour-improvement rate on coal: If landed on wharves, 1d. per ton; if transhipped over side at wharves, 1d. per ton, but so that no one shipment of coal pays the 1d. more than once; if transhipped over side in stream, free.

Ballast: Free.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—Inwards, 2s. 8d. per ton, including labour and 1 night's storage. Glass, acids, and special goods, 5s. per ton. Inward cargo landed after noon on Friday is stored free till 5 p.m. on following Monday; landed on Saturday is stored free till 5 p.m. on the following Tuesday. If after 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, 2 nights' free storage. Outwards, 1s. 4d. per ton, including labour. Glass, acids, and special goods, 2s. 6d. per ton. Railway wharfage—1s. 4d. inwards, 8d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: 3s. per ton, including labour and 7 nights' storage. Glass, acids, and special goods, 5s. per ton. Over side of vessel lying at wharf, 6d. per ton; in harbour, 2d. per ton. If shifted more than ¼ mile and less than ½ mile, 6d. per ton extra; if shifted ½ mile or over, 1s. per ton extra.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Artificial manures and guano, 2s. per ton outwards, 1s. inwards. Other goods 2s. 8d. per ton inwards, including labour and 1 night's storage; 1s. 4d. per ton outwards, including labour. Railway wharfage—1s. 4d. inwards, 8d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: Artificial manures and guano, 2s. 3d. per ton. Other goods 3s. per ton, including labour and 7 nights' storage. Over side of vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton; in harbour, 2d. per ton. If shifted more than ¼ mile and less than ½ mile, 6d. per ton extra; if shifted ½ mile or over, 1s. per ton extra.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Frozen or chilled meat, 1s. inwards, 1s. outwards, per ton without labour. Railway wharfage—1s. 4d. inwards, 8d. outwards, per ton, without labour. Daily-produce treated as general merchandise.

Transhipments: Meat and dairy produce, if transhipped direct, 1s. 6d. per ton, without labour; butter, for cool storage, 3s. per ton, including inward and outward wharfage and 1 night's storage. Meat, butter &c., over side of vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton. If shifted over ¼ mile and under ½ mile, 6d. per ton extra; if shifted ½ mile or over, 1s. per ton extra.

Wool.—4d. per bale at Railway Wharf, without labour; 6d. per bale at other wharves, including labour.

Transhipments: 6d. per bale, including labour and inward and outward wharfage, and 3d. additional if stored. If shifted over ¼ mile, 3d. per bale extra; if shifted ½ mile or over, 6d. per bale extra. Over side of vessel to vessel at wharf, 3d. per bale.

Coal.—1s. per ton imports, 6d. per ton exports, without labour. Railway wharfage—1s. per ton inwards, 6d. per ton outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: Across wharf for steamer's use, and from vessel or hulk to vessel at wharf, 4d.; to vessel in stream, 2d. per ton. But so that no one shipment of coal pays wharfage more than once.

Timber.—3d. per 100 ft. inwards; 2d. per 100 ft. outwards, without labour. If labour supplied, 3d. per 100 ft. added inwards, and 2d. outwards on timber other than Australian or American hardwoods. Hardwood, 6d. inwards, 4d. outwards. Railway wharfage—3d. inwards, 2d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: Other than Australian and American hardwoods 3s. per ton, including 7 nights' storage. Hardwoods, 4s. 2d. per ton. Over vessel's side into another vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton. If shifted over ¼ mile and under ½ mile, 6d. per ton extra; if half a mile or over 1s. per ton extra.

Cheese Store "Z" Charges.—The following charges shall be payable to the Board for labour and storage on goods placed in the Board's Cheese Store "Z," Waterloo Quay, such charges to be payable in addition to wharfage and cartage, and to be paid by the consignee, consignor, agent, or vessel on whose written orders such goods are so stored: (*a.*) Cheese, &c., received from rail or town for grading prior to shipment—Labour receiving and delivering at store door, labour involved in grading under direction of Government Grader, and storage not exceeding fourteen nights, 3s. per ton; additional storage, per week or fractional part of a week, 1s. per ton. (*b.*) Cheese, &c., landed ex vessels for grading prior to transhipment—Labour receiving and delivering at store door, labour involved in grading under direction of Government Grader, and seven nights' storage in addition to the seven allowed for in transhipment charge, 2s. per ton; additional

storage, per week or fractional part of a week, 1s. per ton. (*c.*) Graded cheese, &c., landed ex vessel for transhipment—Labour receiving and delivering at store door, including seven nights' storage in addition to the seven allowed for in transhipment charge, 1s. 6d. per ton; additional storage, per week or fractional part of a week, 1s. per ton. (*d.*) Graded cheese, &c., from rail or town for shipment or storage—Labour receiving and delivering at store door, 1s. per ton; storage, per week or fractional part of a week, 1s. per ton.

PICTON.

Pilotage: Steamers, inward, 1d. per ton register; outward, ½d. per ton register; sailing-vessels, inward, 2d. per ton register; outward, 1d. per ton register. The rates are payable when the services of a pilot are taken.

Harbourmaster's fees: For removing vessels from one place to another within the harbour when a pilot is not taken—steamers, ½d. per ton register; sailing-vessels, 1d. per ton register.

Port charges: On every vessel over 20 tons register for the first visit in any half-year the sum of ½d. per ton register: Provided that, in the case of any vessel the registered tonnage of which exceeds 5,000 tons, no port charges shall be payable in respect of such excess.

Charges for use of wharf: On every vessel, not otherwise specified, lying within the limits of the railway, for the first month, per working-day or part thereof, per ton net register up to 150 tons, ½d.; for each additional working-day or part thereof after the first month, ⅛d.; for each additional ton above 150 tons, for the first month, per working-day or part thereof, ¼d.; for each additional working-day or part thereof after the first month, $\frac{1}{12}$d.; minimum charge per day or fraction thereof, 2s. 6d. Vessels occupying berths outside other vessels lying alongside the wharf will be charged half-dues. For every vessel (sailing, steam, or motor) not over 36 tons net register, trading between Picton and the Sounds, per quarter, payable in advance, £1 for every vessel (sailing, steam, or motor) over 36 tons, but not exceeding 60 tons net register, trading between Picton and the Sounds, per quarter, payable in advance, £2; for vessels trading within the Sounds using the wharf, per quarter, 10s.

Labour: On all goods, with the exception of timber and live-stock, and except on packages exceeding one half-ton weight, 1s.; when packages exceed one half-ton weight the wharfinger shall be at liberty to make an additional charge for labour of 1s. per ton; labour loading carts, not compulsory, 6d. per ton.

Wharfage Rates.

Grain or flour, not otherwise specified, 1s. 6d. per ton; Class E (Railway Department) goods for shipment at Picton previously carried to Picton by rail, 1s. per ton; posts and rails per 100 and firewood per cord, 6d.; sawn timber, 3d. per 100 superficial feet; single bag or parcel, not exceeding 2 ft. measurement, 3d.; horses, not otherwise specified, 2s. 6d. for the first head; horses, not otherwise specified, each additional, 1s. 6d. per head; cattle, not otherwise specified, 2s. 6d. for the first head; cattle, not otherwise specified, each additional, 6d. per head; sheep or pigs, not otherwise specified, not exceeding 50, 2d. each; sheep or pigs, not otherwise specified, all over 50, 1d. each; bricks, 2s. 6d. per 1,000; coals, 1s. per ton; wool, 3d. per bale; flax and tow, 2d. per bale; hides (40 to the ton), 2s. per ton; sheep-skins, 3d. per bale; tallow, 3d. per cask; all other goods not enumerated, either weight or measurement, at the option of the wharfinger, 2s. per ton; wagons, 5s. each; carts, drags, and carriages, 3s. each; handcarts or trucks, 6d. each; passengers' luggage, carried in hand, free; ships' stores, carried in hand, free. Empties at per ton measurement, including labour, half-rates. All goods and live-stock landed on the Government lands adjacent to the wharves shall be subject to the same dues as if landed on wharf. Goods and live-stock loaded or unloaded from or into lighters into or from ships lying alongside the wharf, half-rates. Except where otherwise specified, minimum charges on any goods, 6d.

NELSON.

Pilotage (compulsory): Steamers, inwards and outwards, 1½d. per ton register; sailing-vessels, inwards and outwards, 6d. per ton register. Minimum pilotage each way (in all cases), £1 10s.

British and foreign-going vessels to pay (in addition to pilotage) the following, on first arrival: Half-yearly—viz., between January and June, and July and December—per ton register, 3½d. (this payment to include the services of a tug when necessary).

Port charges: Vessels not paying pilotage, 1s. per ton. half-yearly.

Harbour light dues: Vessels not paying pilotage, over 60 tons register, 2d. per ton; under 60 tons register, 1d. per ton, on each arrival.

Harbourmaster's fees: 120 tons and upwards, 1d. per ton register; less than 120 tons, 10s. for each removal of any steamer or sailing-vessel within the harbour.

Berthage charges: Every vessel not over 36 tons register trading between the Port, Nelson, and ports in the Tasman and Golden Bays and Sounds, per quarter, payable in advance, £1. Over 36 tons and not exceeding 60 tons net register, £2. For every vessel not otherwise specified, per working day, or part thereof, ½d. per ton net register; minimum charge, 2s. 6d.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports and exports, with labour.
Transhipments: Half-rates when not landed on wharf; 3s. if landed.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton, imports and exports, with labour; fruit, 1s. 6d.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; 2s. 6d. if landed.

Frozen Meat—1s. 6d. per ton; butter, 2s.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.

Wool.—Exports and imports 1s. per bale.
Transhipments: Half-rates when not landed on wharf.

Coal.—1s. per ton imports; 2s. with labour.

Timber.—1d. per 100 ft. super., imports or exports; 2s. per ton by measurement: with labour.
Transhipments: 3s. if landed on wharf,

WESTPORT.

Pilotage (compulsory): All vessels up to 100 tons, free. Any vessel (steamer or sailer) above 100 tons register, 1d. per ton each way, in and out. One way only, half-rates.

Port charges: Receiving and discharging ships' ballast, 1s. per ton; minimum charge, 20s.; 1d. per ton for use of shoot.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: Use of wharf, for every vessel up to 1,400 tons lying at wharf, 1d. per ton net register per trip; and for every registered ton above 1,400 tons, 2d. per ton net register per trip; minimum charge, 5s.

Towage (both ways, in and out): Sailing-vessels, minimum charge, £7 10s.; maximum charge, £37 10s. Vessels 200 tons and upwards, 9d. per ton register. Steamers, minimum charge, £12 10s. maximum charge, £40. Vessels 1,000 tons and upwards, 3d. per ton register. Any vessel using the tug one way only, either in or out, half-rates, and vessels arriving for "bunker" coal—*i.e.*, coal to be used in the ship on her voyage and for no other purpose, declaration to this effect to be made by the master to be given to the Secretary of the Harbour Board—half-rates.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton., and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—2s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage.

Wool.—6d. per bale.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Coal.—Landed ex ship, 1s. per ton. Coal for export, free.

Timber.—2d. per 100 ft. If for export and carried by rail, free.

GREYMOUTH.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Signal-station. For sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; for steamers, 4d. per ton, each way.

Port charges: Discharging ships' ballast, 6d. per ton.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: 1d. per ton net register for the first four days. For each additional day or part thereof on which a vessel actually works cargo continuously (weather permitting), per ton net register, ½d.; for each additional day or part thereof that any vessel lies at a wharf and does not actually take in or put out cargo (weather permitting), per ton net register, 2d.; vessels barbound to be free of berthage if no cargo landed or shipped. Day counted from midnight to midnight. No charge for Sundays or statutory holidays, provided no cargo is landed or shipped.

Warps: £1 per trip.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—3s. 6d. per ton. This charge includes 1s. 6d. per ton for receiving and delivering. Coke, bricks, and fireclay carried by rail for export, free.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter

Grain and Agricultural Produce—3s. 6d. per ton. This charge includes 1s. 6d. a ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—3s. 6d. per ton. This charge includes 1s. 6d. a ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage.

Wool.—6d. per bale.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and 1 week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Coal.—6d. per ton inwards; outwards, free, if carried by rail.

Timber.—Inwards, 2d. per 100 ft.; outwards, 1d., if carried by rail for export.

Transhipment: Over side, 1d. per 100 ft.

LYTTELTON.

Pilotage (compulsory): Inwards and outwards—Sailing-vessels 3½d. per ton; steamers 2½d. per ton on vessels of 100 tons and upwards. Foreign-going steamers and sailing-vessels free on second call on same voyage.

Port charges: 2d. per ton quarterly, in advance, for vessels of 100 tons and upwards plying within the port or employed in coasting only, not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year; 2d. per ton for vessels of 100 tons and upwards not plying within the port or not solely employed in coasting, not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year. For exemption from pilotage and harbour fees, see sections 116, 117, and 118 of the Harbours Act, 1908, and Fourth Schedule of Harbours Amendment Act, 1910.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthing charges: On all vessels of 25 tons register and upwards ¼d. per ton per day, with a maximum charge as for three days.

Warps (21 in. coir hawsers): £1 per warp for use during a vessel's stay in port, not exceeding six months.

Fenders (soft wood): 10s. for first day, and 5s. per day after. 10s. for use of each hardwood fender.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—1s. 9d. per ton.

Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise; if landed, subject to declaration as for transport within twenty-eight days.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—7½d. per ton; chaff, hay, &c., 1s. per ton.

Transhipments: Free.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—6d. per ton.

Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise; if landed, subject to declaration as for transport within twenty-eight days.

Wool.—10½d. per bale.

Transhipments: Free.

Coal.—9d. per ton.

Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise; if landed, subject to declaration as for transport within twenty-eight days.

Timber.—3½d. per 100 ft. super.

Transhipments: Free.

Live-stock.—Large animals, 2s. per head; small animals, 2s. per score.

N.B.—All reshipments of goods from Lyttelton within three calendar months under declaration, free.

TIMARU.

Pilotage (compulsory): Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton inwards and outwards; when tug used, 2d. per ton: steamers, 2d. per ton inwards and outwards. Foreign and intercolonial steamers under 3,500 cargo tons, working 800 tons cargo of less, only one pilotage fee; 3,500 tons or over, working 1,000 tons cargo or less, one pilotage fee only. Foreign-going steamer or sailing-vessel calling more than once during same voyage before leaving New Zealand, one inward and outward rate only (subject to above exemptions).

Port charges: Coasters, 1½d. per ton each trip; sailing-vessels, not coasters, 3d. per ton each trip; steam-vessels, not coasters, 6d. per ton on cargo worked. Intercolonial steamers coming direct or coastwise 1½d. per ton register, or 6d. per ton on cargo landed and shipped, whichever rate may be the lesser. In all cases not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton in any half-year, dating from the 1st days of January and July in each year.

Harbourmaster's fees: 1d. per ton each service; vessels less than 120 tons, 10s.; steamers of 1,000 tons or over, which have loaded wholly in New Zealand or Australian ports, working 500 tons of cargo or less, only one Harbourmaster's fee. This fee is charged to all vessels or steamers not paying pilotage.

Berthage: 3d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped. Transhipments, half-rates.

Hawsers and moorings: Vessels at wharves, ½d. per ton register per day for first three days; subsequent days, ¼d. per ton. Vessels at buoys, under 800 tons register, ½d. per ton per day; over 800 tons, ⅛d. per ton per day.

Fenders: Sailing-vessels under 500 tons register, 2s. per day; under 1,000 tons, 3s. per day; over 1,000 tons, 4s. per day. Steamers under 1,000 tons register, 4s. per day; under 1,500 tons, 10s. per day; under 2,000 tons, 15s. per day; over 2,000 tons, £1 per day; after three days, half-charges. Foreign-going vessels detained in the port sixty days, half-rates thereafter. A day is calculated as twenty-four hours from the time of berthing or mooring. Maximum charge for hawsers and fenders, per visit, £15.

Towage: Vessels under 100 tons register, £1 10s.; every 50 tons or fraction of 50 tons up to 500 tons, 10s.; over 500 tons, 5s. Distances beyond three miles, 1d. per ton register per mile.

Removals: Vessels under 150 tons, £1; every additional 50 tons or fraction of 50 tons, half sea-towage rates. Coal-hulk, £1 each way. When tug used for other services, but not in nature of salvage, £5 per hour. For foreign-going vessels detained in port 60 days, half-rates thereafter. When tug's hawser used, 1d. per ton register charged for each occasion.

Use of Board's oil-launch: Passengers—Special trip, £2; when Harbourmaster is going off to vessel, 2s. 6d. per passenger. Agents and masters—Special trip, £1; when agent or master directly connected with particular vessel to which the Harbourmaster is going off, free. Health Officer—Special trip, £2; when the Harbourmaster is going off to vessel, £1. Other trips subject to special arrangement with the Secretary to the Board.

Wharfage Rates.

Bricks, Pipes, Roofing-slates, Ores, Minerals, &c.—1s. 6d. per ton.
General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates. Ship stores, free.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. 6d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.
Wool.—1s. per bale.
Transhipments: Half-rates
Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates. For bunkering purposes, free.
Timber.—4d. per 100 ft.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

OAMARU.

Tonnage rate: On cargo, inwards or outwards—Coal, merchandise, stone, produce, and timber, 8d. per ton; wool, 2s. per ton; frozen sheep, 1d. per carcase; frozen lamb, 1d. per carcase; rabbits and hares, 3s. per ton, gross weight; all other frozen goods, 3s. per ton, gross dead-weight; live-stock, 1s. 8d. per ton. These charges are in lieu of the usual port dues, pilotage, and berthage dues. Cargo is computed as follows for tonnage rates and cranage: Timber (native), 480 ft., super., to the ton; timber (ironbark), 320 ft., super., to the ton; other hard wood, 380 ft., super., to the ton; posts and rails, 50 to the ton; palings, 320 to the ton; Oamaru stone, 22 cubic feet to the ton, or as per railway weight; wool, 4 bales to the ton; live sheep, 20 to the ton; horses, 2 tons each; cattle, 2 tons each; yearlings, half-rates; pigs, 10 to the ton; light carriages, two-wheeled, 1 ton each; light carriages, four-wheeled, 2 tons each. In computing the tonnage-rate all goods may be charged upon the dead weight or measurement, at the option of the Board.

Warps: ½d. per ton per day for seven days; ¼d. per ton per day thereafter. In the event of any vessel remaining at any wharf for a period exceeding six weeks, the charge for warps will thereafter be reduced to ½d. per ton register of such vessel for each day or part of a day that she may occupy a berth at the wharf.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—½d. per sheep. Butter, as merchandise, 2s. per ton. Other frozen goods, 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Free.
Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Timber.—5d. and 7d. per 100 ft. Fencing posts and rails, 4s. per 100. Palings, 7d. per 100.
Transhipments: Free.
Stone.—½d. per foot.
Live Cattle and Horses.—2s. 6d. each; yearlings, half-rates. Sheep, 2d. each; pigs, 4d. each.

OTAGO.

Pilotage (compulsory): Inwards and outwards—Sailing-vessels without tug, 6d. per ton; with tug, 4d. per ton: colonial trading and Home trade, 4d. in and 4d. out. Foreign steamers 3d. in and 3d. out, and when calling twice on one voyage only charged once. All vessels holding exemption certificates, one annual pilotage. For every vessel under steam carrying an exempt pilot and employing a Board's pilot the charge shall be 1d. per ton for the Upper Harbour.

Port charges: 2d. per ton per trip, and 6d. per ton on cargo discharged other than coal or timber, but not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton on tonnage of vessel in any one half-year.

Harbourmaster's fees: Vessels less than 120 tons, 10s.; over 120 tons, 1d. per ton.

Berthage: Every steam or sailing vessel occupying a berth at the Board's wharves shall, subject to the following exemption, pay the following berthage rate: One farthing per ton net register per day or part of a day, provided that the minimum amount shall be 1s. per day or part of a day. Any small boat or yacht using or berthing at any of the Board's wharves, jetties, or landing stages, and not holding a license under the by-laws, shall pay the sum of 1s. per day or part of a day, or in lieu thereof the Board will accept a yearly berthage fee of 5s., paid in advance, provided that nothing contained herein shall render any dingey or small boat belonging to licensed vessels, or vessels berthed at the Board's wharves and paying a berthage rate, subject to any berthage charge.

Towage: For every vessel of 100 tons and under, from sea to the stream at Port Chalmers, or *vice versa*, £5; in ballast only, £3 15s.; vessels of 101 tons and upwards, per ton (additional), 5d.; in ballast only, 3¾d. For every vessel of 100 tons and under, from stream to wharf at Port Chalmers, or *vice versa*, £1; in ballast only, 15s.; vessels of 101 tons and upwards, per ton (additional), 1d.; in ballast only, per ton, ¾d. For every vessel of 100 tons and under, from sea to wharf at Port Chalmers, or *vice versa*, £6; in ballast only, £4 10s.; vessels of 101 tons and upwards, per ton (additional), 6d.; in ballast only, per ton, 4½d. For every vessel of 100 tons and under, from Port Chalmers to Dunedin, or *vice versa*, £3; in ballast only, £2 5s.; vessels of 101 tons and upwards, per ton (additional), 3d.; in ballast only, per ton, 2¼d. For every vessel of 100 tons and under, for removals at Dunedin Bay, £1; in ballast only, 15s.; vessels of 101 tons and upwards, per ton (additional), 1d.; in ballast only, per ton, ¾d. For every vessel of 100 tons and under, from sea to Dunedin, or *vice versa*, £7; in ballast only, £5 5s.; vessels of 101 tons and upwards, per ton (additional), 6d.; in ballast only, for each ton, 4½d. For any service rendered to any vessel outside of an arc of three miles from Taiaroa Heads, at the rate per hour of £5. When assistance is given to steam-vessels under steam, one-fourth usual towage, not exceeding £5 for Upper Harbour and £7 for Lower Harbour.

Extracts from by-laws: Minimum charge: On application of the master or agent of any foreign-going steamer visiting the port, the ordinary charges for pilotage and port charges shall be suspended, and a charge of 5s. per ton on cargo as per ship's manifest discharged, and 10s. per ton on cargo loaded, shall be substituted therefor, but there shall be a minimum charge of £50. Any payments made under this by-law shall not be deemed to be an inward and outward pilotage under section (*d*) of By-law No. 79.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. per ton, imports. (Classified.) Exports: Beer 2s. per ton. A rate of 2s. per ton by weight upon all flour, malt, meal, tallow, hides, wool, ores, and quartz. Cattle, 1s. 6d.; calves, 1s.; pigs, 6d.; horses, 2s. 6d.; foals, 1s. 6d. each. All other goods 1s. per ton export.

Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. per ton, imports; 1s. per ton by weight, exports; bran and pollard, exports, 1s. per ton; flour and oatmeal, 2s. A rate of 1s. per ton by weight upon all barley, wheat, oats, rye, beans, whole peas, maize, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, straw, hay, and building-stone.

Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Flax, fungus, rabbits, live-stock, and beef, 1s. per ton measurement, exports; butter, imports, 4s. per ton; butter and cheese, exports, 1s. per ton weight; frozen meat, imports, 5s. per ton, exports 1s. per ton.

Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Wool.—Exports, 2s. per ton, wool, skins, and hides (3 bales to ton); 4s. per ton, imports (3 bales to ton).
Transhipments: 1s. per ton by measurement.
Coal.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 1s. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.
Timber.—Imports, 6d. and 3d. per 100 superficial feet; exports, 1s. per ton 500 superficial feet.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton by measurement. Notice of transhipment must be given within 24 hours after ship's arrival.

Bluff.

Pilotage (compulsory): Steamers, intercolonial or coastwise, inwards and outwards, 2½d. per ton register; ocean-going, 2d. per ton net register inwards and outwards; sailing-vessels, 4½d. inwards and outwards if tug not employed; 2½d. per ton register inwards and outwards if tug employed. Sailing-vessels in ballast, 2½d. per ton register inwards and outwards. Steamers under pilotage exemption, in and out, 5d. per ton register, payable yearly; sailing-vessels, in and out, 9d. per ton register, payable yearly.' On application by master or agent of foreign-going steamer ordinary charges for pilotage, port charges, and berthage may be suspended, and a charge of 5s. per ton for inward cargo and 10s. per ton for outward cargo may be substituted therefor, with a minimum charge of £50.
Port charges: On all vessels, per trip, 2d. per ton register, but no vessel shall be required to pay more than 6d. per ton register in any six months from date of entry.
Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.
Berthage: Steamers, 1d. per ton net register for the first day, and 1d. per ton for second day, and ½d. per ton per day thereafter. Sailing-vessels and hulks of over 50 tons register, 1d. per ton net register per week for the first four weeks, and ½d. per ton per week thereafter.
Towage assistance to steamers using their own motive power: Over 3,000 tons, £5; over 2,000 tons, £4; under 2,000 tons, £3.
Steamers calling more than once on same voyage only charged one inward and outward pilotage.

Wharfage Rates.

General Merchandise.—1s. to 4s. per ton, imports and exports, as specified.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.
Frozen Meat, &c.—1s. 3d. per ton, exports; cheese, 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.
Wool.—1s. per bale, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.
Coal.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton when landed ex hulk; free when not landed on wharf.
Timber.—Imports and exports: New-Zealand-grown timber, 2d per 100 ft. super.; other timber, 6d. per 100 ft. super.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed on wharf.

Lighthouses.

The coast-line and harbours of New Zealand are fairly well provided with lighthouses, and more are being added from time to time. A list of the various lighthouses, with particulars as to the lights at each, is given.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Number of Light.	Name of Lighthouse.	Order of Apparatus.	Fixed, Flashing, or Revolving.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Height, in Feet, above High Water.	Colour of Light.	Distance visible in Nautical Miles.	Colour of Lighthouse.
1	†*Cape Maria van Diemen ...	1st order dioptric ...	Revolving ...	1 minute	330	White	25	White.
	" ...	...	Fixed ...	...	...	Red, to show over Columbia Reef	...	...
2	†*Cape Brett	1st order dioptric ...	Group, 2 fl. ...	30 seconds	510	White	30½	White.
3	Maro Tiri (Chickens) ...	Acetone acetylene gas (unwatched)	Flashing ...	¼ sec. fl., 3½ sec. ecl.	480	"	20	
4	†Moko Hinou	1st order dioptric ...	" ...	10 seconds	385	"	27	
5	*Whangaparapara (Great Barrier)	6th order port light	Fixed ...	...	100	"	8	"
6	†Cuvier Island	1st order dioptric ...	Revolving ..	30 seconds	390	"	27	"
7	†*Tiritiri	2nd " ...	Fixed ...	...	300	White, with red arc over Flat Rock	24	Red.
8	Bean Rock	Unwatched ...	Flashing ...	1 sec. fl., 4 sec. ecl.	50	White, red, green... ...	10	White.
9	Rangitoto Beacon ...	Pintsch's patent gas-light (unwatched)	Occulting ...	5 seconds	68	White, showing 5 sec. flash and 5 sec. obscured	12	Red and white, vertical.
10	Ponui Passage	5th order dioptric ...	Fixed ...	...	50	White and red	10	White.
11	†*East Cape	2nd " ...	Flashing ...	10 seconds	362	White flash	26	"
12	Tuahine Point	Acetone acetylene gas (unwatched)	Occulting ...	fl., 2 sec., ecl. 6 sec.	53	White	13	"
13	Gisborne Leading-lights ...	Dioptric side-lights...	Fixed ...	...	60, 40	White and Red	5	"
14	†Portland Island	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving ...	30 seconds	300	White	24	
	"	...	Fixed ...	...	...	Red, over Bull Rock ...	...	...
15	Napier	4th order dioptric ...	" ...	...	160	White	19	White.
16	Napier Leading-lights ...	...	" ...	...	70, 50	White and red	7	"
17	Castlepoint	2nd order incand'nt	Group fl., 3 fl.	45 seconds	170	White	19½	"
18	†*Cape Palliser	2nd order dioptric ...	Group, 2 fl.	30 seconds	258	White; interval of 3 sec. between flashes	23	"
19	*Pencarrow Hd.	2nd " ..	Fixed	...	322	White	25	"
20	"	Wigham ben. lamp (unwatched)	" ...	...	32	White and red	10	"
21	*Somes Island	2nd order dioptric ...	" ...	...	95	White, red, and green ...	15½	"
22	*Manawatu River	Ordinary lamp ...	" ...	...	44	White	5	Flagstaff white.
23	Wanganui River	6th order port light...	" ...	...	65	"	8	"
24	Patea	5th " ...	" ...	...	130	Red	10	"
25	†*Cape Egmont	2nd order dioptric ...	" ...	...	103	White	16	White.
26	New Plymouth Leading-lights	4th and 5th order port light	" ...	...	100, 45	Red	16, 10	"
27	Waitara	6th order port light...	" ...	...	70	White	8	Flagstaff white.
28	†*Manukau...	3rd order dioptric ...	"	...	385	"	27	Brown.
	"	5th order port light...	" ...	..	70	White and green	10	White.

The lighthouses marked thus (†), under the control of the Marine Department, have been equipped with flags and lamps for day and night signalling by the Morse code, and light-keepers and signalmen at those places are now competent to receive and transmit messages. Those places marked thus (*) are connected with the telegraph system of the Dominion by telephone.

The following-mentioned signal-stations may also be communicated with by the Morse code: Pouto (Kaipara), Manukau Heads, Hokianga Heads, and Picton Harbour.

NOTE.—The distance visible of lights of greater power than 5th order dioptric is calculated in nautical miles as seen from a height of 15 ft. above the sea. In very clear weather the lower-order lights may be seen at a greater distance than is given in this table.

LIGHTHOUSES—*continued.*

Number of Light.	Name of Lighthouse.	Order of Apparatus.	Fixed, Flashing, or Revolving.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Height, in Feet, above High Water.	Colour of Light.	Distance visible in Nautical Miles.	Colour of Lighthouse.
29	†*Kaipara	2nd order dioptric ...	Flashing ...	10 seconds	278	White	23½	Red.
30	*Hokianga	6th order port light...	" ...	...	152	"	8	White.
31	*Nelson	4th " ...	Fixed ...	...	60	White, with red arc ...	13	"
32	*French Pass	6th " ...	" ...	..	12	White and red, with white light on beacon	8	"
33	†*Stephens Island	1st order dioptric ...	Group fl., 2 fl.	30 seconds	600	White	32½	"
34	Jackson Head	Pintsch's patent gas-light (unwatched)	Occulting ...	fl. 3 secs., ecl. 3 sec.	55	"	10	Concrete bcn.
35	Diffenbach Point (Queen Charlotte Sound)	Acetone acetylene gas (unwatched)	Flashing ...	0·3 sec., ecl. 2·7 sec.	39	"	5	White.
36	†The Brothers	2nd order dioptric ...	" ...	10 seconds	258	"	23	"
	"	...	Fixed ...	...	...	Red, over Cook Rock ...	...	...
36a	Karori Rock (building) ...	Acetone acetylene gas (unwatched)	Flashing	½ sec. fl., ecl. 3½ secs.	65	White, with red arcs ...	13½	...
37	Tory Channel Leading-lights	5th order port light	Fixed ...	...	86, 22	White	10	White.
38	*Wairau River	6th " ...	" ...	...	38	"	8	Flagstaff.
39	†*Cape Campbell	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving ...	1 minute	155	"	18½	White.
40	*Godley Head	2nd " ...	Fixed ...	...	450	"	29	"
41	†*Akaroa Head	2nd " ...	Flashing ...	10 seconds	270	"	23	"
42	Timaru	5th order port light...	Fixed ...	...	85	Red and green	10	"
43	Jack's Point	4th order dioptric ...	Occulting ...	10 seconds	94	White	15½	"
44	Oamaru	5th " ...	Flashing ...	14 seconds	120	"	10	Light stone
45	†Moeraki	3rd " ...	Fixed ...	...	170	"	19½	White.
46	†*Taiaroa Head	3rd " ...	" ...	...	196	Red	20½	"
47	Otago Harbour Entrance, N. Mole Light	Wigham bcn. light ...	" ...	...	29	Green	5	"
48	†*Cape Saunders	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving ...	1 minute	210	White	21	"
49	†*Nugget Point	1st " ...	Fixed ...	...	250	"	22½	"
50	†Waipapapa Point	2nd " ...	Flashing ...	10 seconds	70	"	14	"
51	†*Dog Island	1st order catadioptric	Revolving ...	30 "	150	"	18½	White & black bands.
52	†*Centre Island	1st order dioptric ...	Fixed ...	...	265	White, with red arcs ...	23	White.
53	†*Puysegur Point	1st " ...	Flashing ...	10 seconds	180	White	20	"
54	Hokitika...	5th " ...	Fixed ...	...	122	"	10	"
55	Greymouth	6th order port light...	" ...	...	62	"	8	Flagstaff.
56	†*Cape Foulwind	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving ...	30 seconds	238	"	22	White.
57	Westport	Dioptric masthead-lt.	Fixed ...	...	50	"	8	Flagstaff.
58	*Karamea	6th order port light...	" ...	...	50	"	8	"
59	†Ka hurangi Point	2nd order dioptric ...	" ...	...	110	White, with red sector ...	16	White.
60	†*Farewell Spit	2nd " ...	Revolving ...	1 minute	97	White, with red arc over Spit end	16	Upper part white & lower part red.

The lighthouses marked thus (†), under the control of the Marine Department, have been equipped with flags and lamps for day and night signalling by the Morse code, and light-keepers and signalmen at those places are now competent to receive and transmit messages. Those places marked thus (*) are connected with the telegraph system of the Dominion by telephone.

The following-mentioned signal-stations may also be communicated with by the Morse code: Pouto (Kaipara), Manukau Heads, Hokianga Heads, and Picton Harbour.

NOTE.—The distance visible of lights of greater power than 5th order dioptric is calculated in nautical miles as seen from a height of 15 ft. above the sea. In very clear weather the lower-order lights may be seen at a greater distance than is given in this table.

DEPOTS FOR SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

Outlying Islands of New Zealand.

Mariners are informed that depots of provisions and clothing for castaways are established on the following islands:—

Kermadec Islands.—There are two depots, each a small iron shed, fitted with spouting and a tank to catch water, and containing a supply of clothing, biscuits, medicines, tools, &c. One is in 30° 15′ S., 178° 31′ W., at Lava Cascade, about 1½ cables south-eastward of the northern point of Macaulay Island; the other is in 30° 35′ S., 178° 36′ W., on the southern side of Macdonald Cove (crater), on the N.W. side of Curtis Island.

Three Kings.—A provision depot has been established on the largest island. It is situated on the narrow neck at the head of N.W. and S.E. bays, in latitude 34° 9′ 11″ S., longitude 172° 9′ 1″ E., 31 miles N. 52° W. of Cape Maria van Diemen Lighthouse. The house is painted white, and is plainly visible from S.E. bay. A finger-post is erected on the ridge overlooking the two bays, and is visible from the anchorage in each bay. A notice is nailed up inside the house giving instructions where to find water, and also how to attract the attention of the light-keepers at Cape Maria—namely, by making a fire on the hill to the west of the house—and that the light-keepers have been instructed to keep a constant look-out in that direction.

Snares Islands.—A depot is established in 48° 0¾′ S., 166° 35¾′ E., in Boat Harbour, at the eastern end of N.E. Island, 120 miles by sea in a S.W. direction from Bluff Harbour.

Bounty Islands.—The depot is a hut at an elevation of 120 ft., visible from the northward, and situated in 47° 42′ S., 179° 3′ E., southward of the western inlet of the principal island—the north-eastern—of the western group. It is 360 miles S. 72° E. from Port Chalmers.

Antipodes Islands.—The depot is a hut at an elevation of 100 ft., visible from some distance north-eastward, and situated in 49° 40′ S., 178° 50′ E., 300 ft. from the landing-place, on the N.E. side of the large island, and half a mile westward of its east point. It is 460 miles S. 66° E. from Bluff Harbour.

Auckland Islands.—There are three depots on the principal island: one, a square wooden house, in 50° 33¼′ S., 166° 12′ E., and a boat near the depot, on the S. side of Erebus Cove, Port Ross, on the E. side and at the northern end of the island; the second is in 50° 44½′ S., 166° 8′ E., at the head of Norman Inlet (wrongly named "Musgrave Inlet" on charts), and not at the inlet named Norman Inlet, two miles and a half northward; the third, and a boat for shipwrecked people, is in 50° 50½′ S., 166° 1′ E., in the western arm of Camp Cove, Carnley Harbour, at the S. end of the island. A lifeboat has been placed on Enderby Island, the north-eastern of the group; another at the N.W. end of Adams Island,

the southern of the group; one on Rose Island, immediately S.W. of Enderby Island; and one on Disappointment Island. Port Ross is 256 miles by sea in a S.S.W. direction from Bluff Harbour.

Campbell Island.—The depot, indicated by a white staff and a boat, is in 52° 33½′ S., 169° 6½′ E., in Tucker Cove, at the head of S. or Perseverance Harbour, on the east side of the island. Perseverance Harbour is 354 miles by sea southward of Bluff Harbour.

Finger-posts to indicate the positions of the depots are erected on all these islands. The Government steamer visits the Kermadec and Three Kings Islands once a year; and the Snares, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell Islands twice a year.

SECTION XIII.—RAILWAYS.

THE history and progress of railways in New Zealand was specially described in the Year-book of 1894, as was also the line partly built by the New Zealand Midland Railway Company. An account of the line lately belonging to the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company was published in the Year-book for 1895.

In the year 1860 a contract was let for the construction of the first New Zealand railway. Up to the year 1870 there were only 46 miles of railway in operation. In that year the construction of railways came to be part of the public-works policy just then initiated, and the Railways Act of 1870 authorized certain lines to be made and surveys of others. In 1876 the abolition of the provinces placed the earlier-constructed railways in the hands of the General Government. At that time there were 718 miles open for traffic.

In December, 1908, the Government acquired by purchase the railway between Wellington and Longburn, eighty-four miles in length, completed in 1886 by the Wellington–Manawatu Railway Company. The entire railway system, with the exception of a few miles of private lines used for specific purposes, such as the carriage of coal, timber, or stone, is now owned and controlled by the State.

The State railway system of New Zealand comprised at 31st March last 2,854 miles of line open for traffic, divided into nine distinct sections as follows:—

Section.	Length. Miles.	Section.	Length. Miles.
North Island Main line ..	1,092	Westland	144
Whangarei-Kawakawa ..	58	Westport	36
Kaihu	17	Nelson	61
Gisborne–Waikohu	32	Picton	48
South Island Main line ..	1,366		
		Total	2,854

The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in., and all lines have been uniformly constructed to that standard. For main lines the standard rail is 70 lb. per lineral yard; for branch lines 52 lb. and 56 lb. per lineal yard. Sleepers are of Australian hardwood (ironbark or jarrah) or of New Zealand totara or silver-pine.

ROLLING-STOCK.

Since 1901 all carriages and wagons required for use on the State railways have been manufactured in the railway workshops of the Dominion. The locomotives also are now all built in the Dominion, mostly in the railway workshops. The standard passenger locomotive now in use weighs 72 tons, and has a tractive power of 19,000 lb. The standard goods locomotive weighs 94 tons,

and has a tractive power of 29,840 lb. Both types are of the four-cylinder balanced compound type. Standard carriages are 50 ft. in length, fitted with chair seats to accommodate forty-four passengers, and lighted by the Pintsch gas system. All rolling-stock is fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

Information as to rolling-stock in use on the State railways of Australia and New Zealand is given in the following table :—

ROLLING-STOCK, STATE RAILWAYS OF AUSTRALASIA.

State.	Year ended	Loco-motives.	Passenger Vehicles.	Trucks and Vans.
		No.	No.	No.
Queensland	30th June, 1913 ..	588	629	11,819
New South Wales ..	" " ..	998	1,338	19,590
Victoria	" " ..	668	1,391	16,541
South Australia ..	" " ..	369	445	8,288
Western Australia ..	" " ..	386	369	9,078
Tasmania	" " ..	83	173	1,734
Northern Territory ..	" " ..	6	4	142
New Zealand	**31st March, 1914 ..**	**534**	**1,363**	**20,251**

PASSENGERS AND GOODS.

The following statement shows the number of miles of Government railways open in the Dominion, the number of train-miles travelled and of passengers carried, and the tonnage of goods traffic, for the past twenty years :—

Year ended 31st March.	Length open (Miles).	Train-mileage.	Passengers.	Season Tickets issued.	Goods and Live-stock.*
					Tons.
1895	1,993	3,221,620	3,905,578	28,623	2,123,343
1896	2,014	3,307,226	4,162,426	36,233	2,175,943
1897	2,018	3,409,218	4,439,387	43,069	2,461,127
1898	2,055	3,666,483	4,672,264	48,660	2,628,746
1899	2,090	3,968,708	4,955,553	55,027	2,744,441
1900	2,104	4,187,893	5,468,284	63,335	3,251,716
1901	2,212	4,620,971	6,243,593	82,921	3,461,331
1902	2,235	5,066,360	7,356,136	100,778	3,667,039
1903	2,291	5,443,333	7,575,390	118,431	3,918,261
1904	2,328	5,685,399	8,306,383	129,919	4,259,217
1905	2,374	6,107,079	8,514,112	140,453	4,185,468
1906	2,407	6,413,573	8,826,382	147,989	4,415,166
1907	2,458	6,755,454	9,600,786	165,504	4,824,563
1908	2,474	7,051,274	9,756,716	185,174	5,070,176
1909	2,674	7,458,286	10,457,144	192,547	5,135,408
1910	2,717	7,889,166	11,141,142	199,371	5,490,018
1911	2,753	8,141,075	11,200,613	222,104	5,863,674
1912	2,798	8,371,687	11,891,134	236,957	5,887,908
1913	2,851	9,016,224	13,123,879	265,259	6,246,128
1914	2,854	9,319,268	13,355,893	287,037	6,019,633

*The equivalent tonnage for live-stock has been given

The traffic in local products for the past twenty years was,—

Year ended 31st March.	Wool.	Timber.	Grain.	Minerals.	Horses and Cattle.	Sheep and Pigs.
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Number.	Number.
1895	103,328	198,578	388,556	857,917	52,075	1,563,213
1896	99,363	213,132	374,699	878,659	50,766	1,893,058
1897	98,958	257,825	423,888	1,032,252	47,256	2,016,437
1898	103,055	313,073	427,448	1,048,868	54,871	2,399,379
1899	97,396	310,266	420,071	1,147,353	66,226	2,552,745
1900	104,621	334,677	764,033	1,218,698	76,537	2,559,836
1901	96,519	380,803	772,571	1,366,241	84,289	2,463,250
1902	101,878	427,153	813,345	1,443,792	95,384	2,780,019
1903	116,309	436,008	718,376	1,604,426	115,198	3,883,177
1904	101,316	509,712	820,453	1,744,323	122,064	3,826,646
1905	107,625	493,327	732,480	1,806,360	126,575	3,490,752
1906	116,086	534,533	772,258	1,938,548	136,319	3,441,387
1907	128,161	567,835	770,706	2,135,446	150,801	4,776,223
1908	120,593	616,892	739,568	2,319,913	169,174	4,719,087
1909	137,916	582,860	793,793	2,342,048	179,008	5,329,115
1910	151,051	523,845	1,044,468	2,486,121	196,983	5,253,692
1911	143,247	627,107	1,013,298	2,655,250	230,985	6,071,670
1912	141,607	718,414	949,556	2,676,783	228.056	5,601,711
1913	147,735	695,060	1,181,899	2,760,983	243,566	5,524,935
1914	155,709	676,858	1,050,395	2,551,614	276,069	7,006,268

Cost of Construction.

The total cost of construction of open lines up to 31st March, 1914, was £32,355,087. The amount spent on lines in course of construction and not handed over to the Working Railways Department for traffic purposes was £2,625,489, making the total capital invested in State railways £34,980,576. The figures for each of the past five years are given.

Capital invested in State Railways, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lines open for traffic	28,513,476	29,606,546	30,506,089	31,611,220	32,355,087
Lines under construction	1,807,715	1,903,414	2,183,090	2,220,563	2,625,489
Totals ..	30,321,191	31,509,960	32,689,179	33,831,783	34,980,576

Revenue.

The railways of New Zealand have been looked upon more as adjuncts to the settlement of the country and the development of its natural resources than as an investment from which large profits should directly accrue. For many years a profit of 3 per cent. was regarded as sufficient, and any excess over this rate was followed by reductions in passenger-charges or in freights. Consequent on the extension of settlement and the soundness of the Dominion's industries, a higher rate than 3 per cent. has been aimed at in recent years. The rate looked for in 1909-10 was 3

per cent., in 1910–11 4 per cent., followed in 1911–12 by a return to 3¾ per cent. These rates were obtained, as will be seen from the table following. The rate for 1913–14, however, fell below expectations, a result entirely due to the extended strike which obtained during nearly three months of the year and to the outbreak of smallpox in the North Island.

The gross revenue from lines open for traffic during the financial year ended 31st March last was £4,043,328, an increase of £72,623 on the amount realized for the previous year. The net revenue amounted to £1,163,005, equivalent to a return of 3·61 per cent. on the capital invested in lines open for traffic.

Information as to the revenue of the railways during each of the past 20 years is given in the following table :—

RAILWAY REVENUE, 1894–95 TO 1913–14.

Year ended 31st March.	Gross Revenue from				Total Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Percentages of Net Revenue to Capital Cost.
	Passenger-fares.	Parcels, Luggage, and Mails.	Goods and Live-stock.	Rents and Miscellaneous			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1895	385,149	43,270	683,726	38,706	1,150,851	418,691	2 14 6
1896	389,234	54,736	698,115	40,956	1,183,041	431,673	2 16 0
1897	410,160	58,084	774,163	43,751	1,286,158	497,104	3 3 10
1898	433,430	60,872	837,589	44,117	1,376,008	518,817	3 4 10
1899	475,553	66,418	882,077	45,617	1,469,665	539,928	3 5 10
1900	515,020	68,488	985,723	54,660	1,623,891	571,533	3 8 5
1901	544,976	72,712	1,051,694	57,854	1,727,236	599,389	3 9 8
1902	621,019	79,561	1,110,575	63,431	1,874,586	622,349	3 8 6
1903	625,698	87,273	1,189,101	71,966	1,974,038	630,623	3 6 1
1904	704,660	110,151	1,293,169	72,661	2,180,641	741,917	3 11 8
1905	738,158	115,051	1,277,976	78,046	2,209,231	716,331	3 6 0
1906	786,873	142,642	1,346,038	74,151	2,349,704	728,465	3 4 9
1907	892,053	151,913	1,498,686	81,948	2,624,600	812,118	3 9 1
1908	912,978	176,876	1,582,328	89,756	2,761,938	812,179	3 6 8
1909	1,011,658	187,040	1,630,704	100,124	2,929,526	814,711	3 2 7
1910	1,171,040	192,585	1,772,547	113,618	3,249,790	1,080,316	3 16 0
1911	1,223,412	193,789	1,961,078	115,903	3,494,182	1,190,910	4 1 3
1912	1,319,114	203,334	2,032,785	121,276	3,676,509	1,210,613	3 19 7
1913	1,461,873	215,209	2,157,686	136,234	3,971,002	1,265,393	4 0 9
1914	1,450,480	236,761	2,209,398	146,689	4,043,328	1,163,005	3 12 3

For 1895–96 and subsequent years, the railways have been credited with the value of services performed for other Government Departments, and debited with the value of work done for the Railway Department by other Departments.

The revenue from passenger-fares during the year 1913–14 represented an expenditure on railway travel of £1 5s. 9d. per head of mean population, including Maoris. The total revenue was equal to £3 11s. 10d. per capita.

A table is added showing information as to railway revenue in each of the Australian States for the year ended 30th June, 1913. Figures for New Zealand for the year 1913–14 are also given.

REVENUE OF STATE RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1912–13.

State.	Average Miles of Line worked.	Train-miles run (,000 omitted).	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
				Amount.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Capital.
			£	£	s. d.	
Queensland ..	4,350	11,464	3,321,672	1,170,681	2 1	3·63
New South Wales	3,872	19,184	6,748,985	2,104,104	2 3	3·76
Victoria. ..	3,639	14,235	5,205,442	1,616,249	2 3	3·40
South Australia ..	2,012	6,625	2,298,305	826,604	2 6	5·12
Western Australia	2,783	5,623	2,037,853	531,253	1 11	3·56
Tasmania ..	508	1,007	327,113	109,756	2 2	2·49
Northern Territory	145	31	15,933	−733*	−0 5*	−0·06*
New Zealand† ..	**2,854**	**9,319**	**4,043,328**	**1,163,005**	**2 6**	**3·61**

* Loss. † Year ended 31st March, 1914.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure on State Railways open for traffic during the year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to £2,880,323, or 71·24 per cent. of the gross revenue. The figures for each of the past twenty years are as follows :—

Year ended 31st March.	Expenditure.		Year ended 31st March.	Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.		Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.
1895	732,160	63·62	1905	1,492,900	67·58
1896	751,368	63·51	1906	1,621,239	69·00
1897	789,054	61·35	1907	1,812,482	69·06
1898	857,191	62·30	1908	1,949,759	70·59
1899	929,737	63·26	1909	2,114,815	72·19
1900	1,052,358	64·80	1910	2,169,474	66·76
1901	1,127,847	65·30	1911	2,303,272	65·92
1902	1,252,237	66·80	1912	2,465,896	67·07
1903	1,343,415	68·05	1913	2,705,609	68 13
1904	1,438,724	65·98	1914	2,880,323	71·24

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The number of men employed in operating the State railways at 31st March last was 14,176. The staff is divided into two divisions—namely, first or clerical division and second or out-of-door division, and is further classed in four branches, as shown in the following table, which gives the number of employees in March of each of the past ten years :—

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, 1904–5 TO 1913–14.

As at 31st March.	General.	Traffic.	Maintenance.	Locomotive.	Totals.
1905	231	2,912	3,167	3,051	9,361
1906	240	3,076	3,238	3,241	9,795
1907	285	3,350	3,692	3,531	10,858
1908	307	3,725	4,192	4,114	12,338
1909	460	3,899	4,544	3,602	12,505
1910	648	3,758	3,847	3,971	12,224
1911	671	3,848	4,228	4,134	12,881
1912	673	4,064	4,308	4,478	13,523
1913	718	4,469	4,240	4,786	14,213
1914	600	4,676	3,952	4,948	14,176

Railway employees are under a system of classification, first introduced in 1896, and revised at various times since then. In 1896 the minimum rate of pay for adult employees was 6s. per diem. The minimum has been raised from time to time, until at present no married man receives less than 9s. per diem.

Appeal Boards (one in each Island) have been constituted to hear and redress grievances of men dissatisfied with decisions respecting the withholding of annual increments, promotion, loss of status, or breaches of discipline involving fines in excess of £2. Each Board consists of a Magistrate and two members of the railway service elected by the members thereof. The Minister of Railways has the power of veto in respect of any decision of the Board.

A superannuation fund in connection with the railway service was established in 1903. Full information concerning this is given in the section dealing with Pensions and Superannuation Funds.

Railway Accidents.

The history of railways in New Zealand has been one of comparative freedom from accidents of a serious nature. The most serious was the Rakaia accident of 1899, wherein four persons were killed and several injured. The Whangamarino accident of 27th May, 1914, resulted in three persons being killed and others injured. A table is given dealing with railway accidents during each of the past ten years:—

Railway Accidents, 1904–5 to 1913–14.

Year ended 31st March.	To Passengers.	To Employees.	To others.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Totals.
1905 ..	19	441	33	41	10	442	493
1906 ..	25	475	29	20	10	499	529
1907 ..	26	542	22	27	8	555	590
1908 ..	20	622	27	28	12	629	669
1909 ..	24	673	25	29	5	688	722
1910 ..	14	708	19	25	11	705	741
1911 ..	28	722	36	35	3	748	786
1912 ..	18	806	22	23	6	817	846
1913 ..	8	868	39	22	5	888	915
1914 ..	18	1,008	25	27	4	1,020	1,051

Of the persons meeting with fatal accidents in 1913–14 1 was a passenger, 12 were employees, and 14 neither passengers nor employees. Of the non-fatal accidents 44 were classified as train accidents, 267 as accidents on line (other than train-running), 129 as shunting accidents, 323 as accidents on wharves and in sheds, and 261 as accidents in railway workshops.

SECTION XIV.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC.

Introductory.

The Post and Telegraph Department is really a "Service" rather than a "Department." By reason of its ramifications, it has probably greater potentialities for usefulness to the public than any other organization, and in New Zealand very full use is made of it.

Around the money-order and savings-bank accounts as a nucleus there has been built up a system of accounting which receives from all the departments of the Post and Telegraph Service various revenues which are due to the Treasury, and, in addition to this, includes a vast amount of work for other departments of the State.

In connection with the Post Office Savings-bank, information concerning which is given in the portion of this book dealing with banking, the Department receives interest-bearing deposits from the public and invests the money received in liquid securities, not dealing in any way with land or actively participating in commercial ventures. In its money-order and postal-note business it issues drafts on places both within and beyond New Zealand, and pays drafts drawn on New Zealand, either by its own agencies or by the agencies of foreign countries with which it has relations.

It receives amounts for credit of almost every Department in the Government service, and clears them from its central office in Wellington. In fact, it performs for the general public and the Government various duties which, in quite another sphere of activity, are usually performed by a commercial bank. On account of the smallness of the majority of its transactions, the business, which bulks very large even from the £ s. d. point of view, is very much larger from the standpoint of the number of transactions involved, which run into millions in each of the main divisions of the business.

A very large business is done both for the Public Trust Office and the State Advances Office in connection with the receipt and payment of moneys throughout the Dominion, amounting in the case of the former office to about £1,000,000, and in that of the latter to about £2,000,000, on each side of the account. Payments of all kinds, including advances on mortgages, are made upon vouchers prepared and certified in the Head Offices of these Departments and transmitted to the Accountant's Office, General Post Office, for payment. On the other hand, lodgments are received at any money-order office in the Dominion of any moneys whatever that may be due to the Public Trustee or to the State Advances Office. A very large number of vouchers are paid on behalf of the Treasury. Last year these amounted in value to over £1,800,000.

This system has now been extended by making provision for the prompt payment through the Post Office of all claims against the General Government of sums of £5 and under, without pre-audit, and without reference to the central authority. This will no doubt be very much appreciated by small creditors, who should be able to receive payment immediately after completion of the service.

In addition to the items mentioned where the Post Office acts as the agent or intermediary, there is a very considerable number of others, including such diverse matters as the collection of fees under the Arms Act, sale of fishing and game licenses, collection of Customs duty on parcels received from abroad, collection of goldfields revenue, collection of premiums for the Government Insurance Department, the payment of old-age, widows' and military pensions, Imperial pensions, and Civil Servants' superannuation allowances, the collection of Machinery fees, of amounts for the National Provident Fund, of fees in connection with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, of valuation revenue, of land and income tax, and of beer duty. All these entail special knowledge on the part of the officers dealing with them, and special classes of accounts. This is particularly the case in connection with the payment of both Imperial and old-age pensions, where the rules governing the payments are very elaborate and intricate. There is probably no country in the world where the machinery of the Post Office is put to a greater or more varied use. Its system and methods are so flexible that there are practically no limits to the extension of its functions.

Apart from the advantages which are enjoyed by the public under the Post Office system of the collection and disbursement of public moneys, there is a very distinct benefit to the State, as the work is performed at a fractional part of the cost which would be incurred under other conditions.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts and payments of the Post and Telegraph Department for the financial year 1913–14 are shown in the following table:—

Item.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stamps for postage ..	639,903 10 2	..	639,903 10 2
Money-order and postal-note commission	27,740 8 2½	..	27,740 8 2½
Money-order commission received from foreign offices	819 8 0	..	819 8 0
Private box and bag fees ..	14,292 4 0	..	14,292 4 0
Paid telegrams	..	334,220 12 11½	334,220 12 11½
Telephone exchanges ..	..	232,190 13 8	232,190 13 8
Miscellaneous receipts ..	12,379 19 10½	8,374 16 8½	20,754 16 7
Totals	695,135 10 3	574,786 3 4	1,269,921 13 7

Item.	Postal.			Telegraph.			Total.		
Payments.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries (classified officers) ..	270,420	9	2	377,905	15	6	648,326	4	8
Salaries (country Postmasters and telephonists, and contributions to Railway Department)	20,027	0	0	31,055	0	0	51,082	0	0
Conveyance of mails by sea ..	82,610	11	6	..			82,610	11	6
Conveyance of inland mails ..	84,377	17	2	..			84,377	17	2
Conveyance of mails by railway	77,047	11	11	..			77,047	11	11
Money-order commission credited to foreign offices	2,431	6	5	..			2,431	6	5
Maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	..			86,097	19	5	86,097	19	5
Miscellaneous	73,291	1	11	68,050	1	10	141,341	3	9
	610,205	18	1	563,108	16	9	1,173,314	14	10
Balance of receipts over payments	84,929	12	2	11,677	6	7	96,606	18	9
Totals	695,135	10	3	574,786	3	4	1,269,921	13	7

POSTAL.

There were 2,383 post-offices in New Zealand at the end of 1913, an increase of 33 during the year.

The table following gives information covering the past five years as to number of post-offices and numbers of articles posted and delivered. Letters and letter-cards show a steady increase, while the number of parcels handled in 1913 was almost double that for 1909.

POSTAL BUSINESS, 1909–13.

Year.	Post-offices open at End of Year.	Articles posted and delivered.				
		Letters and Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books and Pattern-packets.	Parcels.	Newspapers.
1909 ..	2,194	186,926,337	14,188,642	50,047,928	2,161,634	42,561,641
1910 ..	2,257	196,768,968	13,681,668	55,008,362	2,471,964	42,305,554
1911 ..	2,312	205,450,627	12,255,477	58,828,436	3,327,379	43,801,719
1912 ..	2,350	214,184,119	11,252,527	61,364,917	3,359,397	43,460,016
1913 ..	2,383	223,961,200	10,462,894	56,127,684	4,275,884	43,572,759

The average number of letters, &c., posted in the Dominion per head of the mean population in each of the past ten years is as shown in the next table. The figures for 1913 are slightly lower than those for 1912.

ARTICLES POSTED PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION, 1904–13.

Year.	Letters and Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books and Parcels.	Newspapers.	Totals.
1904 ..	73·40	2·43	21·62	18·23	115·68
1905 ..	76·09	3·38	24·90	19·87	124·24
1906 ..	82·13	5·71	23·97	19·04	130·85
1907 ..	86·46	6·63	23·82	19·56	136·47
1908 ..	91·37	6·58	26·46	20·14	144·55
1909 ..	95·98	6·32	26·29	20·48	149·07
1910 ..	97·14	5·83	30·04	18·51	151·52
1911 ..	97·85	5·95	31·28	18·66	153·14
1912 ..	102·06	5·00	31·52	18·89	157·47
1913 ..	101·91	4·36	28·14	17·81	152·22

During recent years the Post Office has made very substantial extensions in the establishment of rural mail deliveries. Many of these are performed by officers mounted on motor-cycles. By means of such deliveries it has been possible to give settlers living in the back country an efficient service.

Parcels-post.

The facilities afforded for the transmission of parcels through the Post Office to places within and without the Dominion have proved of much convenience to the public. The regulations admit of parcels up to 11 lb. in weight being sent to almost all the important countries of the world.

The following table shows the number of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, the Australian States, &c., in 1912 and 1913:—

Country.	Number of Parcels.			
	Received.		Despatched.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom and foreign countries via London	101,630	111,686	13,719	15,256
Queensland	830	776	865	992
New South Wales	14,625	15,792	5,561	6,149
Victoria	8,703	9,382	3,231	3,464
South Australia	496	531	488	587
Western Australia	455	333	496	470
Tasmania	527	501	788	816
Fiji	101	170	682	780
Samoa	25	18	187	244
Tonga	11	18	266	305
Canada	839	1,066	463	720
United States of America ..	9,506	11,524	1,196	1,803
Uruguay	..	..	120	142
Cape of Good Hope	421	529	66	55
Natal	..	..	314	322
India	1,370	1,491	318	325
Ceylon	643	512	55	57
Straits Settlements	131	149	40	67
Hong Kong	391	453	112	147
Totals	140,704	154,931	28,967	32,701

The declared value of the parcels received from places outside the Dominion during 1913 was £475,143, on which the Customs duty amounted to £80,546 19s. 3d.

The number and weight of parcels *dealt with from 1904 to 1913 are given below:—

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Parcels, No. ..	357,504	392,017	448,171	801,937	970,153
Weight, lb.	1,279,707	1,386,723	1,638,231	2,863,909	3,367,116

* "Dealt with" means the total posted plus the foreign received.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Parcels, No. ..	1,148,471	1,306,932	1,741,736	1,764,534	2,231,733
Weight, lb.	3,903,227	4,533,770	6,037,050	5,998,602	7,783,252

Special house-to-house deliveries of parcels are in force in many of the principal towns.

Newspapers.

There are (January, 1914) 233 publications on the register of newspapers for New Zealand. Of these, 63 are published daily, 36 three times a week, 25 twice a week, 64 once a week, 4 fortnightly, 1 three-weekly, 1 four-weekly, and 39 monthly.

Money-orders and Postal Notes.

The number of offices open for the transaction of money-order business at the end of 1913 was 764.

During 1913, 690,745 money-orders, for a total sum of £3,357,774 1s. 4d., were issued at the various post-offices. The money-orders from places beyond New Zealand and payable in the Dominion numbered 44,143, for the amount of £180,570 11s. 3d.

The number of offices open for the sale of postal notes at the end of 1913 was 939: 2,163,581 postal notes were sold, value £697,627 12s. 5½d.

The notes paid numbered 2,148,877, value £684,315 4s.

Mail-services.

The estimated cost on account of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Mail-service for the year 1913–14 is as shown below:—

	£
Payment to P. and O. and Orient lines	10,784
Transit charges across Australia and Europe	7,178
Mail-services to Australia (including £4,000 for New Zealand–Australian mails)	15,289
	£33,251

The average number of days in 1913 within which the mails from London were delivered at each of the undermentioned ports in New Zealand was,—

London to—	P. and O. Line.	Orient Line.	Via Vancouver.	Via San Francisco.
Auckland	37	37	33	36
Wellington	38	38	34	35
Christchurch	39	38	35	36
Dunedin	39	39	35	37

Electric Telegraph.

The first Government telegraph-lines in New Zealand were constructed by the provincial authorities.

The Canterbury Provincial Government opened a line between Christchurch and Lyttelton in the beginning of the year 1863. On

the 12th February, 1864, the Southland Provincial Government opened a line between Invercargill and the Bluff. The General Government subsequently acquired both the above-named lines, and further established communication by wire between Dunedin and Invercargill, also Dunedin and Christchurch, on the 25th May, 1865.

Messrs. Driver and McLean, merchants, of Dunedin, erected a private line between Dunedin and Port Chalmers, which was opened to the public in 1861, and acquired by the General Government some time after the opening of through communication between Lyttelton, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Bluff, referred to above.

There were 13,044 miles of telegraph-line open at the end of March, 1914, carrying 44,642 miles of wire. There were 10,694,032 telegrams transmitted during the year; of these, the private and Press messages numbered 10,594,556, which, together with telephone exchange and other telegraph receipts, yielded a revenue of £574,786 3s. 4d.

Telephones.

There were 61 central telephone exchanges and 177 sub-exchanges on the 31st March, 1914. The number of connections including extensions increased from 42,933 in March, 1913, to 49,415 in March, 1914. The subscriptions to these exchanges during the financial year amounted to £232,190 13s. 8d.

The capital expended on the equipment, &c., of the several telephone exchanges up to the 31st March, 1914, was £1,241,628 11s. 2d.

At the 31st March, 1882, there were 116 direct connections to exchanges, the gross revenue from which was £613 5s. 2d.; in 1892 the connections numbered 3,083, with a gross revenue of £18,571 7s. 8d; in 1902 the connections were 9,260, gross revenue £62,151 8s. 11d.; in 1912 the connections were 31,475, gross revenue £179,123 18s. 8d.; while at March 31st, 1914, the connections had reached 41,982, with a gross revenue of £232,190 13s. 8d.

The foregoing, which refers more particularly to telephone-exchange connections, indicates the extent to which public telephonic demands have increased, especially during the last twelve years.

The telephone, moreover, has been largely availed of in extending rapid communication to outlying places which could not economically have been served by telegraph.

With the growth of the system there arose a demand for telephone facilities between centres of population; and that class of business in this Dominion, as in other countries, has necessitated the provision of a large number of circuits at considerable expenditure to meet requirements. For the year ended 31st March, 1900, the number of bureau communications (*i.e.*, public conversations by telephone paid for by fees) was 197,292, of a value of £5,482 17s. 7d. These had reached 1,423,093 in number, of a value of £32,112 5s. 9d., for the year ended 31st March, 1909; and at the 31st March, 1914, the number had risen to 3,538,377 for the year then ended, and

were of a value of £91,409 1s. 8d. This class of business, it will be seen, nearly trebled itself in value in the short period of five years.

The number of telephone exchanges in the Dominion in 1900, including central and sub-exchanges, was 40. In 1907 the number was 105, and last year 238.

The total miles of wire connected with exchanges in the Dominion in 1900 were 6,343, in 1907, 15,076, and in 1914, 79,154.

Originally the system was worked by single aerial wires, but these were replaced some years ago at the more important exchanges by aerial and subterranean lead-covered cables. The system of subterranean cables and metallic telephone circuits is being largely extended.

The telephone-exchange system in use is generally of the magneto type, branching multiple switchboards being installed in the principal exchanges. In some cases the common-battery system is in operation. Automatic telephones have been introduced recently, and a contract has been let for the installation of automatic exchanges at two of the principal cities, and at four less important places.

The "party" line system of telephone-exchange service was extended and improved three years ago, and the tariff was materially reduced. By this system several persons may share a common line. This has, on account of the considerable reduction in rental charges, been largely availed of, particularly by those whose premises are situated at a distance from the exchange.

The first coin-in-slot telephones erected in the Dominion were installed at Wellington on 17th August, 1910. There are now 93 such instruments in use in the Dominion, 57 of these having been installed during the past year.

Legal provision was made in 1912, by which County Councils may borrow for the purpose of extending telephone lines in rural districts, and power has been given to levy taxation to cover interest and the redemption of such loans.

RADIO-TELEGRAPH.

The first installation was placed in the tower of the General Post Office, at Wellington, in June, 1910, and experiments were carried out with different wireless systems. Later on a "Telefunken" 2½ k.w. set was installed, and a wireless telegraph office opened for commercial work on the 26th July, 1911. At that time there were not more than half a dozen boats fitted with wireless apparatus trading to the Dominion; now there are twenty-two New Zealand registered ships carrying wireless apparatus, as well as a large number of boats registered in other countries and trading to New Zealand ports.

On the 14th October, 1912, the G.P.O. Station was replaced by one of 2½ k.w. upon Mt. Wakefield, immediately behind the City of Wellington. The station is situated about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Primary power is supplied from an extension of the city

electric-light mains. Telephone and telegraph wires have been extended to the station so that every facility may exist for the prompt despatch of messages. The two masts are of Oregon pine, 150 ft. high, about 300 ft. apart. The aerial is of the flat-top type, and is composed of four phosphor-bronze wires 4 ft. apart, from the middle of which four wires extend downward to the building. The earth connection consists of 300 copper wires radiating each about 300 ft. from the building which is situated about midway between the masts. The surface of the ground is irregular and of rocky formation. The results obtained have exceeded expectations. At Mt. Wakefield Station, known as "Radio-Wellington," a continuous service is maintained.

On the 24th October, 1912, a 2½ k.w. station was established on the roof of the post-office at Auckland. The masts of this station are of tubular steel, and have been erected on the two domes of the building. The height of the masts above the instrument room is about 75 ft. The spread of the aerial is 130 ft. There are six wires about 3 ft. 3 in. apart. The "earth" is attached to the metal framework of the building. Excellent results have also been got from this station, which is open only between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., being now required only for daylight work.

The installation of a wireless set of 2½ k.w power on the Government cable steamer "Tutanekai" was completed on the 20th June, 1912. The equipment has been found to be of much service in aiding in the work of the repair of submarine cables, as it has been possible to exchange communications of an important nature between ship and shore which otherwise could not have been effected.

A wireless station was opened at Chatham Islands on the 18th September, 1913, connecting this group of islands with the mainland of New Zealand, and extending the range of communication eastward. Position: 47° 57′ S., 176° 31′ W. Hours: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., and 7 p.m. to midnight. The apparatus is Telefunken, 2½ k.w. primary power, with storage battery. The prime mover is an oil-engine. The aerial is of the T type, suspended at a height of 150 ft. from two tubular steel structures 300 ft. apart. An earthed counterpoise completes the aerial equipment.

The normal range of the above-mentioned 2½ k.w. stations is 300 miles by day and 600 miles by night.

The high-power stations at Awanui and Awarua have been completed, and were opened for public business on the 18th December, 1913. These stations are of 30 k.w. primary power; and were undertaken primarily for defence purposes. They are required to communicate with Sydney during the day as well as at night. The aerials are suspended from towers 394 ft. in height, and the wires are spread from the summit and base of the towers over an area of about ninety acres. Position of Awanui: 34° 54′ S., 173° 18′ E.; position of Awarua: 46° 30′ S., 168° 23′ E. Both stations observe

the same hours—viz., 6.30 p.m. to midnight, but a continuous listening service is kept for distress-signals.

Statement of radio-telegraphic business for the year 1913 :—

1913.	Number of Messages.	Words.	Total Value. £ s. d.
Forwarded ..	1,405	16,818	564 15 3
Received ..	2,776	27,867	1,048 7 2
Totals ..	4,181	44,685	1,613 2 5

The above table does not include free messages.

The wireless branch of the service has filled a long-felt want by keeping the mainland in touch with vessels at sea, receiving and forwarding weather reports, and advising delays to and probable time of arrival of steamers.

Radio-telegrams from ships at sea announcing their time of arrival are accepted without charge. The information is supplied to the Press and to the shipping companies, and is announced to the public by being posted on the shipping board. It is also useful to the Department in facilitating arrangements for the receipt and despatch of mails. Weather reports to the Meteorological Office from warships and from vessels trading around the Dominion are also transmitted free of charge.

The New Zealand coast stations are all reliably connected with the land-line systems. Complete arrangements exist for the prompt transmission of wireless telegrams over them, and for ensuring that distress signals shall be immediately communicated to the proper authorities.

PACIFIC CABLE.

The cable, opened for traffic between New Zealand and Australia and Fiji on the 9th April, 1902, was completed to Bamfield, Vancouver Island, on the 31st October following, and opened for international business on the 8th December, 1902.

The route is from Auckland to Vancouver, *via* Norfolk Island, Fiji, and Fanning Island. The Australian connection is at Norfolk Island. The deep-sea portion of the Vancouver–Fanning Island cable is stated to be the longest in the world. Following the opening of the cable a much faster service with America and Europe has resulted.

Direct communication between Auckland and Sydney was established on the 31st December, 1912, thus giving the Pacific Cable Board an alternative route to Australia.

SECTION XV.—LAND TENURE, SETTLEMENT, ETC.

SUBSECTION A.—CROWN LANDS.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Crown lands of New Zealand are administered under the Land Act, 1908, the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, and the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913, together with the regulations made thereunder.

The distinguishing features of the present system involve the principle of a tenant right to recurrent terms of lease by the occupier, and in most cases the right to acquire the freehold. Between 1892 and 1907 a very large proportion of the Crown lands were disposed of on lease for 999 years. The rentals were based on the assessed value of the land at the time of disposal, without increase or recurring valuations, and this system, like freehold, necessarily carried with it the power of sale, sublease, mortgage, or disposition by will. At the same time the improvements made in the soil by cultivation, &c., were secured to the tenant should he from any cause be obliged to forfeit or surrender his lease. This tenure was abolished by the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1907, which substituted a lease for sixty-six years (in the case of *ordinary* Crown lands) and thirty-three years (in the case of *settlement* lands), with a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms. The Acts of 1892, 1893, 1895, and 1907 are now consolidated in the Land Act, 1908.

The values placed on the Crown lands are, as a rule, low, for the State does not so much seek to raise a revenue directly therefrom as to encourage the occupation of the lands by the people; this occupation secures an indirect increased revenue, besides the other advantages resulting from a numerous rural population.

Again, underlying the whole of the New Zealand land system is a further application of the principle of "the land for the people"—viz., the restriction in area which any person may hold. This subject has been forced upon the attention of the Legislature by defects in former systems, under which one individual with means at his command could appropriate large areas, to the exclusion of his less wealthy fellow-settler. Under existing conditions, where the price at which land is offered is definitely fixed, and where choice of selection is by ballot, every would-be settler has the same chance, and may hold under the Crown an equal area of land, except that by the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, preference is given to landless, married, or previously unsuccessful applicants. The quantity that a selector may hold is so fixed as to encourage the class of moderate farmers, for up to the statutory limit the amount he may select is left almost entirely to himself. The Act defines the amount of land any one may hold at 666⅔ acres of first-

class land, 2,000 acres of second-class land, or 5,000 acres of third-class land. These limits apply to lands which are thrown open for optional selection, but in some cases, where the quality of the land is very good and the selectors many, the limit may by regulation be made smaller.

Part XIII of the Land Act, 1908, deals with the limitation of area to be held by private persons, and tends to prevent the aggregation of estates of lands which may hereafter be acquired from the Crown. It distinctly limits such holdings to 5,000 acres, and gives power to inflict penalties for any evasion of the Act.

In addition to the many advantages offered by the *renewable-lease* tenure, the Land Act provides others, to meet the wants of different classes. The general rule is that ordinary Crown land thrown open for *optional selection* is offered to the public under three different tenures, the choice of which is left to the would-be settler.

The three tenures are:—

(1.) Cash, in which one-fifth of the purchase-money is paid down at once, and the remainder within thirty days. The final title is not given until certain improvements have been made on the land.

(2.) Lease with a purchasing clause, at a 5-per-cent. rental on the value of the land; the lease being for twenty-five years, with the right to purchase at the original upset price at any time after the first six years and within twenty-five years, or to convert into a renewable lease.

(3.) Renewable lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value, the lease being for sixty-six years with perpetual right of renewal, but no right of purchase.

"Settlement" lands are opened only on renewable lease, the term being for thirty-three years instead of sixty-six years, and the rental 4½ per cent. on capital value. The lessee has the right to acquire the freehold.

The Land Act, 1892, now embodied in the Land Act, 1908, provided for a special class of settlement called *small-farm associations*, which found favour with the public to a very considerable extent during the first three years after the Act came into force, but is now superseded to a large extent by the improved-farm-settlement system. The small-farm-association system provides that, where not less than twelve individuals have associated themselves together for mutual help, such an association can, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, select a block of land for subdivision and settlement, but not more than 250,000 acres may be set aside in any one year. The extreme limit that one person may hold is fixed at 500 acres. Settlements of this class were formerly held on lease in perpetuity, in a similar way to lands under the same tenure when thrown open for optional selection, but this is now superseded by the renewable-lease tenure.

The conditions of residence and improvement are the same. The system offers many advantages to the settler, so long as the blocks of land are judiciously chosen, having regard to quality of land, access, markets, and the probability of employment being obtained in the neighbourhood. In the eagerness to obtain lands on such easy terms these points have, in the past, not received sufficient attention by some of the associations, and in consequence they are not all successful. At present only a very small proportion of the remaining Crown lands is suitable for selection in this manner.

The *village-settlement* system of New Zealand provides for the setting apart and offering for optional selection of allotments of one acre in area or under, and for the opening under the renewable-lease tenure (formerly lease in perpetuity) of small farms between 1 and 100 acres in area. These settlements were designed to enable labourers to obtain homes for themselves and their families in the immediate vicinity of their work, and gave bushmen, workers on the roads and railways, &c., an excellent chance of securing a holding upon which they could live, and which they could improve in their spare time. There has not been any great extension of this system in recent years.

The *improved-farm-settlement* system was first begun in order to find work for the unemployed. Considerable areas of forest-clad Crown lands were set aside, and small contracts for the clearing, burning, and sowing of these were let to the men to whom it was intended to allot them. In most cases the farms are selected or balloted for in their primitive state, and the settler is for a time paid for the improvements he makes, or, in other words, the cost of converting forest lands into grass lands is advanced from time to time by the Government. In other cases a piece of forest land is taken in hand, and men are employed at fixed rates in felling, burning, and grassing. When so much grass is laid down as will give a good start, the land is opened for selection in sections of 50 to 200 acres and balloted for among the applicants. The farms are let on lease with a purchasing clause or on renewable lease (formerly lease in perpetuity) at a rental sufficient to cover the cost of clearing, &c., together with a fair rental of the land.

The size of holdings averages about 120 acres.

Full details as to the various tenures now in force, and the conditions to be complied with by selectors of Crown land, are given in the following pages.

Digest of the Land Laws.

Administration.

The Crown lands are administered, under the authority of the Land Act, 1908, and its amendments, by the Minister of Lands at Wellington, his executive officer being the Under-Secretary of Lands, who is the permanent head of the Department of Lands and Survey. For convenience New Zealand is divided into ten land

districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner of Crown Lands and a Land Board. The Commissioner's office is known as the principal land office, and in some of the larger districts there are one or more local land offices. It is with these land offices that the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps to the final receipt of the Crown title.

Land Board.

A Land Board consists of five members, of whom the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district is *ex officio* chairman. Three of the members are nominated by the Governor, the remaining one being elected by the Crown tenants of the district.

Land Districts and Principal Land Offices.

The names of the land districts and of the towns where each principal office is situated are, beginning with the most northerly and taking them geographically, as under:—

Land District.	Town where Principal Land Office is situated.	Land District.	Town where Principal Land Office is situated.
Auckland	Auckland.	Marlborough	Blenheim.
Taranaki	New Plymouth.	Westland	Hokitika.
Hawke's Bay	Napier.	Canterbury	Christchurch.
Wellington	Wellington.	Otago	Dunedin.
Nelson	Nelson.	Southland	Invercargill.

HEAD OFFICE .. Government Buildings, Wellington.

Classification of Lands, &c.

Crown lands are divided into three classes:—

(1.) Town and village lands, the upset prices of which are, respectively, not less than £20 and £3 per acre; such lands are sold by auction, or leased for ten or thirty-three years at a rental of 5 per cent. on the value of the land:

(2.) Suburban lands, the upset price of which may not be less than £2 an acre; these lands are also sold by auction, or leased as aforesaid:

(3.) Rural lands, which may be disposed of at not less than £1 per acre for first-class, 10s. an acre for second-class, and 5s. an acre for third-class lands; such lands may be sold or leased by auction, or sold or leased on application.

No rural section may be larger than 666 acres in extent if first-class land, 2,000 acres if second-class land, or 5,000 acres if third-class land, whether offered by auction or granted on application.

Applicants.

Every applicant must be of the age of seventeen years or upwards, and must apply for Crown land solely for his own use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person, whilst, including the land he applies for, he is not to be the owner, holder, or occupier under any tenure of more than one year's duration, either severally or jointly or in common with any other

person or persons, of any land anywhere in New Zealand exceeding in the whole 5,000 acres of land computed as follows:—

(*a.*) Every acre of first-class land is reckoned as 7½ acres;

(*b.*) Every acre of second-class land is reckoned as 2½ acres;

(*c.*) Every acre of third-class land is reckoned as 1 acre.

In cases where a ballot is required preference is given to applicants who are landless and with children dependent on them or who have within the two years immediately preceding the ballot, being duly qualified, applied at least twice unsuccessfully, whether under the Land Act or the Land for Settlements Act. An applicant is deemed landless if he does not hold under any tenure such area of land, whether Crown land or not, as is in the opinion of the Board sufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family. In the case of a husband and wife (except when they are judicially separated), if either of them is not landless, neither of them shall be deemed to be landless.

The decision of the Board as to the rejection or preference of any applicant shall be final and conclusive.

Before taking a ballot or otherwise disposing of applications for land the Board may, in such manner as it thinks fit, inquire into all matters affecting an applicant's suitability or his right of preference, and may reject any applicant who refuses or fails to answer any inquiries as to such matters to the satisfaction of the Board.

Every person who acquires an allotment, and subsequently transfers or subleases his land, shall (except under special circumstances) be disqualified for the period of ten years after the date of such disposition from acquiring an interest in any Crown or settlement land.

Mode of acquiring Crown Lands.

Crown lands may be acquired as follows:—

(1.) By auction, after survey, in which case one-fifth of the price is paid down at the time of sale, the balance within thirty days:

(2.) By application, after the lands have been notified as open for selection, in which case the applicant fills up a form (to be obtained at any of the Land Offices) and makes the declaration and undertaking required by the particular system he wishes to select under.

(3.) Under special conditions, *e.g.*, the Land Board, with the Minister's consent, may sell small areas of Crown lands under 5 acres in extent to religious bodies, or as sites for dairy-factories, cheese-factories, creameries, or fruit-preserving works, without the land having to go to public competition, but no land can be so sold at a less price than £1 per acre.

All applications, whether for surveyed or unsurveyed lands, are deemed to be simultaneous if made on the same day, and, if there

be more than one applicant for the same land, the right of selection is determined by ballot.

Lands thrown open for application may be either surveyed or unsurveyed, and those not selected the first day remain open.

The Optional System of Selection.

Lands for selection are notified as open for application on and after a stated day, and, *at the option of the applicant*, may be obtained on any of the three following tenures: (*a*) Freehold; (*b*) occupation with the right of purchase; (*c*) renewable lease.

(*a.*) *Freehold.*

If the land is surveyed, one-fifth of the price is to be paid down when the application is granted, and the balance within thirty days; or, if the land is not completely surveyed, the survey fee is deposited when the application is agreed to, and goes towards the purchase of the land; the balance must be paid within thirty days of notice that the survey is completed.

A certificate of occupation will issue to the purchaser on final payment, and this will be exchanged for a Crown title so soon as the Board is satisfied that the following improvements have been completed, viz.—on first-class lands, up to £1 per acre; on second-class lands, 10s. per acre; and on third-class lands, 5s. per acre. These improvements must be effected within seven years from the date of purchase.

(*b.*) *Occupation with Right of Purchase.*

Lands selected on this tenure are held under a license for twenty-five years. At any time after the expiration of not less than six years of the term of the license, after having resided and made the improvements hereinafter described, the licensee can, on payment of the upset price of the land, acquire the freehold. If the land be not purchased, the license may be exchanged for a renewable lease.

The rent is 5 per cent. on the cash price of the land; if surveyed, a half-year's rent has to be paid at the time the application is approved, which represents the half-year's rent due in advance on the 1st day of January or July following the selection. If the land is unsurveyed, the cost of survey has to be paid, and is credited to the selector as so much rent paid in advance.

Residence on and improvement of the land are compulsory, as hereinafter described.

(*c.*) *Renewable Lease.*

Lands selected on this tenure are leased for sixty-six years, with a perpetual right of renewal for further terms of sixty-six years, subject to revaluation at the end of each term, and to the conditions of residence and improvements described below. The rental is 4 per cent. on the cash price of the land, and applications are dealt with in the same way as under the previous tenure (*b*), but there is at no time a right to purchase the freehold.

Two or more persons may make a joint application to hold as tenants in common under either of the two last-named tenures.

The same concession as to rebate of rent for prompt payment applies as in the previous tenure—viz., a rebate up to 10 per cent., as also does the power to postpone payment of rent in certain cases.

A lessee may pay up to 90 per cent. of the capital value of his land at any time, when the rent shall be proportionately reduced. When he has paid up to 33 per cent. he is freed from all covenants and conditions of his lease, except the covenant to pay rent and to reside.

If in any land district the Land Board deems any Crown land (from its inferior soil or inaccessibility) not likely to be immediately productive, they may, with the consent of the Minister, open it on terms that will allow the tenants to occupy the land rent-free for a term not exceeding the first ten years of the sixty-six years' lease.

Residence and Improvements.

Under the two last-mentioned tenures, the conditions as to residence and improvements are,—

Residence—

(1.) Must commence on bush or swamp lands within four years, and in open or partly open land within one year, from the date of selection:

(2.) Must be continuous for six years on bush or swamp land, and for seven years on open or partly open land, on lands occupied with a right of purchase:

(3.) Must be continuous for a term of ten years on renewable-lease lands.

The Board has power to dispense with residence in certain cases, such as where the selector is residing on adjacent lands, or is a youth or unmarried woman living with parents, and in a few other cases.

Residence implies the erection of a habitable house to be approved of by the Board.

The Governor has power to set apart certain areas of land which may be selected by persons who for a certain number of years may be represented by registered substitutes such as a near relation who shall reside upon it, in their place, and make the requisite improvements, subject to special regulations which the Governor shall lay down. It is especially enacted that these regulations shall not come into force until approved by both branches of the Legislature.

Improvements which must be made are as follows:—

The holdings must be improved to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the land within one year from the date of the license or lease; within two years must be improved to the amount of another 10 per cent.; within six years must be improved to the value of another 10 per cent., making 30 per cent. in all within the six years. In addition to the above, the land must be further improved to the value of £1 for every acre of first-class lands, 10s. for every acre of second-class lands, and 2s. 6d. for every acre of third-class lands.

Improvements may consist of reclamation from swamps, clearing of bush, planting with trees or hedges, cultivation of gardens, fencing, draining, making roads, wells, water-tanks, water-races, sheep-dips, embankments or protective works, or in any way improving the character or fertility of the soil; or the erection of any building, &c.; and *cultivation* includes the clearing of land for cropping, or clearing and ploughing for laying down with artificial grasses, &c.

Rebate and Postponement of Rent.

By the Land Act, 1908 (section 116), the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Receiver of Land Revenue may, in their discretion, grant to any Crown tenant who is not in arrears with his rent a rebate not exceeding one-tenth of the instalment of rent paid within one month after the day appointed for its payment.

By section 13 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, the Minister may postpone payment of rent by Crown tenants when they are unable to pay the same by reason of any natural disaster or other sufficient cause.

Transfers of and Dealings with Leases.

No lessee or licensee of Crown lands is entitled to transfer his interest therein, or to sublease his land, until he has resided continuously thereon for at least two years, and then only with the consent of the Minister and recommendation of the Land Board. But when by reason of special or unforeseen circumstance such disposition becomes, in the opinion of the Minister and Board, desirable, it may be permitted, although no such residence has taken place. This restriction does not apply to lessees of pastoral runs, nor to Crown tenants who selected land prior to the 20th November, 1907.

A Crown tenant may, however, mortgage his holding without the above consent (in the case of *ordinary* Crown lands), but must obtain consent during the first five years of his tenancy in the case of *settlement* lands.

Special conditions apply in the case of a Crown tenant mortgaging under the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 (*vide* section 50).

Every transferee or sublessee must make the same declaration as the original selector of the holding.

Lease-in-perpetuity.

This tenure was created by the Land Act, 1892, and repealed by the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1907. It provided for a lease of 999 years, with no right of renewal, whilst the rental was fixed at 4 per cent. on the prairie value of the land. No new leases under this tenure can now be granted, but existing leases are unaffected, save by the following amendments:—

A lessee can pay off up to 90 per cent. of the capital value of his land in sums of £10 at a time. By this means a settler may

gradually reduce the rent he has to pay by saving his earnings in the prosperous seasons, and thus be better able to meet the losses which bad seasons may entail. So soon as he has paid up 33 per cent. of the capital value he is freed from all other covenants of his lease except the payment of rent and residence. The Land for Settlements Fund will benefit by all these payments (to be used for the purchase of further estates). In order that the territorial revenue shall not suffer to any appreciable amount by the payments made to Capital Account, it is to be credited with 4 per cent. on the total accounts so paid off.

Any holder of a lease in perpetuity may exchange his present lease for a renewable lease, and the lessee has the choice of electing whether the new rental shall be based upon the original capital value at time of selection or the present-day value (excluding the value of the improvements, which belong to the selector).

A lessee-in-perpetuity may also purchase the fee-simple of the land comprised within the lease by paying the original capital value and also the difference between a rental at 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. on the original capital value, computed as from the date of the lease to date of purchase, and allowing compound interest thereon. Such a purchase can be made for cash or by deferred payments extending over twenty years. The purchase money is paid into the Land for Settlements Account to enable new areas to be acquired for settlement.

Special-settlement Associations.

Under special regulations, to be made by the Governor, persons may form themselves into an association, and may select and apply for a block of land to be held and occupied under prescribed conditions. No one may hold more than 500 acres, and not more than 250,000 acres can be set aside in any one year.

The capital value of lands within a special settlement is fixed after survey by special valuation, but may not be less than 10s. an acre; the rental is not less than 4 per cent. on the capital value, and the tenure is a renewable lease.

Residence, occupation, and improvements are generally the same as already described, and applications have to be made in manner prescribed by regulations.

Exchange of Tenure.

The holders of mining district land-occupation leases for twenty-one years have the right of exchanging them for renewable sixty-six years' leases, and such an exchange will enable the lessees to apply for an increased area. The holders of pastoral lands in mining districts, under special regulations, have also the right, under certain conditions, to exchange their leases for renewable sixty-six years' leases with all their privileges, and, in the case of the Hauraki Mining District, to acquire the freehold.

Village Settlements.

Village settlements are disposed of under regulations made from time to time by the Governor, but the main features are as follow:—

Such settlements may be divided into:—

(1.) Village allotments not exceeding 1 acre each, which are disposed of either by auction among the applicants or by application, as already described, with option of tenure, the cash price being not less than £3 per allotment:

(2.) Homestead allotments not exceeding 100 acres each, which are available on renewable lease at a 4-per-cent. rental on a capital value of not less than 10s. per acre.

Residence, improvements, and applications are the same as already described for rural land. The leases are exempt from liability to be seized or sold for debt or bankruptcy.

The Minister of Finance is empowered in certain cases to advance small sums for the purpose of enabling selectors to profitably occupy their allotments.

Small Grazing-runs.

Small grazing-runs may not exceed 20,000 acres in area. The rental is to be fixed by the Land Board and approved by the Governor. Small grazing-runs are leased for terms of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for other twenty-one years, at a rent of not less than 2½ per cent. on the then value of the land. The runs are declared open for selection, and applications and declarations on the forms provided have to be filled in and left at the Land Office, together with the deposit of one half-year's rent, which represents that due on the 1st day of March or September following the selection.

No holder of a pastoral run, and no holder of freehold or leasehold land of any kind whatever, over 1,000 acres in area, exclusive of the small grazing-run applied for, may be a selector under this system; and only one small grazing-run can be held by any one person, except on the recommendation of the Land Board and with the approval of the Minister.

The lease entitles the holder to the grazing rights, and to the cultivation of any part of the run, and to the reservation of 150 acres round his homestead through which no road may be taken; but the runs are subject to the mining laws. On the expiry of a lease of a small grazing-run the area may be disposed of in two or more allotments on lease for twenty-one years with right of renewal for similar terms, but, in such a case, the outgoing lessee is entitled to receive a lease of one of the new allotments as he may choose and is compensated for the improvements he has effected on the remainder of the run together with the value, if any, of the right of renewal (which he would have had if the run had not been resumed and subdivided) with respect to the allotments over which he has not been granted a new lease (section 28 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912). In disposing of the other allotments preference is given to

applications by sons of the late lessee over twenty-one years of age who have resided on the run for not less than seven years of the ten years immediately preceding the expiry of the lease.

Residence is compulsory, if the run comprises bush or swamp land, within three years; if it is open land, within one year; and must be continuous to the end of the term, but may be dispensed with by the Board after the expiration of ten years from the date of the lease, in which case the lessee is required to provide a satisfactory substitute, who must remain in continuous residence on the land during the remainder of the term of the lease.

Improvements necessary are as follows: Within the first year, to the amount of one year's rent; within the second year, to another year's rent; and within six years, to the value of two other years' rent: making in all a sum equal to four years' rental which must be expended within six years. In addition to these improvements, bush-covered first-class runs must be improved to an amount of 10s. an acre, and second-class bush-clad runs to an amount of 5s. an acre.

After three years' compliance with the conditions, a run may be divided amongst the members of the selector's family.

The fee-simple of the land comprised in any small grazing-run of ordinary Crown land or settlement land may be purchased by the lessee, provided that the area of such run does not exceed the limit of 5,000 acres in the case of ordinary Crown land, and 3,000 acres in the case of settlement land, computed as follows: (*a*) Every acre of first-class land is reckoned as 7½ acres; and (*b*), every acre of second-class land is reckoned as 2½ acres.

Pastoral Runs.

Pastoral country is let either on application or by auction for varying terms not exceeding twenty-one years, with conditional right of renewal; and, excepting in extraordinary circumstances, runs must not be of a greater extent than will carry twenty thousand sheep or four thousand head of cattle. Runs are classified from time to time by special Commissioners into: (1) Pastoral lands, which are suitable only for depasturing more than five thousand sheep; (2) pastoral-agricultural lands, suitable for subdivision into areas of under 5,000 acres, which may be either let as pastoral runs, generally for short terms, or cut up for settlement in some other form. Leases of pastoral lands may not be resumed; leases of pastoral-agricultural lands may be resumed at any time after twelve months' notice, without compensation.

Except on the recommendation of the Land Board, and with the approval of the Minister of Lands, no one can hold more than one run.

Runs are offered at auction or by application from time to time, and half a year's rent has to be paid down at the time of sale, being the amount due in advance on the 1st day of March or September following the sale, and the purchaser has

to make the declaration required by the Act. All leases begin on the 1st day of March, and they entitle the holder to the grazing rights, but not to the soil, timber, or minerals; and the lease terminates over any part of the run which may be leased for some other purpose, purchased, or reserved. The tenant has to prevent the burning of timber or bush, except when it is intended to grass the land; in open country to prevent the growth of gorse, broom, or sweetbriar; and to destroy the rabbits on his run. With the consent of the Land Board, the interest in a run may be transferred or mortgaged, but power of sale under a mortgage must be exercised within two years. A pastoral license may be extended for a term not exceeding seven years, when the holder thereof has suffered exceptional loss of live-stock by snow falls or an inclement winter, and such loss has crippled his resources.

The Land Act, 1908 (section 237), provides that, with the consent of the Minister, the Land Board may permit the holder of any pasturage lease or license to do any one or more of the following:—

(*a.*) To cultivate any portion of his run for the purpose of growing winter feed for the stock depastured on the run;

(*b.*) To plough and sow in grass any portion of his run not exceeding 3,000 acres;

(*c.*) To clear by felling and burning bush or scrub any portion of his run, and sow the same in grass;

(*d.*) To surface-sow in grass any portion of his run.

The holder of any such pasturage lease or license may, with the permission of the Land Board, bring such area of his run under crop as is sufficient for the use and maintenance of himself and family and his employees, subject to conditions to be prescribed by the Board as to cultivation thereof by means of a proper rotation of crops.

The powers so conferred on the lessee or licensee are exercisable only on the condition that he shall, on the termination of such lease or license, leave the whole of the area ploughed or cultivated properly laid down in good permanent grasses and clovers to the satisfaction of the Board. Unoccupied pastoral areas may be set aside, and areas may be resumed from pastoral runs held on license, for grassing experiments.

In case it is decided again to lease any run on expiry of the lease, a new lease at a rental to be determined is offered to the outgoing lessee, and if such lease be not accepted the run is again offered to public competition at least twelve months before the expiry of the old lease. If such new lease be purchased by some one other than the previous lessee, valuation for improvements, to be made by an appraiser, shall be paid by the incoming tenant, excepting in the case of a rabbit-proof fence, which is to be valued separately, together with the value of the improvements authorized as above. There is, however, power for Parliament to appropriate

the value of improvements to be paid to the outgoing licensee, and this value can be paid for by the incoming tenant either in one cash payment or by instalments, or the Governor may add the value of improvements to the capital value of the run (section 91 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies' Empowering Act, 1910).

In the event of the then lessee or licensee not having become the purchaser, the Board shall, at least three months before the expiry of any such lease or license, proceed to have valued by arbitration all improvements consisting of necessary buildings, plantations, fences (other than rabbit-proof fences), and ditches for draining and all other substantial improvements of a permanent character made on the run with the approval of the Board and the Minister. Such valuation shall be based on the worth of the said improvements to the incoming tenant, or, in the case of a subdivision of the run, to the incoming tenants of the divided portions thereof.

The outgoing tenant may, however, where the run is not again offered for lease or license, remove fences, buildings, &c. Runs may also be divided with the approval of the Board.

In cases where on the expiry of a pastoral license the land is subdivided into two or more runs the outgoing tenant has a right to a new license over one subdivision at a rent fixed by the Board for a similar term to that of the original license. He also has the right to receive the value of the improvements on the portion or portions of the original run over which he has not been granted a new license.

Residence on pastoral runs may at the discretion of the Board be made a condition of the license.

Settlement of Kauri-gum Lands.

Land within a kauri-gum district may be set aside for settlement in areas not exceeding 25 acres. It may be disposed of either under occupation-with-right-of-purchase tenure or on deferred payments extending over fifteen years. Special regulations govern the disposal of the land.

Wood-pulp Industry.

In order to aid in the establishment of the wood-pulp industry for paper-making, the Governor has been authorized to set apart land not suitable for close settlement or for leasing under the small-grazing-run system, of a total area not exceeding 50,000 acres, and this land may be disposed of by way of lease, in such areas and on such terms and conditions as have been fixed by special regulations; but no person shall be granted a lease over a greater area than 30,000 acres of such land, and no lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years or shall include any right of renewal. The full area of 50,000 acres was set apart by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 13th February, 1908.

The right to utilize the water-power of any stream on the land so disposed of, and the right to cut, fell, remove, or in any way utilize any timber growing thereon, are provided for in the regulations published in the *Gazette* of the 8th April, 1909.

Any land so set apart, if situated within the boundaries of a mining district under the Mining Act, 1908, shall remain subject to the provisions of that Act.

Flax Leases.

The Land Board may, with the approval of the Minister, lease by auction, for growing, cutting, or removing flax, any area not exceeding 2,000 acres, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, at such upset yearly rental as may be determined by the Board.

On the expiration of this lease a renewal may be granted to the former lessee, without auction, for a further term not exceeding fourteen years, at a rental to be determined by the Board not sooner than twelve months nor later than six months before the expiration of the first term

These provisions apply both to land under the Land Act, 1908, and to land under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908.

Regulations giving full particulars of these leases were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 1st April, 1909.

Settlement of Bush and Swamp Lands.

Section 127 of the Land Act provides liberal conditions for the selection and settlement of *bush and swamp* lands. Its provisions are: Land so opened is divided into three classes — (*a*) heavy-bush lands, (*b*) light-bush or swamp lands, and (*c*) scrub lands according to the nature of the vegetation existing on the lands opened for sale or lease. On heavy-bush lands the selector, after payment of his first half-year's rent, is exempt from further rent for a period of four years, whilst no rate can be levied or collected by any local authority on the land for the same period; on light-bush lands or swamp lands three years' exemption from rent and rates is allowed, whilst residence for the first five years may be dispensed with on swamp lands; on scrub lands two years' exemption from rent and rates is given.

As before mentioned, section 194 provides that land not likely to be immediately productive may be opened for selection on renewable lease, and no rent shall be payable thereunder for such period (not exceeding ten years) as the Land Board and Minister of Lands shall determine. This provision may be used instead of those embodied in section 127.

Agreements with Owners for Subdivision.

Part III of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, makes provision for agreements between the Minister of Lands and the owner

in fee-simple of any land, for the subdivision of that land and for the disposal, by public tender, of the allotments, by way of sale or by way of lease with right of purchase. On the execution of any such agreement the Minister may advance the moneys required for rendering the land available for settlement, including the cost of subdivision and survey and the cost of the construction of roads and bridges. In the case of a sale, the agreement may provide for the payment of the purchase-money by annual instalments extending over a period of from ten to twenty years, with interest on the amount for the time being unpaid not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. In the case of a lease the term shall be for twenty-one years, and the lessee shall have the right at any time during the currency of the lease to purchase the allotment at a price to be named in the tender. The rent payable under the lease must not exceed 5 per cent. per annum of the price so named in the tender.

Section 49 provides for similar agreements between the Minister and the owners of Native freehold land, in respect of the disposition by sale or lease of that land. In pursuance of such agreement a proportion (not exceeding one-third) of the proceeds may be paid over to the Native owners, and the balance is payable into a Native Land Trust Account to be invested upon trust for such Native owners.

Private Land required for Settlement.

In Part VI of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913, provision is made whereby the Minister of Lands may at any time in writing notify an owner that the land of such owner or a portion thereof is required for purposes of settlement. The owner is thereupon required, within six months after such notice has been gazetted, to notify the Minister whether he elects (*a*) to himself subdivide and offer the land for sale in subdivisions, or (*b*) to enter into an agreement with the Minister under the provisions of Part III of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912 (as described under the preceding heading), or (*c*) that the land shall be taken compulsorily under the Land for Settlements Act.

If the owner elects to himself subdivide the land, he is required within three years to subdivide, road, and offer the land for sale by public auction or private contract at reasonable upset prices and upon reasonable terms and conditions.

If, on the other hand, he elects to enter into an agreement with the Minister, he must do so within six months of such election.

If the owner does not elect to do either of the above things, the land may at any time within five years be taken compulsorily on payment of compensation.

Aggregation of Private Land.

In Part VI of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913, provision is made for compulsorily taking private land (not within a borough

or town district) in cases where in the opinion of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners such land has been acquired by way of aggregation and where such aggregation is contrary to the public interest. Compensation for all land so taken is payable in the manner provided by the Public Works Act in respect of land taken by the Crown for a public work

The land taken in this manner is offered to the public under renewable lease (thirty-three years) at reasonable rentals and in suitable areas.

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT ESTATES.

In the earlier years of the settlement of New Zealand there were opportunities for men of capital and judgment to acquire large estates at reasonable prices, especially when money was needed for administration and roads and bridges. As the best lands in the course of years passed from the Crown, the country became a series of agricultural communities interspersed with large properties, and as time went on those in search of land urged that they should be allowed to occupy these large estates instead of being compelled to go into inaccessible back country without roads or railways. To meet this the late Sir John McKenzie, then Minister of Lands, introduced into the Legislature in the session of 1892 a Bill intituled the Land for Settlements Act, which authorized the purchase from private individuals of suitable properties for subdivision into farms, which was extended and embodied in the Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900.

Under the provisions of this Act and the amending Acts, which are now consolidated into the Act of 1908 and amending Act of 1909, properties have been acquired, and divided into small farms, which were originally leased in perpetuity at a 5-per-cent. rental, on a capital value fixed at a rate sufficient to cover first cost, together with survey, administration, and roads (if required). But by section 45 of the Act of 1908 a renewable lease for thirty-three years is substituted and the rent reduced to 4½ per cent. per annum, whilst each lease contains a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms of thirty-three years on a rent to be determined by revaluation. Under the provisions of section 59 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, holders of renewable leases may now acquire the freehold of their holdings.

Lessees may pay off portions of the capital value of their land in sums of £10 up to 90 per cent. of the total capital value, whilst so soon as the lessee has paid up to 33 per cent. of the capital value he is freed from all other covenants of his lease except those providing for payment of rent and for residence.

Lessees-in-perpetuity under the former Acts have the right of exchanging their leases for renewable leases under the present Act, the new rental being 4½ per cent. upon the original capital value at the time of selection or the present-day value (excluding the value of improvements).

The usual process of acquisition is as follows: When a property is offered to the Government, the Chairman of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners has inquiries made as to the suitability for subdivision, and if found suitable a report (with a valuation) is obtained and is submitted for the consideration of the Land Purchase Board. The Board is composed of the Chairman, three other Government officers (at present the Under-Secretary of Lands, the Surveyor-General, and the local Commissioner of Crown Lands), besides a local lay member, whose training and duties qualify them to advise the Government as to whether the purchase is a suitable one, and as to the price which should be given for the property. It is only on the advice of this Board that the Government acts. The amount which may be expended per annum under the Act is £500,000. The Act also provides for the exchange of high-lying pastoral Crown lands for low-lying agricultural lands suitable for small holdings.

Lands may also be taken compulsorily in cases where the Board cannot agree with the owner as to price, &c., and where the Governor in Council decides to acquire the land for closer settlement. The amount payable to the owner is fixed by section 31 of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, as follows: The *unimproved* value is that given in the valuation roll upon which the owner has been paying rates, plus 10 per cent. of the total value up to £50,000, and 5 per cent. on all amounts above that sum. The *improvements* are to be specially assessed under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, as at the time when the requisition for the taking of the land is gazetted. To the total amount so ascertained as above is added another 2 per cent. by way of compensation for the compulsory taking. The owner of any estate acquired in this manner has the option of obtaining a lease of 400 acres of first-class land, or 1,000 acres of mixed classes (first, second, and third), from the Government without competition, prior to the opening of the estate for public application.

The acquisition of lands under the Land for Settlements Acts has proved beneficial in providing homes for a large class of men of moderate capital. Sons of farmers begin life near the old home, and help from there is given in many ways. The system also affords to the small-farmer class of the Old Country an opening for building up homes for themselves where their previous experience will be of use, instead of having to learn the methods adapted to a new and wild country.

Preference is given to landless and married people, and applicants who have been unsuccessful at former ballots, whilst all applicants have to satisfy the Land Board as to their means to stock and cultivate the property applied for and erect suitable buildings thereon. The Board, in fact, has a discretion as to who may become tenants.

When land acquired under this Act contains a homestead in the *bona fide* occupation of a tenant, the occupant may be granted, without competition, a lease of such homestead and land around it, but not exceeding 400 acres in area.

Portions of purchased estates not suitable for close settlement may be opened as pastoral areas, while, to enable such pastoral areas to be properly worked, detached areas of low-lying lands may be added to the pastoral areas although they may not be contiguous.

Regulations giving full directions to applicants under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, were issued in the *Gazette* of 25th March, 1909, and should be in the hands of every one before applying for lands thereunder.

The report of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners on transactions for the year ended the 31st March, 1914, states:—

"The number of properties considered was 199, of an area of 652,883 acres. Many of these were found to be quite unsuitable for settlement, or were offered at such a price as to preclude business.

"The area purchased and taken possession of was 141,327 acres, costing £560,498. In addition the leases of 108,786 acres of Crown land were surrendered, and a portion has been utilized as additions to settlement lands. The total expenditure to 31st March, 1914, is £6,936,613 for 1,490,367 acres.

"There was an active demand for the whole of the estates purchased, with the exception of those in Southland. These are, however, being gradually taken up, and it is expected that the whole will be occupied within a month or so.

"The successful applicants are reported as being of a good type and likely to do justice to their holdings.

"The purchase of further areas is being steadily pursued, and already 25,793 acres, valued at £181,582, have been completed. There appears to be a disposition on the part of landowners to quit their holdings, and considerable areas are being offered, but in many instances at prices which are considered to be much beyond the value. With the present returns for all produce there is, however, some justification for owners looking for extreme prices."

The Land for Settlements Account at 31st March, 1914, stands as under:—

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Loans current	7,222,375	Purchase-money ..	6,936,613
Rents, &c., received ..	3,174,587	Incidental expenses ..	600,760
Receipts under Land Act, section 191	7,181	Interest	2,506,267
Receipts under Land Act, section 177	59,700	Sinking fund	459,372
Sale of Crown lands ..	135,664	Land Laws Amendment Act, section 63 ..	34,171
Interest on investments ..	1,973	Balance	64,297
	£10,601,480		£10,601,480

SUMMARY OF ESTATES ACQUIRED UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1914

Land District.	Number.	Area.	Purchase-money.	Incidental Expenses, Improvements, Roads, &c.
		Acres.	£	£
Auckland ..	30	285,737	488,402	90,207
Hawke's Bay ..	34	226,197	1,414,681	100,245
Taranaki ..	5	5,356	90,196	6,749
Wellington ..	30	70,861	533,807	67,841
Marlborough ..	11	201,394	563,638	50,982
Nelson	3	27,292	34,375	3,183
Westland ..	2	5,125	8,343	2,921
Canterbury ..	99	369,304	2,385,867	100,980
Otago	38	219,503	1,095,886	96,550
Southland ..	12	79,598	321,418	22,174
Totals ..	264	1,490,367	6,936,613	541,832

AREAS OCCUPIED AND UNLET, ALSO RENTAL VALUES, 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Land District	Area occupied.	Annual Rent payable.	Area unlet.	Annual Rental Value of Unlet Lands.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Auckland ..	185,498 0 39	24,236 14 7	71,368 3 36	2,792 0 0
Hawke's Bay	223,102 0 7	73,605 16 9	887 0 10	255 12 0
Taranaki ..	5,075 2 13	4,142 16 7	9 0 18	23 17 0
Wellington ..	64,383 2 9	22,174 0 11	4,993 1 18	1,716 6 5
Nelson ..	22,738 0 9	2,180 11 11	872 0 0	38 10 10
Marlborough	209,834 2 11	30,476 8 9	700 3 6	138 18 0
Westland ..	5,022 3 15	540 10 10	..	..
Canterbury ..	490,361 2 21	128,198 6 8	427 2 25	455 6 0
Otago ..	216,070 0 8	56,658 19 8	743 1 38	556 15 9
Southland ..	68,168 0 35	14,958 8 9	16,363 1 34	1,316 1 1
Totals ..	1,490,254 3 7	357,172 15 5	96,365 3 25	7,293 7 1

The number of selectors, houses, persons resident, value of improvements, and total amount advanced to settlers for buildings, &c., under the Land for Settlements Acts, as on 31st March, 1914, are next shown.

Land District.	Number of Selectors.	Number of Houses on Holdings.	Number of Persons resident on Holdings.	Value of Improvements.	Total Amount advanced to Selectors for Buildings, &c.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ..	959	865	3,496	397,592 4 3	2,208 15 0
Hawke's Bay ..	704	618	2,731	531,561 0 0	..
Taranaki ..	76	64	272	17,672 6 6	337 10 0
Wellington ..	423	376	1,690	236,956 0 0	2,510 0 0
Nelson ..	35	33	124	24,202 0 0	..
Marlborough ..	436	257	1,145	213,671 1 0	..
Westland ..	31	21	100	17,050 0 0	..
Canterbury ..	1,702	1,479	6,061	748,107 14 4	2,785 10 0
Otago ..	865	662	2,613	345,485 0 1	...
Southland ..	298	262	1,166	123,294 7 9	..
Totals ..	5,529	4,637	19,398	2,655,591 13 11	7,841 15 0

LAND SETTLEMENT FINANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Land Settlement Finance Act was passed by the General Assembly on 24th December, 1909, and came into force on the 1st January, 1910. Regulations prescribing the mode of procedure and the forms to be used were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 3rd March, 1910.

The intention of the Act is to promote closer settlement of land by enabling groups of purchasers to buy private freehold property for subdivision among them, and to raise the purchase-money by means of a loan guaranteed by the Government. For this purpose any five or more persons may by agreement form an incorporated land settlement association, and may purchase in the name of that association any estate consisting of not less than 250 acres. The agreement of purchase must comprise a scheme for the subdivision of the estate into allotments not less than 25 acres and not more than 200 acres in extent, irrespective of value, or up to 500 acres, provided the unimproved value of such larger allotment does not exceed £2,500. The agreement becomes operative only if it is confirmed by Order in Council in pursuance of a recommendation of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners. On the confirmation of the agreement the incorporated association, acting through the Public Trustee as its agent, is empowered to raise the total purchase-money of the estate by the issue of debentures under the guarantee of the Government. On the completion of the purchase the estate is transferred to the association, and the several allotments are

then transferred by the association to the individual purchasers. Each purchaser gives a mortgage to the association to secure the purchase-money of his allotment, together with interest at such rate as is sufficient to meet the interest on the debentures and the incidental expenses of the association. The purchase-money of each allotment so secured by mortgage is payable by such instalments as the mortgagor chooses, not less than a specified amount in each year, and the balance must be paid in twenty years. All capital and interest moneys so paid to the association by the purchasers are expended in meeting the interest accruing due on the debentures, and the balance is accumulated in the hands of the Public Trustee as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures.

Each member of an association, in addition to paying the purchase-money of his allotment, will also have to pay a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent. of the purchase-money of his allotment for the purpose of providing a fund out of which the expenses of managing an association can be paid, and possible future losses through default may be met.

By an amending Act, passed on the 3rd December, 1910, it is made unlawful for any person to acquire an interest in land acquired under the Act of 1909, if the unimproved value of such land, together with the unimproved value of all other land held by him in New Zealand, exceeds the sum of £2,500.

Special commissioners may be appointed, their duties being to assist in the formation of associations by helping to secure suitable land, and to afford information to intending settlers.

The title to any allotment is subject to the following restrictive provisions:—

(1.) Every purchaser must possess the qualifications required by applicants for Crown land under Part III of the Land Act, 1908.

(2.) Until at least one-third of the purchase-money has been paid off, a purchaser must reside on his allotment, and has no power to alienate or charge it.

(3.) Transfers of any allotment are subject to the provisions of Part XIII of the Land Act, 1908, in the same manner as in the case of land now alienated in fee-simple by the Crown.

The annual report for the year ended the 31st March, 1914, states:—

"The operations during the period have been somewhat restricted, principally owing to the tightness of the money-market in the earlier part of the year.

"There were four associations incorporated, with an area of 4,182 acres, valued at £58,830, and a membership of 27. The total number of associations incorporated to date is 38, with an area of 39,232 acres, valued at £520,924, and 266 members.

"There are several others now under consideration. With few exceptions the success of the several associations is assured."

The following table shows the Land-settlement Finance Associations incorporated from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, also the total number to date :—

Association.	Locality.	Area.	Purchase-money.	Number of Members.	Area of Allotment.
	HAWKE'S BAY.	Acres.	£		Acres.
Blairgowrie	Near Dannevirke	1,483	23,681	9	155, 153, 153, 149, 167, 167, 195, 176, 138.
	CANTERBURY.				
Kelman ..	Lowcliffe ..	863	13,283	6	186, 115, 112, 100, 250, 100.
Trentham	Fairlie ..	1,631	15,498	7	260, 260, 217, 264, 226, 300, 104.
		2,494	28,781	13	
	OTAGO.				
Bruce ..	Kakanui ..	205	6,368	5	39, 40, 76, 25, 25.
Totals ..	.. ..	4,182	58,830	27	
Previously incorporated		35,050	462,094	239	
Totals ..	..	39,232	520,924	266	

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

For the purposes of the Workers' Dwellings Act (see section dealing with State assistance to settlers and workers in another portion of this book) Crown land may be set apart, or if recommended by the Workers' Dwellings Board, private land may be purchased.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

Crown lands may from time to time be reserved as endowments for educational purposes. They are then subject to the Education Reserves Act, 1908, and its amendments, and were formerly disposed of by the School Commissioners for each district under the provisions of that Act, or under Part XI of the Land Act, 1908, by the Land Board of the district. By the provisions of the Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1910, the School Commissioners were abolished, and all educational endowments vested in the Crown for educational purposes. They are now administered solely by the Land Board in a similar manner to Crown lands, but subject to the special provisions of the Education Reserves Acts. They may be leased either under the Land Act on renewable lease for thirty-three years, or under the Public Bodies' Leases Act, 1908, under eight different kinds of tenancy. The leases are, however, subject to determination by the Governor in Council on payment of compensation. The revenue derived from the endowments is, after deducting the expenses of administration, paid over to the Education Board of the district in the case of primary education reserves, or to the governing bodies

of secondary schools in the district in the case of secondary education reserves.

In addition, a portion of the revenue derived from national endowment lands is devoted to the purposes of education.

National Endowments.

Part VII of the Land Act provided for the setting apart of 7,000,000 acres of Crown land in New Zealand as a permanent endowment for the purposes of education and old-age pensions. In addition to this, it added to such endowment any lands which, after the passing of the National Endowment Act, 1907, might be taken up under renewable lease, or were or might afterwards be selected under lease as small grazing-runs under the provisions of Part V of the Land Act, 1908; but it enacted that so soon as the endowment should reach a total area of 9,000,000 acres, no more Crown lands would thereafter become national endowment by virtue of the Act. It also expressly provided that in regard to all the lands so set apart the fee-simple thereof should not be parted with by way of cash sale, nor must any such land be disposed of under occupation-with-right-of-purchase tenure.

A separate account (known as the National Endowment Account) has been created, into which the revenue from the national endowment area, after deducting sums payable to any local or private authority, is paid. From this revenue is deducted the cost of administration. This enables the continuation of the payment of "thirds," "fourths," and "halves" to local bodies, and the payment of interest on loans raised for roading purposes.

Of the balance of the revenue 70 per cent. is applied for the purpose of education, and 30 per cent. for the purpose of old-age pensions. The moneys payable for educational purposes are to be applied, without any further appropriation than the Land Act, towards payment of all amounts which, by any Act, are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund for educational purposes, whether higher, secondary, or primary, and whether general or technical. If there is any residue after these payments are made, it must be devoted towards payment of general authorities for education.

Out of the national-endowment land areas may still be set apart for all necessary public purposes, whilst power is also taken in *section 267* of the Land Act, 1908, to enable the Land Board to sell, with the Minister's consent, any portion of national-endowment land (not exceeding 5 acres in any one case) as a site for any building to be erected for any educational, religious, charitable, or public purpose, or for any other purpose which, in the opinion of the Land Board and the Minister, renders such a sale expedient in the public interest. The purchase-money of land so sold is payable into the National Endowment Account.

Section 268 provides for the raising of any sum not exceeding £50,000 in any one year (in addition to sums which may be

borrowed under Part V of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913) for the construction of roads and bridges through the national endowment lands, to render them suitable for settlement.

Section 16 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, empowers national endowment land to be exchanged for other land.

Summary of Crown Lands Transactions.

A summary of the transactions in connection with Crown Lands during the year ended 31st March, 1914, will be found in the following table, which shows under all descriptions of tenure the number of selectors and the area selected :—

Nature and Tenure of Lands selected during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914.	Number of Purchasers or Selectors.	Area.
		A. R. P.
Ordinary Crown Lands—		
Cash lands	296	5,927 1 21
Occupation with right of purchase	488	117,268 1 9
Renewable lease	16	2,418 1 5
Mining districts land-occupation leases	61	2,397 3 30
Village settlement, cash	2	1 1 4
Improved-farm special settlement	1	98 0 9
Pastoral runs	6	4 381 1 23
Pastoral licenses in mining districts under special regulations	76	14,420 0 37
Miscellaneous leases	434	94,615 0 24
Totals	1,380	241,528 0 2
Cheviot Estate—		
Miscellaneous leases	2	59 3 0
Land for Settlements—		
Cash lands	14	19 1 15
Renewable lease	279	148,273 1 14
Miscellaneous leases	19	826 1 38
Totals	312	149,119 0 27
National Endowment Lands—		
Renewable lease	237	62,640 3 25
Village renewable lease	7	68 2 28
Small grazing-runs	4	14,691 0 0
Pastoral runs	2	11,578 0 0
Pastoral licenses in mining districts under special regulations	69	13,616 3 35
Miscellaneous leases	38	7,094 0 15
Totals	357	109,689 2 23
Grand totals	2,051	500,396 2 12
Primary education endowments	56	3,111 0 3
Secondary education endowments	3	229 0 8
Other endowment lands	19	16,475 1 13

Particulars of the number of selectors at present holding lands under the several tenures, together with the yearly rental payable, are given in the next table.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTORS, WITH AREA OF CROWN LAND SELECTED OR HELD, THE YEARLY RENT PAYABLE, AND RENT IN ARREAR, ON 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Tenure.	Total Number of Selectors.	Total Area held.	Total Yearly Rental or Instalment payable.	Total of such Rents or Payments in Arrear.	
				Number of Selectors.	Amount.
Ordinary Crown Lands—		A. R. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Deferred payment (Land Acts, 1877 and 1885)	11	1,970 1 8	22 15 2	...	...
Deferred payment (Land Laws Amendment Acts, 1912 and 1913)	121	27,498 1 28	1,490 12 1	...	...
Perpetual lease... ...	375	63,098 2 27	2,079 19 4	15	32 9 9
Occupation with right of purchase	5,468	1,773,244 1 21	113,015 10 8	222	4,388 13 10
Lease in perpetuity ..	4,567	1,326,841 2 38	42,530 17 7	122	784 1 8
Renewable lease ...	32	7,554 3 36	2,278 8 0	3	57 16 0
Agricultural lease ...	17	550 1 0	23 7 9	...	...
Mining districts land-occupation leases	690	24,946 3 4	1,419 11 8	38	121 6 3
Village settlements—					
Deferred payment (Land Acts, 1877 and 1885)	7	113 1 6	16 17 6	...	...
Perpetual lease ...	78	1,177 1 25	158 2 0	1	1 15 0
Occupation with right of purchase	20	13 3 14	8 13 6	2	0 12 3
Lease in perpetuity ...	864	19,801 3 25	4,212 16 1	22	167 1 6
Village-homestead special settlements—					
Perpetual lease ...	248	4,160 0 22	545 5 10	14	30 12 6
Lease in perpetuity ...	338	8,719 2 39	1,005 9 6	13	30 2 2
Special-settlement associations—					
Perpetual lease ...	10	669 0 8	48 4 0	...	...
Lease in perpetuity ...	606	107,234 1 31	5,816 16 8	16	137 9 9
Improved-farm special settlements—					
Occupation with right of purchase	419	58,168 2 38	6,640 13 7	61	983 9 2
Lease in perpetuity ...	318	39,935 2 0	3,174 14 4	8	56 3 6
Small grazing-runs ...	231	443,931 3 24	20,495 14 10	15	368 1 11
Pastoral runs... ...	432	6,782,965 1 11	39,963 17 11	7	101 17 6
Pastoral licenses in mining districts under special regulations	460	103,845 1 13	2,411 0 2	77	536 2 6
Miscellaneous leases ...	4,440	709,820 1 34	20,085 1 9	230	892 0 7
Totals ...	19,754	11,506,262 2 12	267,453 9 11	866	8,689 15 10
Cheviot Estate—					
Lease in perpetuity ...	118	24,385 2 25	6,423 15 6	...	...
Renewable lease ...	13	644 3 36	496 1 4	1	1 5 0
Village-homestead special settlement	92	2,480 1 0	870 10 4	5	33 8 8
Grazing-farms	34	45,021 1 32	6,424 3 2	8	1,047 3 8
Pastoral runs	1	1,619 0 22	190 9 6	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	53	1,183 2 34	295 6 10	5	60 5 5
Totals ...	311	75,335 0 29	14,700 6 8	19	1,142 2 9
Land for Settlements Acts—					
Deferred payment (Land Laws Amendment Acts, 1912 and 1913)	100	4,968 2 19	1,440 17 11	...	...
Lease in perpetuity ..	3,541	658,125 1 0	191,394 5 11	103	2,233 12 1
Renewable lease ...	1,450	609,196 2 8	135,215 10 4	85	4,431 15 9
Lease in perpetuity (village settlement)	46	438 1 28	342 7 8	2	0 12 0
Renewable lease (village settlement)	3	9 3 16	9 18 0	...	...
Special-settlement associations	11	2,114 1 9	162 7 8	...	...
Small grazing-runs ...	115	203,322 2 15	26,709 13 0	5	261 13 5
Pastoral runs	4	1,739 3 13	174 16 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	262	10,551 1 19	2,124 8 11	22	239 18 7
Totals ...	5,532	1,490,466 3 7	357,574 5 5	217	7,167 11 10

TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTORS, ETC.—*continued.*

Tenure.	Total Number of Selectors.	Total Area held.	Total Yearly Rental or Instalment payable.	Total of such Rents or Payments in Arrear.	
				Number of Selectors.	Amount.
National-endowment Lands—					
Renewable lease—		A. R. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ordinary	1,937	517,232 1 38	23,589 9 5	137	2,374 0 4
Village settlement ...	284	2,585 1 26	1,050 6 4	17	38 16 6
Village-homestead special settlement	13	135 2 38	16 17 0	...	...
Improved-farm special settlement	33	5,500 1 20	586 17 10	4	67 9 2
Mining districts land-occupation leases	1	12 0 0	1 0 0	1	0 10 0
Small grazing-runs ...	534	1,742,611 2 29	33,530 1 1	23	1,077 1 1
Pastoral runs	198	3,924,161 0 21	96,540 1 0	6	456 5 8
Pastoral licenses in mining districts under special regulations	338	63,603 3 8	1,517 15 4	42	363 10 9
Miscellaneous leases ...	544	269,191 2 30	2,768 0 8	39	151 14 7
Totals ...	3,882	6,525,034 1 10	99,600 8 8	269	4,529 8 1
Thermal springs (Rotorua)	311	4,052 0 33	2,075 5 6	34	165 10 7
Grand totals	29,790	19,601,151 0 11	741,403 16 2	1,405	21,694 9 1
Education Endowments—					
Primary	3,130	761,340 0 34	67,738 7 8	123	1,400 13 3
Secondary	371	38,390 1 5	8,448 19 7	25	123 3 1
Other endowment lands ...	821	382,226 1 29	15,216 5 2	77	358 5 4

Tables I and II, which follow, exhibit the acreage of land *taken up for settlement*, and the number of holdings under each description of tenure. The lands held under pastoral license and miscellaneous leases, such as for timber and flax-cutting, coal-mining, &c., *are not included* in these tables. Tables III and IV show the total acreage taken up year by year since 1st April, 1904, in each land district, and the number of holdings grouped according to size, the areas varying from less than one acre in extent to 1,000 acres and over.

The forfeitures and surrenders in respect of the Crown lands taken up under settlement conditions (excluding, as already remarked, pastoral runs, miscellaneous leases and licenses, endowment, and Thermal Springs District leases) for the last ten years were,—

Year.	Number of Holdings.	Acres.	Year.	Number of Holdings.	Acres.
1904–5	180	89,451	1909–10	315	118,142
1905–6	152	36,697	1910–11	274	55,964
1906–7	324	74,841	1911–12	247	55,312
1907–8	269	50,810	1912–13	231	55,380
1908–9	185	54,089	1913–14	208	52,259

Forfeited and surrendered lands are again thrown open for selection as soon as possible, and in the majority of cases are taken up again by fresh selectors within a short time.

1.—Comparative Table showing Acreage of Lands selected under Settlement Conditions (excluding Pastoral Runs, Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses, Endowments and Thermal Springs District Leases) during Ten Years ended 31st March, 1914.

—	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cash lands	18,991	11,132	20,357	28,519	42,177	8,874	9,544	6,095½	4,624	5,947
Perpetual lease and small areas	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupation with right of purchase	138,206	157,432	215,530	187,799	123,116	108,152	131,001	131,483	104,767	117,268
Lease in perpetuity	173,811	158,019	154,237	98,367	106,134	1,011	1,877	..	..	..
Renewable lease	..	..	..	70,535	218,005	178,036	123,718	186,482	207,503	213,333
Agricultural lease	218	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining Districts Land-occupation leases	1,914	1,194	1,044	3,047	1,490	2,068	2,687	1,426	773	2,398
Village settlement—										
Cash	1	40	20	3	17	12	4	½	1	1
Occupation with right of purchase	..	41	..	3	..	..	2	½	..	..
Lease in perpetuity	208	1,934	1,012	2,302	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renewable lease	..	..	..	108	1,167	468	390	600	103	69
Village-homestead special settlement	111	287	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special-settlement associations (lease in perpetuity)	223	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved-farm special settlement	1,459	547	5,622	410	..	40,005	5,164	1,385½	168	98
Small grazing-runs and grazing-farms	67,271	68,587	114,854	226,757	28,989	298,494	128,763	144,617	37,749	14,691
Totals	402,413	399,340	512,853	617,934	521,145	637,120	403,150	472,090	355,688	353,805

Note.—The forfeitures and surrenders for the years dealt with in the table were—for the year 1904-5, 89,451 acres; 1905-6, 36,697 acres; 1906-7, 74,841 acres; 1907-8, 50,810 acres; 1908-9, 54,089 acres; 1909-10, 118,142 acres; 1910-11, 55,964 acres; 1911-12, 55,312 acres; 1912-13, 55,380 acres; and for 1913-14, 52,259 acres. But it must not be supposed that these relate to the acreages taken up during the same years; on the contrary, forfeitures may have their origin in selections of long standing and various dates.

II.—Comparative Table showing Number of Selectors of Land under Settlement Conditions (excluding Pastoral Runs, Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses, Endowments and Thermal Springs District Leases) during Ten Years ended 31st March, 1914.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
For cash	371	229	447	404	371	373	270	408	351	310
Perpetual lease and small areas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupation with right of purchase	330	388	412	354	382	307	473	379	359	488
Lease in perpetuity	751	706	597	427	193	4	15	..	..	..
Renewable lease	..	..	..	168	692	611	589	569	566	532
Agricultural lease	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining districts land-occupation leases	40	30	26	73	36	60	73	55	36	61
Village settlement—										
Cash	2	39	15	3	11	8	4	1	1	2
Occupation with right of purchase	1	2	..	3	..	1	3	1	..	..
Lease in perpetuity	14	55	32	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renewable lease	..	..	..	15	168	44	22	59	19	7
Village-homestead special settlement	8	49	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special-settlement associations	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved-farm special settlement	14	3	46	3	..	259	23	8	3	1
Small grazing-runs and grazing-farms	45	34	51	64	10	45	22	23	10	4
Totals	1,581	1,536	1,644	1,589	1,863	1,712	1,494	1,503	1,345	1,405

Note.—The forfeitures and surrenders for the years dealt with in the table were—for the year 1904-5. 180 holdings; 1905-6, 152 holdings; 1906-7, 324 holdings; 1907-8, 269 holdings; 1908-9. 185 holdings; 1909-10, 315 holdings; 1910-11, 274 holdings; 1911-12, 247 holdings 1912-13, 231 holdings; and 1913-14, 208 holdings. See note to previous table as to the origin of these failures.

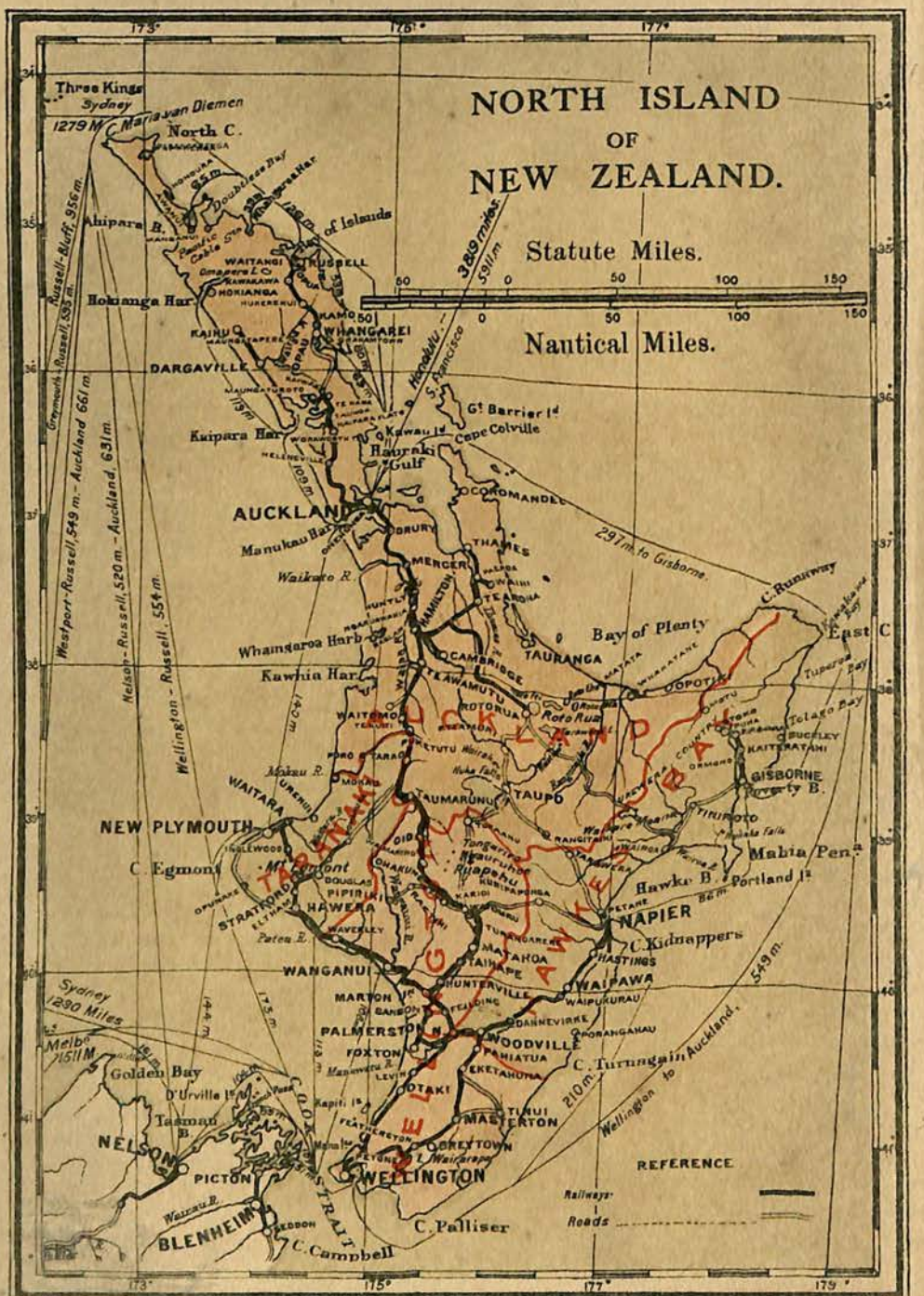
III.—LANDS TAKEN UP UNDER SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS DURING TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1914 (EXCLUSIVE OF PASTORAL RUNS, MISCELLANEOUS LEASES AND LICENSES, ENDOWMENTS, AND THERMAL SPRINGS DISTRICT LEASES).*

Land District.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	120,350	102,810	166,314	124,139	86,349	91,019	102,348	139,183	103,025	78,716
Hawke's Bay	40,949	55,215	19,687	30,038	48,002	40,369	35,926	3,834	34,910	34,425
Taranaki	63,005	35,505	90,453	45,431	30,192	52,831	16,639	9,496	23,474	46,112
Wellington	53,135	43,062	64,582	74,646	25,558	55,329	23,361	30,305	11,647	25,145
Nelson	10,341	22,172	25,009	45,203	203,809	35,569	42,644	31,232	15,597	17,504
Marlborough	20,795	54,031	10,711	5,244	5,293	10,859	3,727	21,297	723	102,079
Canterbury	4,487	13,418	22,208	17,560	35,600	29,904	8,609	158,174	108,812	11,440
Westland	20,202	15,813	14,633	12,305	7,313	6,526	6,600	5,714	7,439	3,351
Otago	38,487	29,988	82,175	250,847	70,342	298,341	139,517	58,664	32,313	11,708
Southland	30,662	27,326	17,081	12,521	8,687	16,373	23,778	14,191	17,748	23,325
Totals.. ..	402,413	399,340	512,853	617,934	521,145	637,120	403,149	472,090	355,688	353,805

IV.—HOLDINGS TAKEN UP UNDER SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS DURING TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1914 (EXCLUSIVE OF PASTORAL RUNS, MISCELLANEOUS LEASES AND LICENSES, ENDOWMENTS, AND THERMAL SPRINGS DISTRICT LEASES), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Size.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-4.
	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 1 acre	246	221	262	290	381	267	204	297	228	142
1 to 50 acres	397	383	400	404	462	421	396	406	328	411
51 to 250 acres	450	444	432	382	414	585	549	406	401	446
251 to 500 acres	280	256	222	227	276	221	196	200	211	246
501 to 1,000 acres	131	158	201	157	237	137	90	125	133	116
1,001 acres and upwards ..	77	74	127	129	93	81	59	69	44	44
Totals	1,581	1,536	1,644	1,589	1,863	1,712	1,494	1,503	1,345	1,405

* See notes as to forfeitures and surrenders on previous tables I and II.


NORTH ISLAND
OF
NEW ZEALAND.
Statute Miles.
Nautical Miles.
REFERENCE
Railways
Roads
AUCKLAND
NEW PLYMOUTH
WANGANUI
PALMERSTON N
WELLINGTON
NAPIER
HASTINGS
GISBORNE
TAURANGA
ROTORUA
TAUPO
HAMILTON
WHANGAREI
KAIPARA HAR
HOKIANGA HAR
DARGAVILLE
KAWHIA HAR
WHAINGAROA HARB
MANUKAU HAR
NELSON
BLENHEIM
PICTON
GREYTOWN
MASTERTON
FOXTON
MARTON
HAWERA
STRATFORD
WAITARA
TARANAKI
HAURAKI GULF
COROMANDEL
THAMES
MERCER
CAMBRIDGE
TE AROHA
WAITOMO
TE KUITI
TAUMARUNUI
OPOTIKI
WHAKATANE
KAITERATANI
TIRIPOTO
WAIROA
HAWKE B.
PORTLAND I.
MAHIA PEN.
EAST C
C. RUNAWAY
C. KIDNAPPERS
C. PALLISER
C. CAMPBELL
C. EGMONT
C. MARIA VAN DIEMEN
NORTH C.
THREE KINGS
KAWAU I.
GT BARRIER I.
CAPE COLVILLE
D'URVILLE I.
GOLDEN BAY
TASMAN B.
KAPITI I.
MANUKAU
WAITEMATA
WAIKATO R.
MOKAU R.
PATEA R.
WANGANUI R.
WAIRARAPA
WAIKAWA B.
TOLAGO BAY
TURANGA B.
HOKIANGA
KAWAU
RUSSELL
KERIKERI
WAITANGI
KAMO
DARGAVILLE
KAIPARA
HELENSVILLE
ONEHUNGA
DRURY
HUNTLY
TE AWAMUTU
OTOROHANGA
KIHIKIHI
TE KUITI
WAITOMO
TE KUITI
TE AROHA
PAEROA
OHAUPO
TAUMARUNUI
TAUPO
ROTORUA
TARAWERA
OPOTIKI
WHAKATANE
TAURANGA
MATAMATA
KAITERATANI
GISBORNE
TIRIPOTO
WAIROA
HAWKE B.
NAPIER
HASTINGS
MATAHOA
TAIHAPE
WAIPAWA
WAIPUKURAU
DANNEVIRKE
ORANGAHAU
WOODVILLE
PAHIATUA
EKETAHUNA
OTAKI
LEVIN
FEILDING
MARTON
SANSON
WANGANUI
HUNTERVILLE
TINUI
GREYTOWN
WELLINGTON
PALMERSTON N
FOXTON
MANAWATU R.
KAPITI I.
PETONE
WAIRARAPA
L. WAIRARAPA
CASTLEPOINT
MASTERTON
TINUI
NELSON
PICTON
BLENHEIM
WAIRAU R.
GREYMOUTH
WESTPORT
REEFTON
MURCHISON
INANGAHUA
STRATFORD
EGMONT
NEW PLYMOUTH
WAITARA
OPUNAKE
HAWERA
PIPIRIKI
DOUGLAS
OHAKUNE
TONGARIRO
RUAPEHU
WAIOURU
KUMETAPONGA
WAIRIKI
TURANGARERE
PATEA R.
WAVERLEY
WANGANUI R.
MOKAU R.
WAITARA
TARANAKI
KAWHIA HAR
MANUKAU HAR
AUCKLAND
HAURAKI GULF
COROMANDEL
THAMES
MERCER
CAMBRIDGE
TE AROHA
WAIKATO R.
HAMILTON
HUNTLY
TE AWAMUTU
OTOROHANGA
KIHIKIHI
TE KUITI
WAITOMO
TE KUITI

The Land Districts of New Zealand.

In issues of this book prior to 1912 full descriptions of the various land districts of the Dominion were given, but considerations of space now preclude their being continued to the same extent as formerly. Brief references are, however, here given.

AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT.

The Auckland Land District, which practically forms the northern half of the North Island, covers a gross area of 13,517,440 acres, its greatest length being about 365 miles, and its greatest width about 180 miles. The district may be said to have no real mountains, few of even the most prominent peaks of the several scattered ranges exceeding 3,000 ft. above sea-level. The coast-line is much indented with harbours, and, in addition, the Wairoa and Waikato Rivers are navigable to a considerable distance inland, the latter for river steamers only. Many of the numerous lakes scattered throughout the district, which are frequented by wild ducks and swans, also in some instances form convenient water-ways for the transport of goods to settlers living round the shores. Much of the native bush has now disappeared, the country generally being transformed into pasture land. A large portion of the Crown lands is, however, still covered with virgin forest, the area of forest land in the district being about 3,500,000 acres. The State has several extensive reserves for scenic purposes, and also for the preservation of the kauri-tree, which is indigenous to the district, and is greatly valued for its timber. Forest trees are also being planted in the Rotorua District. The principal areas of flat country are the Kaingaroa Plain, extending from Lake Taupo towards the Bay of Plenty; the Valley of the Thames and the Hauraki Plains, which extend down to the Hauraki Gulf; and the Rangitaiki Plains, near Whakatane. Drainage-works of considerable magnitude are in progress, making fit for settlement 90,000 acres comprising the Hauraki Plains, of which 33,116 acres have already been reclaimed and settled. Generally speaking, the district has an abundant water-supply, and is remarkably free from droughts. The average annual rainfall is about 39 in., and the mean summer temperature less than 70° degrees in the shade.

There is great diversity in the nature and quality of the soils. In the north, clays predominate, with here and there large volcanic areas intervening. In the southern part of the district there is a good deal of limestone country, both agricultural and pastoral. In the south-east, especially near Lake Taupo, there are large areas of light-pumice country. In parts of the district, notably at Tokatoka, and on the Hauraki and Rangitaiki Plains, there are rich alluvial reclaimed swamp areas. Much of the soil of the district may be described as "light and sandy."

Very little grain or green crops are grown, but sheep-farming is largely carried on in the district, and considerable quantities of wool and frozen meat are exported. A good deal of wool is also used locally.

The dairying industry is a very prosperous one, and is yearly increasing in importance. There are a considerable number of butter and cheese factories and creameries, and the Home separator is also a large factor in the development of the industry.

The soil and climate are in most parts well adapted for fruit-growing, an industry which is rapidly increasing in importance in the district. Several fruit-canning factories are already in operation, and the prospects of the industry are good.

In many parts of the district large crops of flax (*Phormium tenax*) are obtained, and much of the swamp land is well suited for its cultivation.

Several hundred persons are engaged in the fishing industry, there being several good fishing-grounds off the coast. Canning and smoking fish for the local market and for export gives employment to a large number of persons. Good trout-fishing may be had in various parts of the district, especially in Lakes Rotorua and Taupo, and the streams running into them. These waters swarm

with rainbow trout, and to many of the tourists who come to the Thermal Springs District from all parts of the world the magnificent fishing is the chief attraction.

For many years past large quantities of gold, together with a certain amount of silver, have been obtained in the district. Quartz reefs are located in the Thames, Coromandel, Piako, and Ohinemuri Counties, and auriferous reefs are known to exist in other parts of the district. Schools of mines, subsidized by the State, are established at Auckland, Waihi, Thames, Coromandel, and Karangahake.

Coal deposits exist, and mining is carried on at various places, notably at Hikurangi, Huntly, and Taupiri. The mines at Huntly and Taupiri supply a household coal of fine quality.

An industry peculiar to the Auckland District is the kauri-gum industry, which affords employment for several thousand men. The gum is manufactured into varnish of the finest quality.

TARANAKI LAND DISTRICT.

The Taranaki Land District, situated on the western side of the North Island, and covering a gross area of 2,412,600 acres, may be said to be the most fertile district of the Dominion, nearly the whole area being suitable for settlement, and quite two-thirds of it being good land. The district is well watered, numerous small streams having their source near Mount Egmont (8,260 ft.), from which they radiate in all directions to the sea. The climate, generally, is moist.

Nearly the whole of the district was originally covered with forest, but the greater portion of it has now been cleared, and the rich pasture lands made use of. The soil is of volcanic origin around Mount Egmont. Beyond that, from about Urenui on the north and Hawera on the south, the country varies from easy to broken hills, and the formation is papa, a calcareous blue clay, capped and intersected in many places by shelly limestone. The papa country is much richer and more lasting as pasture land than that covered by tufaceous and other volcanic soils. The western part of Taranaki and the flatter portions of the rest are well adapted for dairying, and support about 125 dairy factories and their creameries, &c. The rougher country is more suited for sheep-farming, and to a smaller degree for cattle-raising. The principal products of Taranaki are cheese, butter, meat, and wool.

The western part of the district is fairly well provided with good roads, but in the eastern half the roads are not so good, on account of the scarcity of metal and the liability of the country to slips in wet seasons. The construction of the Stratford–Te Koura Railway, now made for 40 miles (from Stratford to Whangamomona), will afford relief to a large area by lessening the distance to railway communication. New Plymouth, the principal town of the district, is connected with Wellington by a railway which traverses the more settled portion of Taranaki.

The following blocks of Crown land are being prepared for settlement:—

Part of Mokau–Mohakatino Block (about 7,000 acres), in Mimi and Waro Survey Districts. This is fair pastoral land.

Part of Rangitoto–Tuhua Block (about 2,000 acres), in Mapara Survey District. Good grazing country.

The Aukopae Block (8,000 acres), right bank Wanganui River, in the Ohura and Piopiotea West Survey Districts. Good grazing land.

The Waitaanga Block (5,000 acres), in the Waro Survey District. Mixed grazing land.

Also miscellaneous sections in various parts of the land district, mostly grazing country.

The total area for future disposal, including the above blocks, is about 193,000 acres.

A Guide, giving particulars of any Crown lands open for selection, will be supplied free to anyone applying personally or by letter to the Lands and Survey Office, New Plymouth.

HAWKE'S BAY LAND DISTRICT.

The Land District of Hawke's Bay comprises that part of the east coast of the North Island from Waimata Stream near Cape Turnagain to about 35 miles beyond the East Cape. It has a seaboard of 300 miles with an average depth of 45 miles, and covers an area of 5,508,900 acres. Its western limits are defined by the Ruahine, Kaweka, Ahimanawa, and other ranges forming an almost continuous line from the Manawatu Gorge to the East Cape.

The area of land held by tenants of the Crown, of whom there are 1,953 in the district, amounts to 1,025,251 acres, on which the annual rental is £132,317. There still remains for future disposal an area of about 182,536 acres, of which only a small proportion is fit for agricultural purposes, or suitable for subdivision into small areas. The most of this land is fit for pastoral purposes only, being mostly broken forest country, better suited for sheep than for cattle.

The following is a description of some of the principal areas of Crown land to be dealt with in the future :—

Waiapu County (4,007 acres).—Hikurangi Survey District: (1) 2,357 acres, altitude 4,000 ft. above sea-level, 300 acres lower portion covered with totara, the remainder with tawa and black-birch; (2) 150 acres, high birch country; (3) 457 acres, high birch country with no road access. Mata Survey District: 223 acres, undulating hilly pastoral land of medium quality. Raukumara East Survey District: 820 acres, very broken country with no road access.

Opotiki County (1,862 acres).—Motu Survey District: 330 acres, covered with milling-timber, on account of which land is at present withheld from sale. Moanui Survey District: 1,532 acres, very broken, red-birch country, mixed bush, soil light; elevation 1,000 ft. to 3,000 ft.

Waikohu County (6,616 acres).—Motu and Ngatapa Survey Districts: 6,616 acres, good aspect, slopes generally easy, soil light, covered with milling-timber, on which account land is withheld from sale at present.

Opotiki, Waikohu, and Whakatane Counties (48,851 acres).—Moanui, Koranga, and Tuahu Survey Districts: 48,851 acres, part of Tahora Block, heavy bush and broken country with red-birch on ridges.

Wairoa County (37,561 acres).—Tuahu and Waikaremoana Survey Districts: 22,785 acres, mixed bush with thick underscrub, well watered, soil inferior to fair. Waikaremoana and Waiau Survey Districts: 4,756 acres, rough and undulating country, well watered, 1,500 ft. to 3,500 ft. above sea-level, soil fair to medium. Mahanga Survey District: 140 acres, mostly sandhills. Mangaharuru Survey District: 9,880 acres, part of Kaiwaka Block, undulating broken country, covered with manuka and light scrub, now open for selection in three areas.

Hawke's Bay County (68,758 acres).—Kidnappers Survey District: 300 acres, narrow strip of sandhills and sandy beach along Pohui Survey District: (1) 50 acres, the soil varies from fair river-silt to poor or sideling ground, mostly covered with manuka scrub; (2) 117 acres, steep broken country with dense underscrub, soil fair, on limestone formation; (3) 160 acres, steep bush country running from banks of Makahu River to a height of 2,450 ft., soil light pumice. Pohui and Kaweka Survey Districts: 11,000 acres, Pastoral Run 11, about 700 acres bush, balance undulating broken country, soil light pumice, well watered, 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Kaweka and Kuripapanga Survey Districts: 32,569 acres, Pastoral Runs 13 and 14, open rugged broken country, 2,500 ft. to 5,400 ft. above sea-level, soil light pumice, well watered. Patoka Survey District: (1) 1,280 acres, high forest country; (2) 1,042 acres, mostly shingle-bed, Tutaekuri River; (3) 1,240 acres, high forest country, soil light pumice resting on slate rock: elevation up to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Ngaruroro and Kuripapanga Survey Districts: 21,000 acres, Timahanga and Omahaki Blocks, rough and broken country only suitable for pastoral purposes.

Waipawa County (2,377 acres).—Takapau Survey District: Otawhao Block, 2,377 acres, subdivided into twenty-two sections, ranging in area from 76 acres to 153 acres, was originally covered with more or less heavy milling-timber, which

has been cut out, and the land in now carrying native and exotic grasses; a considerable area recently swept by bush fires, which destroyed the grass, has been resown in English grasses; to be offered for selection at an early date.

Patangata County (12,042 acres).—Mangamaire, near Porangahau, 5,886 acres, excellent sheep-country, well grassed, with some manuka scrub in places; low undulating hills. Porangahau, 4,064 acres, mostly in native and English grasses, undulating and broken country, excellent sheep-country. Manawa-angiangi, 2,092 acres, for the most part open country, partly in native and exotic grasses with patches of mingi and manuka distributed over the whole area, with mixed bush and scrub in the gullies. To be opened for selection on the 13th August, 1914.

Dannevirke County (462 acres).—Part Kaitoki Block, mostly in English grasses, undulating and good dairying country.

WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT.

The Wellington Land District, comprising the southern portion of the North Island, contains a gross area of 7,051,000 acres, most of which was originally covered with forest.

From the Patea River, the north-western boundary of the district, to within 30 miles of Wellington City, there is a strip of comparatively level and undulating country on the west coast, of an average width of about 15 miles, which is one of the finest parts of the Dominion, and is celebrated for its stock-raising capabilities. This tract of country is traversed by the Wellington – New Plymouth Railway, and is well served by numerous good roads. Inland of this coastal plain is broken papa country, which takes grass excellently, and, being well watered, is largely made use of for sheep-farming. This papa country extends northward to within 15 or 20 miles south of the peaks of Ruapehu, where it gives place to more level and undulating country, with soil of volcanic matters.

To the eastward of the main dividing range is the Wairarapa Plain, bounded on the north by somewhat broken country, from where the country falls again slightly to the Upper Manawatu River; the soil in this latter portion being rich papa, though much of the Wairarapa Plain is light and stony. Generally, the district is a pastoral one, though agriculture is also pursued successfully. The valley of the Hutt River, which flows into Port Nicholson; contains some very fine land, generally held in small holdings, and utilized for cropping, dairying, fruit-growing, &c.

Crown Lands open and being opened for Selection.

The area of the remaining Crown lands in this district is about 284,740 acres, a large portion of which, however, is inferior country at a high altitude, and suitable only for pastoral purposes or climatic reservation.

Crown lands open for selection at present comprise town lots on renewable lease in Horopito West, Raetihi, Ohakune, Rangataua, Ninia, Waitangi, Owhango, Pohonui; village homesteads on renewable lease in Horopito West, Mataroa; rural lands on renewable lease in Normandale, Hawtrey, Pitt, Paparangi, and Poroporo Settlements, and Te Parapara Block; and on optional system in Whakaihiwaka Block, &c.

The Crown lands likely to be offered shortly comprise the Hurupi Block, 3,555 acres; Haurangi Block, 11,407 acres; Tupapanui Block, 450 acres; lots in Hikawera and Tablelands Settlements, 1,433 acres; South Waimarino Block, about 30,000 acres; and lots in various districts comprising about 4,570 acres.

In order to meet the demand for timber, steps are now being taken to offer by public auction nine lots comprising about 89,366,000 superficial feet of milling-timber.

MAP OF SOUTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND SHOWING LAND DISTRICTS.

MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT.

The Land District of Marlborough, which contains 2,768,000 acres of land, occupies the north-east corner of the South Island. The district is about 120 miles in extreme length, and its greatest width is 67 miles. The climate is an excellent one, but there is considerable variation in the rainfall, which is over 65 in. per annum in the Pelorus Valley, while at Cape Campbell it is only 24 in. or 25 in.

The land may be divided into three classes—viz:, open land which has been taken up for pastoral purposes; forest land, where the timer industry has developed; and intermediate land, originally partly forest and partly covered with fern or scrub, used mainly for agriculture, which, however, is also now extending into the pastoral and forest country.

The Wairau Plain, containing about 65,000 acres, is the principal block of agricultural land in the district. The soil is good, and in places extremely fertile, and yields heavy crops of wheat, oats, barley, peas, and potatoes. Fruit-growing on commercial lines is being taken up, and this year several hundred acres are being laid down in orchard, the climate being admirably adapted for apple-growing.

The area of Crown land at present available for settlement is very limited, and consists of bush country in North Marlborough. About 5,000 acres of the Opouri and Tunakino Valleys will be available for settlement as soon as the milling-timber is removed, and, judging from the number of applicants for the block of 4,000 acres recently ballotted for, should be readily taken up. Two pastoral licenses containing about 88,000 acres, and being the Hillersden leasehold, will be offered by public auction in the spring of 1914.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT.

The Nelson Land District comprises chiefly the north-western corner of the South Island, and contains an area of 4,715,000 acres. Mountain-ranges predominate, there being, however, some excellent plains and valleys between the ranges and along the rivers.

Cattle and sheep farming prevail over the greater portion of the district. There are ten butter-factories and one cheese-factory, supplied altogether by some 7,700 cows, the value of produce being about £65,000.

There are also freezing-works at Stoke, at which large numbers of sheep are annually frozen for export.

The districts fronting Tasman Bay are well adapted for fruitgrowing, an industry which is every year becoming more prosperous. There are three canning and preserving factories in this portion of the district, and, in addition to these being kept well supplied, large quantities of fruit are shipped to Wellington and South America.

Of the total area in the Nelson Land District on the 31st March, 1914, there had been sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of, an area of some 1,725,000 acres, leaving an area of 2,990,000 acres, which may be classified as follows :—

	Acres.
Lands suitable for mixed farming	140,000
Lands suitable for pastoral purposes	1,216,000
Lands suitable for reservation for forest, climatic, or scenic purposes	1,574,000
Barren mountain-tops, and roads, lakes, and rivers	60,000

The Crown lands still available for settlement may be described as chiefly pastoral and mixed-farming lands with light to heavy bush, requiring felling, draining, and roading as well as industry and farming skill for their development.

The blocks remaining for settlement are as follows :—

Howard Block, now scheduled for offering, beginning about 4 or 5 miles from the junction of the Hope River with the Buller, containing 16,000 acres.

The Lamb Valley and Station Creek Blocks, about 10,000 acres, close to the Glenhope Railway-station.

The Rotoiti Run of some 15,000 acres, at the head of that Lake.

The Lake Run purchased under the Land for Settlements Act, some 10 miles distant from Glenhope, and comprising an area of about 10,000 acres.

In the neighbourhood of Nelson is the Waimea Block, containing about 13,000 acres, in Aniseed Valley.

In the Buller Valley, between Glenhope and Murchison, is the Gowan Block, of some 11,000 acres, and the Owen North Block, of about 3,000 acres.

There is also an extension of the Gowan Block of about 5,000 acres.

Southward of Murchison is the Matakitaki East Block, some 10 miles distant, area about 6,000 acres.

Further south still, at a distance of about 30 miles, some 4,000 acres in the Upper Maruia and Alfred Rivers.

Near Charleston an area of 6,000 acres, the Waitakere Block, is under survey.

In the Karamea surveys are also in progress of 10,000 acres, and near the Inangahua Junction the Orikaka Block, containing about 10,000 acres, is awaiting survey.

There is also the Maruia South Block, some 30 miles distant from Murchison, and some 7,000 acres in the Glenroy Block.

THE WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT.

The Westland Land District occupies the central portion of the western watershed of the South Island, joining Nelson on the north, Canterbury on the east, and Otago on the south. The mean length is 250 miles, average width 27 miles, and area 3,863,878 acres. The rainfall in Westland is very heavy, averaging about 117 in. per annum, but more sunshine is enjoyed than these figures would seem to indicate. A sunshine-recorder which has been established at Hokitika for two years proves that the total amount of sunshine during the year compares very favourably with other districts which have only one-third of the rainfall. This is accounted for in two ways—first, that when it does rain it generally comes down very heavily, and, secondly, that a great deal of the rain falls at night, when the moisture-laden clouds drift in from the sea and come in contact with cold strata of air along the snow-clad chain of the Alps.

The district comprises for the most part hilly and undulating bush-clad country, the flat land being confined generally to the river-valleys and open swamps. An area estimated at 79,000 acres has been cleared and grassed with very satisfactory results; the draining of the swamp land has not been undertaken to any considerable extent, but with the increasing demand for land the development of this class of land is being seriously considered, and experiments are being made with a view to discovering the best means of bringing it into profitable use. The bush-clad land generally carries timber of commercial value, and is therefore not available for settlement until the bush has been cut over for sawmilling purposes. However, as there are some forty-five timber-mills in active operation, a considerable area of bush is cleared each year, and these areas are mostly taken up under the special regulations dealing with pastoral land in Westland, which leases may later on, with the consent of the Warden, be converted to the renewable lease.

On account of the moistness of the climate very little agricultural farming is at present attempted, as it is difficult to save grain-crops or hay. For dairying purposes, however, a very considerable area of the land is undoubtedly well adapted, and produces rich grasses and root crops in abundance, which if supplemented with ensilage for winter feeding would produce excellent returns. The values ruling for dairy land in this district are considerably less than those demanded for similar classes of land in other parts of the Dominion. Seven butter and cheese factories have already been established, the returns from which for the past season on a close estimate amounts to £39,775, which must be con-

sidered very satisfactory when it is taken into account that several of them are still in the early stages. Other factories are in contemplation at the present time, as the settlers are beginning to recognize that it is only by devoting their attention to dairying that they can make their properties produce to their fullest extent. Until the advent of dairy factories, practically the whole of the lands were utilized for rearing and fattening cattle, but this class of farming is now confined to the larger holdings, mainly in the south partern of the district, where the difficulties at present to be overcome in getting the products to the market militate against dairying being carried on with certainty of reasonable profit.

CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT.

The Canterbury Land District, forming the central portion of the eastern watershed of the South Island, contains a total area of 9,604,045 acres.

The arable plains and downs containing some 2,405,360 acres of arable land are rich in the quality of the soil and suitable for high-class cultivation and profitable production of cereals, dairy-farming, and fattening of stock, and are situate for the most part parallel with the coast line, excluding Banks Peninsula and small strips of sandy coast. These lands extend from the Conway River in the north to the Waitaki River in the south, a large portion being reclaimed swamp, having a rich loamy soil on a stiff clay subsoil, with occasional beds of peat and gravel. This strip of first-class land varies in width from 10 to 15 miles, length about 194 miles, and contains approximately one and a half million acres. Further inland, the soil becomes lighter in character, with a gravelly subsoil, deposited at different periods by the action of snow-fed rivers, and the alteration of their channels during their passage to the sea. This class of plain land is more subject to drought and wind storms. It extends from the Hurunui River in the north to the Orari River in the south, the distance being in length 100 miles by a width averaging 11 miles, or an area of about 640,000 acres, exclusive of waste river-beds. It is all arable, and differs in quality. Generally speaking, the soil is of too light a character for more than an occasional crop of oats or barley, but when stimulated with manures and lime will give satisfactory crops of roots, and is excellent country for rearing flocks of sheep of all breeds. All the central plain is well watered, for where the rivers are not accessible a network of water-races provides the necessary supply of water for stock during all the year. The remainder of the plain and downs improves in quality as it nears the foot of the mountains and enters the valleys for short distances. This land receives the benefit of the wash of detritus from the limestone which crops out in many places along the front hills. The loam here is deeper, and although the altitude is from 700 ft. to 1,000 ft. cereal crops can be grown to advantage. The average annual rainfall, which is 27 in. on the lower parts of the plain, increases here to 35 in., owing to the close proximity of the mountains and occasional showers from the north-west, which do not reach far from the hills.

The mountain country extends the whole length of the district, varying in width from 35 miles to 55 miles, and includes the main range of the island and its offshoots. The area of this high country, including the subalpine plains and valleys, is 7,102,000 acres, of which 5,146,500 acres are utilized as pastoral country, the remainder being high land unfitted for occupation, lakes, forests, and river-beds. Of the 5,146,500 acres of native-grassed lands, 3,500,000 is Crown land let to pastoral tenants, the rest being educational reserves and freeholds.

The pastoral runs, with the exception of some in the northern portion of the district, on which herds of cattle are depastured, are almost exclusively devoted to grazing sheep. The climate in the high country is very variable, being subject to sudden changes of wind and temperature. The prevailing wind is from the north-west, alternating with storms from the north-east and south-west. Snow is of frequent occurrence during both summer and winter, and is permanent on the mountains above 6,000 ft. The mean annual rainfall is 60 in.

Banks Peninsula contains an area of 262,000 acres, 40,000 of which are level and ploughable slopes, and 196,000 acres hills, the higher parts pastoral and the lower hills grass seed and dairy farms. The remainder of the area consists of lakes, forests, and scenic reserves. The volcanic soil gives excellent crops of cereals, clover, grass, roots, and fruit. Cocksfoot is extensively grown for seed; dairy-farming, cattle and sheep raising and fattening are all profitable to the settlers. On the coast there are two of the best harbours in the Dominion, Akaroa and Lyttelton, and numerous inlets of the sea afford opportunities for small vessels to enter and trade. Access to all the settlements can also be had by rail from Christchurch to Little River, from which terminus good roads radiate in all directions.

Access to the western high pastoral country is by branch railways from the Main Trunk line, and from all the termini there exist roads more or less good up the valleys of the chief rivers. All the plain country is well provided with access, partly by the Main Trunk Railway and partly by the branch lines, the stations (homesteads) not being more than one day's travel by farm teams. The roads are well gravelled, and the rivers bridged.

The present market-prices now prevailing for the rich agricultural and dairy lands range from £25 to £60 per acre. This estimate does not include suburban land near Christchurch or other towns of size, as the price of that class is regulated by fancy and demand for building-sites, and may be any price up to £1,000 per acre.

The lighter lands of the central portion of the plain having an altitude of 400 ft. to 1,000 ft. vary in price from £3 to £30 per acre.

The pastoral country is regulated in value on its stock-carrying capacity, its accessibility, and its safety from snow. For lands carrying only merino sheep, an annual rental per head would be between 9d. and 1s. 6d. For country fit for depasturing mixed sex flocks and cross-breds 1s. 6d. to 3s. per head, and for mixed cattle up to £1 per head.

It has been the practice of the Land Board during recent years, when the leases of the pastoral runs of large area expire, to further subdivide the runs before reoffering, provided the quality, stock-carrying capacity, contour of the country, and accessibility permit of this being done.

The lands in North Canterbury shortly to be available for settlement are 30,300 acres of pastoral country in the Upper Ashley district, to which will be added 4,954 acres of lower country recently purchased. These lands will be subdivided into suitable areas as small grazing-runs when the draining of some of the flats has been completed.

As the present leases of several of the larger grazing-farms and a pastoral run on the Cheviot Estate expire in 1916, these will have to be dealt with this year.

Several small areas of educational endowment and Crown lands in different counties will also be submitted for public competition during the coming year.

In South Canterbury four freeholds of arable land containing 7,074 acres have recently been purchased, and are now being surveyed into small holdings for mixed farming, and when this work is completed the new sections will be offered to the public under settlement conditions.

The pastoral runs, Ben Moore, of 83,000 acres, situated in the Waitaki County, and the Ben McLeod Run, of 33,600 acres, situated in the Upper Rangitata, will be dealt with during the year, and made available for reletting.

On the heavy coast lands, wheat yields 30 to 50 bushels per acre; oats 45 to 90 bushels; barley, 30 to 50 bushels; rye, 35 to 50 bushels. On the lighter lands, the yields are: wheat, 15 to 20 bushels per acre; oats, 20 to 35 bushels; barley, 15 to 30 bushels; rye, 20 to 30 bushels.

On the heavy coast lands, potatoes yield 6 to 12 tons per acre; mangolds, 30 to 50 tons; turnips, 15 to 25 tons.

Yields of leguminous crops on heavy land are: beans, 30 to 45 bushels; peas, 30 to 45 bushels per acre. On the lighter lands, peas, 15 to 25 bushels; and beans (which are seldom grown), 15 to 20 bushels.

OTAGO LAND DISTRICT.

The Otago Land District embraces 8,969,000 acres. It extends on the west coast from Big Bay to Stripe Point (about 1½ miles south of the mouth of John o' Groat's River), and on the east coast from the mouth of the Waitaki river to the mouth of Longbeach Creek. The district is closely settled, there being no less than 5,493,938 acres occupied by Crown tenants, while only 111,467 acres are available for future disposal. Further, 1,986,382 acres are held in fee-simple. A fairly large portion of the district consists of country eminently adapted for the grazing of sheep, and, as a consequence, the principal exports of the province are wool and frozen mutton. The climate is a salubrious one and fairly equable except in the interior, where it is colder in winter and hotter in summer than near the coast-line. Production of gold, mostly by river-dredging, is next in importance to the wool and frozen-meat industries as a revenue-raising factor, and at the present time there are forty-five dredges winning gold. The culture of fruit in Central Otago is another industry growing in importance. To aid its expansion the Government is rapidly pushing on irrigation-works with a view to the watering of arid country and so rendering it suitable for plantation of orchards. Land already irrigated in Central Otago has been found to be exceedingly well adapted for fruit-growing, and the yield of fruit from this province promises to largely increase every year as the irrigation-works are extended. Agriculture and dairying also flourish, but suffer somewhat at present from a scarcity of labour. There is a keen demand for competent farm labourers, dairy hands, and domestic servants.

SOUTHLAND LAND DISTRICT.

The Southland Land District, which occupies the extreme southern portion of the South Island, contains an area of 7,882,369 acres, of which 1,579,394 acres are held on freehold, 1,725,174 acres are leased under Crown tenures, 140,402 acres are occupied by roads, rivers, lakes, &c., 3,551,113 acres have been reserved for various purposes, and the balance of 886,286 acres are unalienated Crown lands.

Generally speaking, the settlers are engaged in mixed agricultural farming, dairying, and the raising of cattle, sheep, horses, &c. The progress of settlement in this district during the past decade has been of a very marked and substantial character. There was a time when the climatic conditions were looked upon as a drawback to closer and successful settlement, but during recent years a marked improvement has taken place in this respect. The climate is bracing in the winter and warm and genial in the spring and summer. The temperature varies from 40° in winter to 70° in summer. The district is eminently suitable for the growing of various crops common to temperate climates, such as oats, wheat, barley, mangolds, rape, beet, turnips, &c. Oats frequently give 70 to 80 bushels, and wheat 40 to 60 bushels to the acre.

The scheme initiated by the Crown for closer settlement under the Land for Settlements Act by the acquisition of private lands for subdivision has proved of immense benefit in Southland and has been the means of settling a large number of people on the land. The success of this system has led to the subdivision of numerous large private estates representing some hundreds of thousands of acres, and the whole aspect of the district is being transformed from large stretches of virgin country into nicely cultivated and smiling farms. There is still room for a very much larger population to develop the agricultural, pastoral, and varied resources which at present are only in their infancy. The dairying industry is increasing in a surprising fashion, and has now developed to very important dimensions. It has proved of great benefit to all classes of settlers, more particularly those who are in occupation of bush sections by providing them with an assured income during the process of clearing their holdings. At the present time there are 64 cheese-factories and 4 butter and condensing factories in actual operation throughout the district. The

intake of milk at these factories ranges from 800 to 12,000 gallons per day, the proceeds for which represent the respectable sum of £280,000 for circulation among the dairy-farmers. All classes of stock raised in this portion of the Dominion hold a high place in the estimation of stock-owners both in the Commonwealth of Australia and the northern parts of New Zealand. Northern buyers are frequently purchasing numbers of Southland horses, cattle, and sheep for stud and other purposes, while large numbers of draught horses are shipped to the Commonwealth of Australia. Sheep-breeding is very extensively carried on, and as the country is well adapted for this purpose the small farmer is enabled to buy stores at a price that pays him to fatten. Southland has long been noted for the high quality of its frozen meat, which forms an important and increasing factor in its exports. Southland has made great strides during the past few years, and it is anticipated that the output of its products will steadily increase in the future.

The Crown lands remaining comprise mostly bush-clad areas. The settlement of these lands follows the removal of the marketable timber by the sawmillers. Under ordinary circumstances from fifteen to eighteen months is the period between the axe and the first grass fit for stock. The felling costs £1 to £1 10s. per acre; logging-up 15s., and burning 5s. to 7s. 6d. Bush-felling generally commences about May and ends about November. Burning and sowing last from the end of January to the end of April. Most of the bush land will grow good grass, which holds well by the sowing of a judicious mixture of grasses, when the land is first laid down. For surface sowing ordinary bush lands of a fairly dry and free nature, the following mixture is recommended: 20 lb. cocksfoot and 4 lb. white clover. Where the land is wet or peaty the mixture should be 15 lb. cocksfoot and 15 lb. timothy.

SECTION XV.—LAND TENURE, SETTLEMENT, ETC.—*ctd.*

SUBSECTION B.—NATIVE LANDS.

Introductory.

Native lands and Native affairs generally are administered by the Native Department, with several subsidiary branches, the duties of each being as indicated below.

The Head Office conducts the general administration of the Department, deals with all matters to be brought before Cabinet, and prepares Orders in Council, parliamentary returns, and reports on petitions referred to the Government by the Native Affairs Committee. The purchase of lands by the Native Land Purchase Board is also controlled by the Head Office.

The Native Land Court is the Court of Record of Titles, and deals with the partition and exchange of Native lands, succession, probate and letters of administration, consolidation of interests, incorporation of owners, and alienation; the latter only as regards Native lands in the South Island.

The work of the Native Land Court is divided into seven Court districts, as follows:—

District.	Location.
Tokerau	North Auckland.
Waikato-Maniapoto	South Auckland.
Waiariki	Bay of Plenty.
Tairawhiti	Gisborne.
Ikaroa	Wellington and Hawke's Bay.
Aotea	Wanganui and Taranaki.
Southland	South Island.

Maori Land Boards, of which there are six, all located in the North Island, are concerned with the confirmation and approval of alienations, the administration of Native lands by way of sale or lease, and the administration of estates as farms. The Boards also act as agents for beneficial owners, and receive and pay out rents and purchase-moneys.

The Registrars of the Native Land Courts are also the administrative officers of the Maori Land Boards of the district.

The boundaries of the Court and Maori Land Board Districts in the North Island are coterminous.

Maori Councils elected for defined districts and composed of Natives supervise matters generally affecting the Maori settlements and kaingas, more particularly as regards sanitary arrangements.

The terms "partition" and "individualization" as applied to Native Land Court dealings are often confused. To individualize is to partition in severalty and not merely to define relative interests, which may be done without further partition. To partition is to cut out certain interests in a block of land, and may not necessarily be for an individual. The term "customary land"

which is also sometimes misunderstood is applied to land not yet clothed with a Native Land Court title. Customary land was formerly known as papatupu land.

Ancient System of Maori Land Tenure.

Reference to an early map of the North Island of New Zealand shows with striking fidelity the boundaries of the landed possessions of the main tribes (some twenty). The map shows that practically every acre of the Island and of the principal adjoining islets was accounted for and claimed by one or the other of these tribes. It thus shows in a nutshell the main system of tribal tenure. Of this main system it is sufficient in passing along to observe that any attempt to interfere with the main boundaries was promptly resented, and was considered equivalent to a declaration of tribal war. It is also to be observed that where natural features existed, such as coast-line, river, lake, mountain, mountain-ranges and ridges, rock-clusters, caves, and so on, these served the purposes of defining the trend of the tribal main boundaries. Where such did not exist or were inadequate artificial substitutes were set up, such as fighting forts (pa), carved and painted posts and pillars, carved rocks and trees, burial-places, and so on. All of these marks and their respective names, on being duly announced, became known as part of the tribal lore. A regular verbal tracing of these boundaries was the duty of the elders (kaumatua), and a grandfather took a peculiar pride in reciting and teaching his grandsons of the locations and existence. Whilst still active and vigorous he would traverse the boundaries with his grandsons, and point out to them the various forts, burial-places, eel-weirs, fishing-grounds, bird and rat trapping preserves, old cultivations of the tribe, and so on, giving at the same time their accompanying histories and incidental stories. In this way a thorough knowledge of these matters was imparted to the young people, who took great pains to commit the same to memory and treasure the particulars as something valuable and precious. The most treasured tribal songs, too, were those which contained references to these and kindred themes, including recitals of genealogical descent and of successful affairs of love and war. Pride of territorial possessions was strongly ingrained in the Maori, and he pays a fine tribute to his women in the aphorism: He wahine, he oneone; i ngaro ai te tangata (or, Woman and land largely account for the decimation of man). In other words, these largely account for wars and the accompanying slaughter of man. It need scarcely be added that of all his possessions the Maori prized the land the most. Thus far, then, as to the main scheme of Maori or tribal tenure.

Within this main system there was a group of internal systems which controlled and regulated the occupation and working of the lands by the sub-tribes, families, and individuals, and which recognized the several boundaries peculiar to each as being the bounds of their independent possessions. Here, again, as in the case of

the main boundaries, any attempt to interfere with the sub-tribal or family holdings would lead to acrimonious dispute and inter-tribal strife. The same obtained as to individual possessions. For, although in the main the whole scheme was part and parcel of a system of communism, where families and individuals occupied and cultivated their separate portions, any interference with such at once gave rise to bitter dispute and strife. The Maori was himself a great stickler for what was right (tika), and what was wrong (he). Finally, lands were vested in and entirely controlled by the males.

Broadly speaking, original rights of ownership (take) to the land were acquired as follows :—

1. Ancestral rights (or take-tupuna). Where ancestral rights are acknowledged, and descendants have continued to occupy and to maintain lands within well defined boundaries, the right is perfectly good.

2. The right of original discovery and constant occupation (or whenua-kite-hou). This requires no particular comment or explanation.

3. The right of superior moral force (or mana). A kind of sovereign right.

4. The right of physical force, conquest, and occupation (or raupatu).

5. The right of long-continued use and occupation, and of its successful maintenance against opposition and attack (or na te ringa toa).

6. The right of long-continued use and occupation, free and undisturbed (or te ahi-ka-roa).

7. The right under cession (or tuku). Many typical cases of this are recorded. For instance, a useful and vigorous ally has been ceded a substantial and properly defined strip of tribal territory in return for important services. Use and occupation must follow and be permanent to maintain such a title.

8. The right by gift (or koha). Where such gift is made in the presence of the tribal and sub-tribal representatives, and where occupation and use follows, a first-class right is established and recognized. The boundaries must be clearly set out.

9. The right by marriage dowry (or pa-kuwha). As already stated, land vested in the males. In the case of a marriage alliance between persons of high rank and non-kindred tribes, the bridegroom has been presented—by the bride's people—with a considerable piece of well-defined land to settle upon and use. This custom prevented the bridegroom from being referred to as somewhat of a landless interloper. Where use and occupation followed, and where children of this union were born and continued their use and occupation, and their descendants after them, their rights remained perfectly valid. Conversely, where no children were born of this union, the land—on the death of the person in whose favour the dowry was given—automatically reverted to the donors.

In cases of adultery land has been taken as satisfaction.

Adopted children—invariably relatives—were provided with special lands; the right so acquired was held to be good.

It is sometimes urged that no such thing as individual rights was recognized. As an answer to this there remains the indisputable fact that one individual has been known to put up a land-taking pillar within the boundaries of his neighbour. That was called a "pou-tango-whenua," and if it did not lead to active strife, it was at least a matter to be decided by a council of the elders, whose decision held good. An individual was entitled to undisturbed possession of his home, and to as much land as he could reasonably use and cultivate.

Although the law of mere might may have been regarded as supreme, there still obtained a very fine and honourable law of moral right. An aggressive sub-tribe which constantly got its neighbours into trouble would, if it paid no heed to moral restraint, be wiped out by force. For a similar reason a junior chief who proved troublesome would be ordered to quit for fresh fields and pastures new. No pronounced cause of internal trouble and dissension would be permanently tolerated by the body corporate, because it would become notorious and interfere with good tribal policy.

Marriages were arranged on grounds of good tribal policy. No youth would be easily allowed to contract a marriage with a non-kindred tribe, because by joining the tribe of his wife he would to that extent weaken his home tribe, and raise up children who might eventually fight against his own people. The same objection ruled in the case of a maiden, who was not allowed to marry as she pleased, and in the direction of weakening her own tribe, while contributing to the strength of another. These facts indicate that the questions of the ownership of land and that of marriages were regarded as being associated, which they really were. In all probability the very earliest forms of recognized titles to land have given rise to, if not actually dictated, the system of marriages.

Purchase of Native Lands by Government.

From about the year 1823 (which is the date of the first recorded deed) until the 6th February, 1840, the date of the Treaty of Waitangi, lands in New Zealand were acquired by direct purchase from the Maoris by individual members of the white races. During the years 1837 to 1839, or about the time it became probable that the sovereignty of the islands would be assumed by the United Kingdom, the greater number of these purchases were made, and they extended to most parts of the country. These purchases are technically known as "the old land claims," and their total number (including pre-emptive claims), as estimated by Commissioner F. Dillon Bell in 1862, was 1,376, covering an area of about 10,322,453 acres, out of which large area grants were recommended for 292,475 acres. These figures have been slightly added to since, but not to any very large extent. The large area shown above was reduced on survey to

about 474,000 acres, situated principally to the north of Auckland. The difference in area between the amount granted to the purchasers and the total area surveyed became what are termed "surplus lands of the Crown." It was held that the Native title had been fully extinguished through such purchases over the whole area surveyed; but, as by Ordinance No. 2 of 9th June, 1841, the claimants could not be granted more than 2,560 acres each, the balance became vested in the Crown on the assumption of the sovereignty, the Native title having been fully extinguished.

In many cases the titles did not issue to those to whom the land was awarded, as they were compensated by scrip issued by the Government, with the understanding that such scrip was to be exercised in the purchase of Crown lands in the neighbourhood of Auckland, to which place it was desirable—so soon as the capital was founded—to draw a population. The lands thus paid for in scrip became Crown lands, and these, together with the surplus lands, have from time to time been disposed of by the Crown and settled on. The amount of scrip, &c., issued up to 1862 was over £109,000.

On the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on the 6th February, 1840, the pre-emptive right was ceded to the Government, and consequently private purchase ceased. This remained the law until the passing of the Native Land Act, 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of Native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases up to the passing of the Native Land Court Act, 1894.

The Maori Lands Administration Act, 1900, was a measure intended to restrain Natives from pauperizing themselves in the future by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands (about five millions of acres). Its main provisions were—

(1.) Prohibition of further alienation of the freehold of Native lands, either to the Crown or to private purchasers, except as to inchoate transactions at the date of the passing of the Act and certain limited areas which were then comprised in separate titles and held by not more than two owners.

(2.) Leasing of Native lands through partly elected and partly nominated Councils possessing all the powers and, where authorized, exercising all or any of the functions of the Native Land Court.

(3.) Advances to Natives to road and otherwise improve their surplus lands for their own use and occupation.

The Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905, amended the above. Whilst placing the power of dealing with their lands in the hands of the Maori owners, through special Boards called "Maori Land Boards," it restored to the Crown the right of purchasing Maori lands in certain districts, provided that the price to be paid was not less than that fixed by the Valuer-General as its value.

All dealings with Native land are now determined by the provisions of the Native Land Act, 1909, which consolidated and repealed most of the numerous previous Acts, and came into force on the 31st March, 1910.

From time to time since 1840 various sums were appropriated by Government or by Parliament for the acquisition of a Crown estate. Up to the date of passing of the Native Land Act, 1862, these operations were conducted by officers of the Government specially appointed, who, from a knowledge of the Maoris, their customs and disposition, were successful in securing large areas of land for settlement. It must be conceded that their operations as a whole were successful, and that the number of disputed cases arising out of their labours was exceedingly small. The Waitara purchase is, however, here excluded, for there were reasons of general policy affecting that sale which did not prevail in other cases. This purchase was the ostensible cause of the Native rebellion of 1860 and following years, but the motives which led to it were far deeper than the mere purchase of a few acres—there was a great principle at stake.

The difference effected in the mode of purchase by the Native Land Act, 1862, was this: Previously, the title of the Maoris who were to receive payment for the land was decided by the Land Purchase officers; but the Act quoted set up a Court, presided over by able Judges, who determined the titles, which were afterwards registered in a special Court. Purchases have since been effected with the registered owners.

It is difficult to obtain figures showing the actual area acquired by the Crown from the Maoris up to 1870, but in round numbers it was 6,000,000 acres in the North Island; whilst the whole of the South Island, with the exception of reserves for the original Native owners, was acquired prior to the passing of the Native Land Act, 1862. Stewart Island was purchased from the Native owners by deed dated 29th June, 1864.

The Native rebellion of 1860–69 brought Native-land purchases, for the time being, practically to a standstill.

The Immigration and Public Works Acts of 1870 and 1873 appropriated £200,000 and £500,000 respectively for the purchase of lands in the North Island; and these amounts had, up to the 31st of March, 1910, been augmented by further annual appropriations from the public funds and other loan-moneys, covering altogether a total expenditure since 1870 of £2,072,322, with the following result: Area finally acquired in the North Island from Natives, from 1870 to 31st March, 1910, 8,004,851 acres.

The purchase of Native lands by the Crown was continued under the provisions of the Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905, but is now carried out by the Native Land Purchase Board under the provisions of Part XIX of the Native Land Act, 1909.

NATIVE LAND ACT, 1909.

The Native Land Act, 1909, repeals some 71 statutes or parts of statutes. The main feature of the Act is the widening of the avenue for the alienation and settlement of Native lands. Formerly the disposal of Native lands was more or less restricted, and in some cases absolutely prohibited. The Act of 1909 removes all restrictions and prohibitions on the alienation of land by a Native or on the alienation of Native land, with certain exceptions.

Under the Act the alienation of Native land may be effected in four different ways:—

1. Private alienation by the owners themselves.
2. Alienation by a Maori Land Board as the statutory trustee or agent of the owners.
3. Alienation by a committee of management by the incorporated owners.
4. Alienation in pursuance of a resolution of a majority of the owners assembled in a meeting called for that purpose by a Board.

The first of these methods is prohibited in cases where the land is owned by more than ten owners in common. All private alienation requires confirmation by the Maori Land Board in the North Island, or by the Native Land Court in the South Island. Confirmation must be refused if the Native alienating would be left without sufficient land for his support. In the case of leases special provisions are made for securing compensation to the tenant for his improvements. Mortgages are not permitted (except in favour of the Public Trustee or Government) unless approved by the Governor in Council.

By the second method alienation is effected by a Maori Land Board, either as a statutory trustee or as the agent of the Native owners. In respect of the former the land is vested in the Board, and is to be disposed of by public auction or tender by way of lease or sale in equal proportions. In respect of the latter, the land is not vested in the Board, but is administered by it as agent for the owners. It may be leased by the Board to Natives only, and is inalienable by the owners themselves.

The third mode of alienation is that effected by elective committees of management of the Native owners incorporated by order of the Native Land Court in substantial accordance with the practice existing before the coming into operation of the Act of 1909.

The fourth mode of alienation is in pursuance of a resolution of the assembled owners. A Maori Land Board may summon a meeting of the owners of any Native land to consider proposals for its alienation. A resolution proposed at any such meeting is carried if the owners voting for it own a larger area of the land affected than those who vote against it. The resolution is then submitted to the Board for confirmation, and, if confirmed, will be carried into effect either by Order in Council, instrument of alienation executed by the Board on behalf of the owners, or by such other means as is appropriate to the nature of the resolution.

Any such meeting of assembled owners may in this manner do any of the following things :—

1. Vest the land in the Board for sale or lease.
2. Agree to incorporation by the Native Land Court.
3. Carry into effect any proposed alienation—*e.g.*, a sale or lease to a particular individual.
4. Sell the land to the Crown.

To prevent the aggregation of large areas of Native lands a purchaser or lessee of Native land must make a declaration that the land applied for, together with all other land already held by him, does not exceed 5,000 acres of third-class land calculated as follows: First-class land as 7½ acres, and second-class land as 2½ acres, of third-class land. The class to which any lands belong shall be determined in accordance with the Act.

The Crown has power under Part XIX of the Act to acquire Native lands through the Native Land, Purchase Board, which consists of the Native Minister, the Under-Secretary for Crown Lands, the Under-Secretary of the Native Department, and the Valuer-General.

Any area, negotiations for which are in contemplation for purchase by the Crown may, under section 363 of the Act, be prohibited from private alienation for the period of one year (subject to a further extension of twelve months from date of *Gazette* notice).

All offers to the Crown should be addressed to the Native Land Purchase Board, Native Department, Wellington.

All surveys are undertaken by the Land and Survey Department, under authorities issued by the Judge of the Native Land Court or President of the Maori Land Board, and funds are provided (if necessary) as under :—

For the purpose of the purchase and settlement of Native land by the Crown, the Minister of Finance is empowered to raise loans not to exceed in all £500,000 in any one financial year, and if the full amount authorized is not raised within the year, the balance may be borrowed within the next year, in addition to the amount otherwise authorized for that year. The moneys so obtained may, under the Native Land Settlement Account, be applied to the following uses :—

1. The purchase or acquisition of Native land.
2. The survey of Native land.
3. The making of advances to Maori Land Boards for the construction of roads and bridges and otherwise opening up and preparing for settlement any Native lands under the control of the Boards, or for the purpose of discharging any mortgage or charge to which such land is subject. The advances to any one Board are limited to £50,000 in any one financial year, and are to be a charge on the land for the benefit of which the expenditure was incurred.

The revenue derived from the lands, together with interest and payments received, will be applied in the first place to the payment

of interest and sinking fund on the advances, together with administrative and other necessary expenses; the balance to be paid to the Native owners, or invested for their benefit, as the Board decides.

Regulations as to procedure for alienations through the Maori Land Boards or Native Land Courts are notified on page 1717, *New Zealand Gazette* No. 50 of 1910.

As to alienation of the lands in the South Island, these are dealt with by the Native Land Court, and any communiation in connection therewith should be made to the Registrar, Native Land Court, South Island District, Wellington.

A Native owning Native land in severalty may upon application have his land declared European land by the Native Appellate Court if that body thinks fit.

The Native Land Amendment Act, 1912, provides that any Native may apply to be declared a European for the purpose of the Act.

The Native Land Amendment Act, 1913, provides for amendments in administrative control and power for the Crown to acquire any Native land, no matter how held, except as provided for.

No Native land can be willed to a European other than the wife or husband of the testator, or a European who would have been entitled had the deceased died intestate, or to a relative not more remote than the fourth degree.

FURTHER ACTS AFFECTING NATIVE LANDS.

The Native Townships Act, 1910, makes better provision with respect to the ownership and disposition of land subject thereto. Under the Act land situated in a Native township may be sold to the Crown or to private persons. It is provided that the Maori Land Board administering a Native township shall be a leasing authority within the meaning of the Public Bodies' Leasing-powers Act, 1908, and may grant what are known as "Glasgow leases," *vide* section 4 of the last-named Act. The provisions of the Native Land Act, 1909, apply, with certain exceptions, to a Native township. This Act repeals seven statutes or parts of statutes.

The Rating Amendment Act, 1910, provides, with certain modifications, that Native freehold land shall be liable to rating and subject to the provisions of the Rating Act, 1908, in the same manner as European land. Customary land (land, title to which has not been investigated and determined) is exempt from rating.

The Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1910, repeals the Act (similar title) of 1908, and thereby releases from restriction some 300,000 acres of Native land. This large area of land may now be dealt with under the provisions of the Native Land Act, 1909, subject to certain restrictions with respect to lands having thermal or mineral waters thereon.

It may be worthy of note that the legislation, commencing with 1909, affecting Native lands all tends towards the betterment of titles and disposition and settlement thereof.

SUBSECTION C.—LAND TRANSFER AND DEEDS REGISTRATION.

PRIOR to 1870 conveyancing in New Zealand was based upon the English laws of real property as existing at the date of the constitution of the colony, varied in some important particulars by the Conveyancing Ordinance of 1842, and other colonial legislation, now embodied in the Property Law Consolidation Act, 1908. Considerable areas of land in all parts of the Dominion are still held and dealt with under this system. Although provision is made for the registration of deeds affecting such land, registration is no guarantee of their validity, and a purchaser has to rely for the security of his title upon the skill and care of his legal adviser.

By the Land Transfer Act, 1870, the system of title by registration was introduced. This principle had long been in vogue in parts of central Europe, but was unknown in the British Dominions until its introduction into the Australasian Colonies in 1856 by Sir Robert Torrens, after whom it is popularly known as the Torrens system. It was first introduced by him into South Australia, and was afterwards adopted by the other colonies. The title to land under this system is not affected by the execution of documents. Registration is the fundamental principle, and it is only on registration that any interest passes. The Land Transfer Department assumes all responsibility for the registration, and any person named in the Register as taking an interest under a registered instrument acquires a practically indefeasible title.

For the purposes of administration the Dominion is divided into eleven districts. The two systems are worked side by side in the same offices under the combined title of the "Land and Deeds Registry." In each district one officer acts as both Registrar of Deeds and District Land Registrar. The Registrar at Wellington is also Registrar-General of Land.

LAND TRANSFER.

The Land Transfer system in New Zealand originated with the Land Transfer Act, 1870. This was re-enacted with amendments as the Land Transfer Act, 1885, and this again gave place to the present consolidated Land Transfer Act, 1908. Some amendments of the present Act have been effected by the Land Transfer Amendment Act, 1913.

Land subject to Act.

The land subject to the Land Transfer Act comprises all land alienated from the Crown since 1870, all land included in any order under the Native Land Acts vesting such land in any person in free-

hold tenure, and all land vested in any person in fee-simple by virtue of any Act of the General Assembly, besides land which has been brought under the Act on the application of the proprietors after investigation and acceptance of the title by the Department

Certificate of Title.

Every registered proprietor of a freehold estate in possession in land under the Act is entitled to a certificate of title for the same. Duplicates of all certificates of title are retained in the office and bound up to form the Register-book. The certificate of title may be described as the backbone of the whole system. Upon it are entered memorials of all registered dealings affecting the particular land, and it is received as conclusive evidence of the title of any person named as proprietor of any estate or interest.

Method of Dealing.

Forms of transfer, mortgage, lease, &c., are prescribed by the Act. When any dealing is effected the appropriate form is filled up and signed by the necessary parties and stamped, and is then presented at the Registry Office with the certificate of title for registration. No interest passes on the execution of the instrument, but only on registration. The instrument itself is retained in the office, a memorial of it being noted on the certificate, which is then handed to the transferee or other person entitled. Mortgages and leases are executed in duplicate, or in triplicate if so desired, one copy being retained in the office and the other, or others, returned to the parties.

Implied Covenants.

All usual covenants are implied in the various instruments by the Act, and provision is also made for the introduction of special covenants by the use of abbreviated forms, so that a dealing which under the old system would have necessitated a lengthy deed may be effected under the Act by a very short one.

Mortgages.

One of the most notable differences between the present system and the former is in the form of a mortgage. Under the old system the mortgagor conveyed the land to the mortgagee subject to a right to a reconveyance or " equity of redemption " on repayment of the money. Under the Act no transfer of the property takes place, but a charge only is created, the mortgagee being specially empowered to sell the land in the event of default being made in payment. A simple receipt by the mortgagee for the amount secured releases the land from the encumbrance. Provision is made, similar to that contained in the Property Law Consolidation Act, for sale through the Registrar of the Supreme Court in the event of the mortgagee desiring to buy in the mortgaged land.

Transmission.

Persons becoming entitled to any estate by transmission, such as administrators or trustees, may be registered as proprietors on application in writing made to the Registrar.

Trusts.

It is a cardinal principle of the land-transfer system that no notice of trusts may be entered on the Register, and no instrument declaring any trust may be registered.

Caveat.

Any person claiming to be beneficially interested in any land by virtue of any trust or under any unregistered instrument may enter a caveat, and so long as such caveat remains in force no entry can be made on the Register affecting the estate or interest protected by such caveat. In the event of a dealing being presented for registration, notice is sent to the caveator, who is allowed fourteen days within which to take steps to enforce his rights. Failing action being taken within that time the caveat lapses.

Execution of Instruments.

Every instrument for registration under the Act is required to be signed by the registered proprietor and attested by at least one witness, whose occupation and address must be added. For the protection of the parties as well as of the Department the attesting witness is required to be a solicitor, licensed land-broker, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, or other official or well-known person. Instruments executed in other parts of the British Dominions may be verified in accordance with the Imperial Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, or any local enactment respecting the verification of instruments for use abroad; if executed in any foreign country, by declaration made according to the law of such country and certified by the British Consul; or if there be no such law the instrument must be attested by the British Consul, who shall certify that no provision is made by the laws of such country. Every instrument must also have indorsed upon it a certificate that it is correct for the purposes of the Act, signed by the party claiming under it or by a solicitor or licensed land-broker employed by him.

Assurance Fund.

Any person sustaining loss or damage through any omission or mistake of the Department may bring an action against the Registrar-General of Lands for recovery of damages. Certain classes of cases are excepted, such as loss occasioned by breach of trust, or by the improper use of the seal of any corporation, or the improper exercise of any power of sale or re-entry, and action can only be brought within six years after right of action accrued. To meet claims an Assurance Fund is maintained by a payment of a halfpenny in the pound on the value of all land when first brought under the Act.

Surveys.

In order to ensure accuracy in the certificate of title a declared survey plan by a licensed surveyor is usually required when bringing land under the Act on application and also on subsequent subdivisions. The examination of survey plans, preparation of diagrams, &c., is performed by the Land Transfer Survey Branch, which is drawn from the Survey Department for this special work. All survey plans are approved by the Chief Surveyor of the district before being accepted for deposit.

Licensed Land-brokers.

The Act provides that the Registrar-General of Lands, with the sanction of the Governor, may license fit and proper persons to be land-brokers for transacting business under the Act. A bond is required from them in the sum of £1,000, with two sureties in the sum of £500 each, and a license fee of £5 is paid annually.

Appeal.

If the District Land Registrar refuses to perform any act which he is required to perform, or if any person is dissatisfied with his decision in any matter, the person deeming himself aggrieved may summon him to appear before the Supreme Court to substantiate the grounds of his refusal or decision. An appeal may also be made in the first instance to the Registrar-General of Lands whose decision will be binding upon the District Land Registrar, but will be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court in like manner as the decision of a District Land Registrar.

Searches.

The register and other books and registered and deposited instruments and plans are open to search during business hours. Assistance is given to persons searching, but the Department does not undertake to make searches.

Regulations, Fees, &c.

The general regulations and schedule of fees payable under the Act are contained in an Order in Council of 22nd January, 1914. The fees are as follows:—

Fees payable to District Land Registrars under the Land Transfer Act, 1908.

For bringing land under the provisions of the Act (over and above the cost of advertisement),—	£	s.	d.
When the title consists of a Crown grant and none of the land included therein has been dealt with	0	2	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £300	1	0	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	0	15	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £100 and does not exceed £200	0	10	0
When the title is of any other description and the value does not exceed £100	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Contribution to Assurance Fund, upon first bringing land under this Act, in the pound sterling	0	0	0½
Other fees,—			
For every application to bring land under the Act	0	5	0
For every certificate of title on transfer for a monetary consideration not exceeding £100	0	10	0
For every other certificate of title	1	0	0
Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance, or lease	0	10	0
Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or increase or reduction of principal or of interets, or extension or shortening of term	0	5	0
Registering transfer or surrender of lease	0	5	0
Registering transmission	0	10	0
Registering any vesting affected by Act of Parliament unless otherwise provided by such Act	0	10	0
Entering notice of marriage	0	10	0
Registering re-entry by lessor	0	10	0
Registering vesting of lease in mortgagee consequent on refusal of official assignee to accept same	0	10	0
Registering of any order of the Native Land Court	0	10	0
Entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court	0	10	0
Noting caveat	0	10	0
Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and for every notice relating to any caveat	0	5	0
Registering any instrument not otherwise provided for	0	10	0
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one folium of the register-book, for each folium after the first	0	2	0
For every outstanding interest noted on certificate of title	0	5	0
Depositing power of attorney, declaration of trust, or any other instrument	0	10	0
Depositing any map or plan	0	5	0
Noting revocation of power of attorney	0	10	0
Issuing registration abstract	1	0	0
Cancelling registration abstract	0	5	0
For every notice to produce deeds or instruments	0	5	0
For every search	0	2	0
For every general search	0	5	0
For certified copy of any instrument not exceeding five folios	0	5	0
Plan (if any) for every section or part of a section	0	1	0
For every folio or part folio after first five	0	0	6
Application for provisional certificate of title and issuing same	1	0	0
For issuing provisional lease	The same fees as for a certified copy.		
For approving any form	0	1	0
Taking affidavit or statutory declaration	0	5	0
For exhibiting deeds surrendered by applicant	0	5	0
Attending at Court to produce documents or to give evidence, for each day or part of a day	1	1	0

Deeds Registration.

Provision has existed since 1841, and is now contained in the Deeds Registration Act, 1908, for the Registration of Deeds and Instruments affecting land which is not subject to the provisions of

the Land Transfer Act. Registration is not essential to the validity of the instrument, but it is highly important as a record and to secure priority. The Act provides that every deed shall be void as against any person claiming for valuable consideration under any subsequent deed duly registered unless the earlier deed was registered before the subsequent one.

The Department is not responsible for the form or matter of the instruments registered beyond seeing that they are duly stamped and contain a sufficient description of the land to identify it.

Instruments are registered by being first entered in the "Book of Primary Entry," from which the registration number is taken. Particulars are then inserted in the "Index Book" under the heading of the land affected, and they are then copied *in extenso* into the "Record Books."

Provision is also made for the deposit of instruments in the Deeds Registry office for safe custody and reference, and such deposit operates as a release from any covenant for production.

The Deeds Index and all recorded and deposited instruments are open to public inspection, and certified copies may be obtained, on payment of the prescribed fees.

Fees Payable under the Deeds Registration Act, 1908.	£	s.	d.
For the registration of any instrument	0	10	0
For the recording and comparing thereof, for every folio of seventy-two words	0	0	6
For every section or part of section, allotment or part of allotment contained in any map or plan delineated on or annexed to any instrument presented for registration (exclusive of sections or allotments unaffected by the instrument but necessarily delineated to show the boundaries of the land dealt with by the instrument)	0	1	0
For every copy of or extract from any recorded or deposited instrument or memorial, for every folio of seventy-two words therein	0	0	6
For every section or allotment, or part of a section or allotment, delineated thereon	0	1	0
For every copy of or extract from the general index, for every line	0	0	6
For every search or inspection of indexes or recorded or deposited instrument, for each individual property, section, or allotment in respect of which search or inspection is made	0	1	0
For every certificate under seal verifying a copy of or extract from any recorded or deposited instrument, in addition to the fee per folio for copying	0	5	0
On the deposit of any instrument for safe custody	0	10	0
For every attendance to produce any instrument under section 48 of this Act, for each day or part of a day's attendance	1	1	0
For the registration of any map or plan accompanied by a statutory declaration	0	10	0
For recording, per folio of seventy-two words	0	0	6
For every section or part of a section delineated	0	1	0
For recording any instrument in the Maori language, and for any copy of the recorded copy thereof, per folio of seventy-two words	0	1	0
For recording the translation of any instrument in the Maori language, per folio of seventy-two words	0	0	6

TRANSACTIONS RECORDED.

The first of the tables which follow shows for the year 1913–14 the applications to bring land under the Land Transfer Act and the certificates of title issued in each of the eleven districts into which the Dominion is divided.

LAND TRANSFER ACT APPLICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES, 1913–14.

District.	Applications.				Certificates issued.
	No.	Area.		Value.	
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		Acres.	Acres.	£	No.
Auckland	199	90	21,023	550,776	4,276
Taranaki	23	8	1,076	40,130	549
Wellington	52	6	29,863	149,322	2,301
Hawke's Bay	13	3	2,959	36,937	768
Poverty Bay	1	..	1,484	12,800	430
Nelson	15	2	1,070	21,544	227
Marlborough	14	4	18,167	120,463	187
Canterbury	195	34	47,145	403,699	2,278
Otago	31	5	790	19,001	944
Southland	20	4	135	6,370	848
Westland	..	..	..	..	59
Totals ..	563	156	123,712	1,361,042	12,867

Of the certificates issued, 1,661 were in lieu of Crown grants.

Similar information to that given in the above table is also given for each of the past ten years.

LAND TRANSFER ACT.—APPLICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES, 1904–5 TO 1913–14.

Year ended 31st March.	Applications.				Certificates issued.
	No.	Area.		Value.	
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		Acres.	Acres.	£	No.
1905 ..	699	465	112,957	1,049,633	8,400
1906 ..	657	379	161,872	1,405,766	9,472
1907 ..	690	308	87,719	1,200,942	10,137
1908 ..	797	389	124,028	1,693,271	11,208
1909 ..	617	526	79,157	1,061,537	10,570
1910 ..	565	376	64,697	821,306	9,525
1911 ..	705	324	73,054	1,229,990	11,645
1912 ..	571	330	65,028	1,078,124	12,907
1913 ..	656	398	108,945	1,561,589	13,075
1914 ..	563	156	123,712	1,361,042	12,867

Tables next follow showing transfers registered under the Land Transfer Act in each district during the year ended 31st March last and in the whole Dominion for each of the past ten years.

TRANSFERS REGISTERED, 1913–14.

District.	No.	Area.		Consideration Money.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	
		Acres.	Acres.	£
Auckland	6,876	3,098	669,734	4,113,834
Taranaki	1,145	310	120,740	957,318
Wellington ..	4,671	1,682	308,558	3,528,055
Hawke's Bay ..	1,416	234	244,097	1,574,999
Poverty Bay ..	625	243	96,496	564,189
Nelson	524	78	64,864	255,233
Marlborough ..	268	89	131,597	349,038
Canterbury ..	4,390	739	289,549	2,912,709
Otago	2,405	376	140,165	1,240,436
Southland	1,518	464	130,313	771,467
Westland	145	20	10,155	40,359
Totals	23,983	7,333	2,206,268	16,307,637

TRANSFERS REGISTERED, 1904–5 TO 1913–4.

Year ended 31st March.	No.	Area.		Consideration Money.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	
		Acres.	Acres	£
1905	15,423	5,588	1,449,549	8,944,630
1906	17,045	6,340	2,056,485	11,102,481
1907	18,388	6,683	2,709,539	13,695,013
1908	21,791	6,678	2,939,491	17,226,142
1909	19,096	6,000	1,925,218	12,209,843
1910	17,277	5,623	1,457,395	9,820,261
1911	22,157	7,394	1,958,709	14,285,759
1912	24,297	7,298	2,391,004	17,405,278
1913	24,495	7,471	2,516,821	17,325,730
1914	23,983	7,333	2,206,268	16,307,637

Similar tables are given in respect of mortgages registered under the Land Transfer Act.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1913–4.

District.	No.	Area.		Amount secured.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	
		Acres.	Acres.	£
Auckland	6,072	1,646	976,948	3,651,799
Taranaki	2,033	368	347,236	1,341,201
Wellington	4,724	1,400	796,579	4,169,733
Hawke's Bay	1,399	190	447,906	1,894,420
Poverty Bay	866	258	398,065	734,322
Nelson	583	222	124,536	259,447
Marlborough	285	98	256,413	395,454
Canterbury	4,186	644	777,774	3,324,817
Otago	2,154	392	463,511	1,212,453
Southland	1,527	362	254,242	1,041,252
Westland	159	62	18,953	55,803
Totals	23,988	5,642	4,862,163	18,080,701

MORTGAGES REGISTERED UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1904–5 TO 1913–14.

Year ended 31st March.	No.	Area.		Amount secured.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	
		Acres.	Acres.	£
1905	13,618	4,150	2,749,113	9,190,523
1906	15,746	4,760	2,903,882	10,944,149
1907	17,105	5,713	3,650,562	12,708,772
1908	19,795	5,352	5,090,682	15,637,486
1909	20,715	5,904	4,174,036	14,650,466
1910	19,955	5,379	3,734,962	13,611,123
1911	23,397	6,069	4,485,402	16,896,484
1912	25,127	8,033	4,784,883	19,128,732
1913	23,883	10,965	5,549,385	18,643,708
1914	23,988	5,642	4,862,163	18,080,701

In regard to mortgages under the Land Transfer Act, a table is added showing the total amount remaining secured by such mortgages on the 31st March, 1914.

LAND TRANSFER ACT.—MORTGAGES REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH, 1914.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	£		£
Auckland	16,084,614	Canterbury ..	21,644,220
Taranaki	8,521,484	Otago	6,412,956
Wellington	27,860,816	Southland	7,153,329
Hawke's Bay ..	10,761,900	Westland	386,655
Poverty Bay	3,356,187		
Nelson	1,921,724	Total ..	105,692,021
Marlborough ..	1,588,136		

The total, £105,692,021, represents a net increase of £7,875,646 during the year, the amount of mortgages paid off since 1st April

1913, being £10,205,055 as against mortgages registered amounting to £18,080,701, shown above.

A table is also given containing information concerning the registration of deeds during the year ended 31st March, 1914.

DEEDS REGISTRATION, 1913–14.

District.	Deeds.				Fees.
	Unrecorded on 31st March, 1913.	Received for Registration during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.	Registered during the same Period.	Unrecorded on 31st March, 1914.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
Auckland	221	7,733	7,725	229	7,548
Taranaki	3	762	765	20	720
Wellington	197	2,208	2,301	104	2,161
Hawke's Bay ..	69	1,415	1,360	124	1,523
Poverty Bay	..	63	63	..	65
Nelson	100	966	1,008	58	827
Marlborough ..	3	432	423	14	429
Canterbury	28	1,455	1,209	274	1,362
Otago	202	2,334	2,387	149	2,181
Southland	3	633	629	7	599
Westland	..	72	69	3	55
Totals	826	18,093	17,939	982	17,470*

* Includes Crown-grant fees, £188; and district-agency fees, £6.

SECTION XV.—LAND TENURE, SETTLEMENT, ETC.—*contd.*

SUBSECTION D.—OCCUPATION AND OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Occupation of Land.

The figures in the following tables relating to occupation of land are those for the season 1910–11. No statistics were collected for the past three seasons, nor for 1909–10.

The area of land in occupation during 1910–11 has been returned at 40,238,126 acres, including Crown lands leased for pastoral purposes only, or 2,033,777 acres in excess of the area for the year 1908–9.

Tables are given showing the numbers and acreages of holdings, grouped according to size, 1905–6 to 1910–11. The holdings are shown to have increased by the number of 3,934 since 1905–6.

Occupied Lands: Holdings.

[This and the succeeding statement deal with the full extent of occupied and, *including* Crown pastoral leases.]

Sizes of Holdings, in Acres.	Number of Holdings.				
	1905–6	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1910–1.
1 to 10 inclusive ..	19,787	20,455	21,186	21,927	18,075
11 " 50 " ..	11,745	12,012	12,147	12,360	12,151
51 " 100 " ..	7,562	7,767	7,760	7,780	7,948
101 " 200 " ..	9,950	10,251	10,098	10,206	10,746
201 " 320 " ..	6,531	6,820	6,827	6,831	7,083
321 " 640 " ..	7,219	7,497	7,602	7,828	8,466
641 " 1,000 " ..	2,750	2,936	3,011	3,202	3,611
1,001 " 5,000 " ..	3,497	3,682	3,816	4,090	4,780
5,001 " 10,000 " ..	408	415	436	458	526
10,001 " 20,000 " ..	237	248	247	235	264
20,001 " 50,000 " ..	166	167	153	151	136
Over 50,000 acres	90	88	84	84	90
	69,942*	72,338	73,367	75,152	73,876

The total acreage of occupied land for each of the five years, 1905–6 to 1910–11, is shown:—

Occupied Lands: Acreages.

Sizes of Holdings, in Acres.	1905–6 Acres.	1906–7. Acres.	1907–8. Acres.	1908–9. Acres.	1910–11. Acres.
1 to 10 inclusive ...	79,926	81,339	86,870	88,749	81,397
11 " 50 " ...	324,375	328,657	340,498	346,453	335,056
51 " 100 " ...	591,209	599,236	604,567	611,622	618,980
101 " 200 " ...	1,514,084	1,544,242	1,533,048	1,544,963	1,628,608
201 " 320 " ...	1,692,824	1,742,123	1,764,903	1,769,875	1,818,087
321 " 640 " ...	3,306,475	3,390,762	3,491,728	3,582,822	3,872,809
641 " 1,000 " ...	2,220,149	2,354,891	2,425,028	2,618,008	2,931,721
1,001 " 5,000 " ...	6,955,310	7,212,587	7,677,624	8,088,931	9,388,126
5,001 " 10,000 " ...	2,874,562	2,822,030	2,994,820	3,193,571	3,525,514
10,001 " 20,000 " ...	3,278,498	3,536,334	3,365,132	3,234,480	3,751,346
20,001 " 50,000 " ...	5,273,472	4,911,977	4,870,772	4,781,801	4,157,740
Over 50,000 acres ...	9,056,576	8,884,295	8,409,298	8,348,074	8,128,742
	37,167,460	37,408,473	37,564,288	38,204,349	40,238,126

Of a total of 73,876 holdings in 1910–11, 38,174, or 51·67 per cent., were from 1 to 100 acres in extent; 48,920, or 66·22 per cent., were from 1 to 200 acres; and 56,003, or 75·81 per cent., were from 1 to 320 acres in size. The total number over 320 acres was only 17,873, or 24·19 per cent. of the whole, thus indicating a considerable degree of moderately close settlement, although the area of the holdings over the 320-acres limit necessarily shows as very large in a table which includes the Crown pastoral leases.

The extent of land occupied as shown in the returns according to tenure is tabulated for each provincial district. The acreage in the last column of the statement is apparently short of the actual facts, judging from the figures shown in the table of "Crown Tenants," as given in the report of the Surveyor-General. The difference lies in what has been returned for Crown pastoral leases to the agricultural-statistics collectors and the areas on which rent is paid given by the Lands Department.

OCCUPATION OF LAND: TENURE 1910–11.

Provincial Districts.	Total of Holdings.	Freehold.	Leased from Individuals or Public Bodies.	Leased from Natives.	Held from Crown under Different Tenures.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	7,769,048	4,382,289	610,095	787,515	1,989,149
Taranaki	1,358,271	618,246	257,973	117,565	364,487
Hawke's Bay	3,211,086	1,757,830	278,959	654,021	520,276
Wellington	4,434,755	2,518,309	673,605	462,106	780,735
Marlborough	2,440,109	804,021	105,561	41,975	1,488,552
Nelson	2,314,116	1,002,256	139,476	21,490	1,150,894
Westland	961,068	76,966	34,237	6,963	842,902
Canterbury	6,587,587	2,581,682	926,471	19,322	3,060,112
Otago—					
Otago portion ..	7,997,952	1,493,718	509,867	30,995	5,963,372
Southland portion ..	3,164,134	1,316,380	462,642	5,476	1,379,636
Totals	40,238,126	16,551,697	3,998,886	2,147,428	17,540,115

Arranged according to the number of holdings, the provincial districts stand in order as under:—

Auckland ..	21,180 holdings.	Hawke's Bay ..	4,648 holdings.
Otago	13,484 "	Nelson	3,650 "
Canterbury ..	11,576 "	Marlborough ..	1,718 "
Wellington ..	11,252 "	Westland ..	945 "
Taranaki ..	5,423 "		

The occupied holdings of the North Island now considerably outnumber those of the South Island, the numbers being—North Island, 42,503; South Island, 31,373. For the year 1900–1 the returns showed 30,086 holdings for the South Island, against 32,700 for the North.

The full details of holdings and acreages, classified according to size, for the year 1910–11 will be found in the following table:—

Occupation of Land: Provincial Districts. Classified Holdings.

Table showing for the Year 1911 the Occupied Holdings and the Acreages (including Crown Pastoral Leases) in Groups of Sizes, according to the Provincial Districts.

Provincial Districts.	Total of Holdings.	1-10 Acres, inclusive.	11-50 Acres, inclusive.	51-100 Acres, inclusive.	101-200 Acres, inclusive.	201-320 Acres, inclusive.	321-640 Acres, inclusive.	641-1,000 Acres, inclusive.	1,001-5,000 Acres, inclusive.	5,001-10,000 Acres, inclusive.	10,001-20,000 Acres, inclusive.	20,001-50,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 50,000 Acres.
Auckland: Area in acres ...	7,769,048	20,500	102,821	195,792	509,383	533,707	1,151,137	834,126	2,457,800	735,717	539,919	371,657	316,469
Number of holdings ...	*21,180*	*4,638*	*3,618*	*2,478*	*3,261*	*2,074*	*2,512*	*1,038*	*1,284*	*116*	*44*	*12*	*5*
Taranaki: Area in acres	1,358,271	4,845	17,447	65,544	205,928	178,111	242,835	173,088	498,215	32,258	...	..	..
Number of holdings ...	*5,423*	*954*	*638*	*822*	*1,305*	*700*	*533*	*216*	*252*	*4*	...		...
Hawke's Bay: Area in acres ...	3,211,056	6,973	21,025	34,782	77,245	79,780	180,323	190,780	872,251	567,103	475,686	277,080	428,168
Number of holdings ...	*4,648*	*1,408*	*788*	*472*	*511*	*322*	*356*	*233*	*400*	*80*	*32*	*11*	*5*
Wellington: Area in acres ...	4,434,755	14,813	48,465	86,664	230,651	228,896	573,232	459,587	1,542,537	496,209	436,872	92,337	324,492
Number of holdings ...	*11,252*	*3,254*	*1,770*	*1,094*	*1,528*	*896*	*1,240*	*560*	*799*	*73*	*31*	*3*	*4*
Marlborough: Area in acres	2,440,109	1,946	5,478	10,466	26,758	31,044	107,707	84,723	385,980	194,694	407,263	506,544	677,506
Number of holdings	*1,718*	*475*	*209*	*139*	*179*	*119*	*226*	*105*	*192*	*31*	*24*	*15*	*4*
Nelson: Area in acres ..	2,314,116	3,390	17,811	31,897	64,925	82,599	207,741	196,282	529,000	159,171	152,122	279,162	590,016
Number of holdings	*3,650*	*806*	*653*	*407*	*444*	*317*	*448*	*250*	*282*	*21*	*10*	*8*	*4*
Westland: Area in acres ...	961,068	700	4,661	8,098	18,370	29,782	56,857	42,853	59,820	127,099	129,856	340,535	142,437
Number of holdings ...	*945*	*200*	*163*	*105*	*120*	*115*	*125*	*46*	*29*	*20*	*9*	*11*	*2*
Canterbury: Area in acres ...	6,587,587	14,502	60,890	86,460	194,829	250,770	553,054	408,450	1,381,409	336,680	386,271	788,005	2,126,267
Number of holdings ...	*11,576*	*3,381*	*2,192*	*1,137*	*1,317*	*976*	*1,231*	*509*	*698*	*55*	*27*	*27*	*26*
Otago—													
Otago portion: Area in acres	7,997,952	8,955	35,913	62,724	161,144	197,984	401,721	314,783	1,247,213	673,802	935,894	1,093,700	2,864,119
Number of holdings	*8,020*	*1,940*	*1,320*	*833*	*1,094*	*772*	*885*	*365*	*584*	*95*	*67*	*34*	*31*
Southland portion: Area, acres	3,164,134	4,773	20,545	36,553	139,385	205,414	398,302	227,049	473,901	202,781	287,463	408,720	759,248
Number of holdings ...	*5,464*	*1,019*	*800*	*461*	*887*	*792*	*880*	*289*	*261*	*51*	*20*	*16*	*9*
Totals { Area in acres	40,298,126	81,397	335,056	618,980	1,628,608	1,818,087	3,872,809	2,931,721	9,388,126	3,525,514	3,751,346	4,157,740	8,128,742
Totals { *Number of holdings*	*73,876*	*18,075*	*12,151*	*7,948*	*10,746*	*7,033*	*8,466*	*3,611*	*4,780*	*526*	*264*	*136*	*90*

Lands occupied cannot be properly compared with the returns of Crown lands alienated or in process of alienation, for certain lands have passed into the hands of Europeans which were never made waste lands of the Crown. Similarly, occupation of land must not be confused with ownership, a good deal of land being held which is unused and unoccupied.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

From the tables following it will be seen that of the total area of New Zealand (66 million acres) there was held as freehold on 31st March, 1910, more than nineteen and a half millions of acres of rural lands. The balance is in the hands of owners of urban lands, the Crown, Native owners, local bodies, church, education, friendly societies, and other public bodies. The number of freeholders of country lands (*i.e.*, exclusive of those in boroughs and townships), with the area held, and the capital and unimproved values of same on 31st March, 1910, was as follows :—

Size of Holdings, in Acres.	Number of Owners.	Total Area.	Capital Value.	Unimproved Value.
		Acres.	£	£
5 and under 320 ..	36,234	3,457,551	39,426,890	26,224,383
320 " 640 ..	5,394	2,422,803	18,177,896	13,049,185
640 " 1,000 ..	2,063	1,618,609	11,179,793	8,087,573
1,000 " 2,000 ..	1,748	2,487,571	14,967,929	11,034,208
2,000 " 5,000 ..	1,006	3,966,195	16,733,307	12,612,376
5,000 " 10,000 ..	306	2,113,081	9,214,768	6,934,896
10,000 " 20,000 ..	121	1,661,381	6,044,068	4,665,446
20,000 " 30,000 ..	28	683,368	1,984,990	1,508,004
30,000 " 40,000 ..	5	175,001	313,003	232,999
40,000 " 50,000 ..	6	262,565	331,727	196,091
50,000 " 100,000 ..	11	727,156	723,084	565,858
100,000 " 150,000 ..	..	..	..	..
150,000 and over	..	..	..	..
Totals	46,922	19,575,281	119,097,455	85,111,019

NUMBER OF FREEHOLDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE IN BOROUGHS OR TOWNSHIPS) WITH SIZES OF HOLDINGS.

Sizes of Holdings, in Acres.	Number of Freeholders in						
	1883.	1886.	1889.	1892.	1902.	1906.	1910.
5 and under 320 ..	25,407	28,521	31,324	32,211	34,800	35,200	36,234
320 " 640 ..	2,695	2,982	3,189	3,553	4,735	5,107	5,394
640 " 1,000 ..	931	1,043	1,035	1,143	1,580	1,862	2,063
1,000 " 2,000 ..	816	916	906	992	1,369	1,553	1,748
2,000 " 5,000 ..	465	509	507	566	775	864	1,006
5,000 " 10,000 ..	203	220	221	208	260	278	306
10,000 " 20,000 ..	141	151	134	148	123	129	121
20,000 " 30,000 ..	49	43	50	45	40	40	28
30,000 " 40,000 ..	23	31	26	30	21	14	5
40,000 " 50,000 ..	11	5	13	9	9	8	6
50,000 " 100,000 ..	19	25	18	20	18	12	11
100,000 " 150,000 ..	2	2	2	4	2	..	..
150,000 and over	2	2	7	6	3	1	..
Totals	30,764	34,450	37,432	38,935	43,735	45,068	46,922

Prior to the year 1906 the areas of freehold lands under 10,000 acres were not classified, but it is possible to compare the areas above that quantity as held in 1889, 1906, and 1910. Still excluding lands in the hands of Native owners, local bodies, church, education, friendly societies, and other public bodies, the figures are,—

Area, in Acres.	1889. Acres.	1906. Acres	1910. Acres.
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1,911,154	1,817,562	1,661,381
20,000 " 30,000 ..	1,221,829	1,002,816	683,368
30,000 " 40,000 ..	921,435	474,822	175,001
40,000 " 50,000 ..	570,646	353,100	262,565
50,000 " 75,000 ..	723,459	490,507	560,250
75,000 " 100,000 ..	522,590	342,493	166,906
100,000 " 150,000 ..	241,423	..	..
150,000 and over	1,389,664	223,242	..

It would appear from the above that there has been a reduction in the total held in areas of 10,000 acres and over of 2,797,658 acres during the period 1889–1906, and a further reduction of 1,195,071 acres during the period 1906 to 1910, or a total reduction of 3,992,729 acres between 1889 and 1910. The average area held by owners of 10,000 acres and upwards shows a steady decrease since 1889, as follows:—

Year.	Average Area held. Acres.
1889	30,009
1892	29,924
1902	28,312
1906	23,061
1910	20,523

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

SUBSECTION A.—GENERAL.

THE Dominion of New Zealand is a country specially favoured for primary production. The soil covering is varied in character, a considerable portion of it being of exceptional fertility, but even the poorer soils are often capable of profitable utilization by reason of the comparatively mild and equable weather-conditions. The best grasses and fodder plants flourish in the congenial environment, and the country has already gained a world-wide reputation for the quality of its pastures. Numerous streams intersect the country and present to the farmer a great potential source of cheap power which is already being used in individual cases for shearing sheep, separating milk, crushing grain, cutting firewood, and lighting the home.

A conspicuous feature of New Zealand farming is that the stock do not require to be stalled in the winter, though necessarily the pastures have to be supplemented by fodder crops in the colder months of the year. This fact, combined with rare fertility of the soil, enables the New Zealand farmer to produce stock at a much smaller cost than the farmer in countries where artificial feeding has to be employed and where droughts periodically occur.

New Zealand is primarily a grazing-country, and, while more of the land is every year being given up to the cultivation of fodder crops, its future will, no doubt, be inseparably associated with stock-raising, principally of dairy cattle and sheep. Though not a century old, over sixteen million acres of land in the Dominion have been sown down in English grasses, and when it is considered that the area under pasture in Great Britain is only twenty million acres, the splendid progress made by the farmers of New Zealand will be realized. A great proportion of the crops grown in the Dominion are for the production of secondary commodities, such as meat, wool, and dairy-produce. Only a minor proportion are exported direct, and in these may be included the native *Phormium tenax* fibre. The production of this, at the present time conducted on a highly payable basis, may be regarded as a fairly permanent industry, as the larger areas of the *Phormium tenax* plant are in swampy locations which, under present conditions at least, are incapable of being effectively drained for agricultural purposes.

Grain crops, principally oats and wheat, are grown on a fairly large scale in the eastern and southern districts of the South Island for export purposes. Barley is also grown, but to a very much smaller extent. Much of the crop of oats produced, however, is chaffed for stock-feeding purposes within the country. Root crops, principally turnips, have been grown on a large scale for winter feed and for stock-fattening purposes, more particularly in the South Island. Owing to the difficulty of growing large areas of turnips free from disease, other stock-foods are coming into prominence. Mangolds are being cultivated to a larger extent; farmers are just beginning to realize the great value of lucerne; and silver-beet for feeding to dairy stock is proving successful. Ensilage-making, particularly in the stack form,

is increasing in use in dairying districts. Quite a feature of milk-producing operations is the growing of green fodder crops to maintain the milk-supply during the drier months of the year, and for this purpose maize is specially favoured, though such crops as barley and tares are increasing in use. It will be seen that live-stock in New Zealand are entirely maintained on food produced on the farm itself, there being no such thing as the use of concentrated foodstuffs, except in the case of calf and pig meals, much of which is locally manufactured, principally from imported ingredients.

The North Island.

The North Island of the Dominion is remarkable for the congenial environment it furnishes for many phases of primary production. In no part is the winter really severe, and the question of stalling stock during the colder months of the year has not to be considered. It is more a grazing than an agricultural country, and practically all the grain crops raised are used for feeding to farm stock. The dominant industries are dairying and sheep-farming. There is probably no finer sheep-country in the world than the limestone downs of the fertile province of Hawke's Bay, while on the west coast the Waimate Plains provide an ideal environment for dairy cattle. It may be said with every confidence that there is more butter-fat produced to the acre on many farms in this part of the Dominion than on any equal area in the world when it is considered that all the food provided for the stock is produced on the farm itself. Within a radius of twenty miles of the township of Eltham the value of the dairy-produce manufactured in the year is just on £2,000,000. One of the chief factories, that of Kaupokonui, said to be the largest cheese-manufacturing plant in the world, turned out last season 2,395 tons of cheese and 102 tons of butter manufactured from the butter-fat saved from the residual whey. Some idea of the expansion of the dairying industry, for which the North Island is mainly responsible, may be gauged from the fact that the value of the export of butter and cheese in 1890 was £207,687; in 1900, £969,731; and in 1910, £3,007,348, while for the year 1913 it was £3,831,948. In the year 1891 the number of cattle in the Dominion was 831,831. In 1911 the herds had increased to 2,020,171 head—an increase of 143 per cent.

Sheep-farming in the North Island has also made great headway, and with the steady increase in the area of land being taken up for this purpose, particularly in the back country, the gain being made in the number of the flocks more than compensates for the sheep-breeding areas on the better lands being taken up for dairy-farming.

In the northern portions of the island fruit-growing is being placed on a sound commercial basis. In this part of the Dominion citrus fruits can be successfully produced, and, with the adoption of better methods in the production of these, such fruits as oranges, lemons, and grapes will be cultivated on a large scale.

The remarkable demonstration provided by the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce at the Waerenga Experimental Farm in the utilization of poor "gum" land, considered useless for ordinary agricultural purposes, for the production of fruit, has provided a key to the unlocking of a vast area of land in the North Island. That fruit of the best quality can be successfully produced on such country is now an accomplished fact. In connection with the demonstration work at Waerenga a number of fruit-farms were laid out and, as they reached the profit-making stage, were disposed of. It has also been demonstrated at this farm that wattle-trees thrive in some northern lands, and the Department has established large plantations that are periodically harvested for wattle-bark, which is ground on the property and sold at remunerative prices for tanning purposes. The industry of fruitgrowing should in the future provide an important addition in these parts of the Dominion to individual and national wealth.

During recent years it has been discovered that the Waikato district and the Auckland Province in general are admirably adapted for the industry of milk-production, and dairying in this part of the Dominion has made remarkable headway. Exports during the last ten years are conclusive evidence of this. In the year 1902 the exports of dairy-produce from the Auckland Province were—Butter, 55,510 packages; cheese, 3,778 packages; whereas last year they were—Butter, 390,230 packages; cheese, 14,813 packages.

With the adoption of improved methods in the treatment of the land and the demonstration, particularly at the Ruakura Farm of Instruction, of the correct manurial treatment, farming in the Auckland Province has been placed on a much more stable basis. Assisted by a most favourable climate, of which a very mild winter is a conspicuous feature, stock-raising of all descriptions is being carried on with conspicuous success. The country is eminently adapted for the production of root and fodder crops, and stock can be brought to maturity and fattened for the market at a minimum of cost.

While the greater part of the North Island of New Zealand has been settled and is carrying a prosperous community of farmers, a large area still remains to be settled. Much of this is in the interior and at rather high altitudes, but a considerable amount of land now in the hands of the Natives is of a fertile nature, and when settled will carry a large community of small farmers. The rare productivity of the soil in the best sections of the Island has led to the values of these advancing to a very high level, with the result that closer settlement of them is inevitable. While this is so, the standard of dairy-farming is steadily improving, not only by reason of special fodder being provided for the drier parts of the summer and the colder months of the year, but on account of the fact that the farmer is coming to realize the vast difference in the productive character of individual cows.

The South Island.

The South Island was the portion of the Dominion where agriculture was first established, the settlement of the land being greatly facilitated by the fact that on the eastern, southern, and northern portions large fertile plains, rolling downs, and hills were available, devoid of the forests which in the North Island have had to be cleared before the land could be utilized by the farmer. Agricultural operations in the south have been maintained at a high standard for many years, principally in Otago and Canterbury, many of the pioneers of which districts were British yeomen-farmers who brought with them the best methods of the Old Land. So in the breeding of live-stock, many of the original holders of land in the south and the shepherds and herdsmen they employed were well trained in stock-management by live-stock breeders of the Mother-country. The South Island may fairly be termed the nursery of the live-stock of the Dominion, and the high quality of the stock bred in the country is in a large measure due to the capacity of the men who founded and developed the flocks and herds in the eastern and southern districts of the South Island.

While the climate in the southern districts of the South Island is not so congenial as that in the northern, there are only a few portions where the winter is at all vigorous. The Nelson Province, in the north-west corner of the Island, is noted for the rare quality of its climate. This is never of an extreme nature, and is remarkably equable in character. Nelson has a sunshine-record which is equalled in but few parts of the Temperate Zone. The district is specially suitable for fruit-growing, which is being developed on a rapidly expanding commercial scale, local growers having already established an export trade in apples. At the other end of the Island, in Central Otago, a peculiar configuration of the country enables fruit-growing to be prosecuted with unique success. The winter is severe, but the warm summer suns and the absence of wind make it an ideal environment for fruit-growing.

Generally, however, stock-raising is the main industry in the southern half of the Dominion, while in some sections, particularly in Canterbury, Otago, and Marlborough, grain-growing is prosecuted on a considerable scale, and wheat and oats are staple articles of export. The Canterbury Plains, extending one hundred and fifty miles north and south and running inland for forty miles from the sea, represent an area of over 3,000,000 acres. This forms the principal grain-growing area. Wheat, oats, and barley are cultivated to a large extent. In Otago and the lower portions of that province—Southland—oats are the grain principally produced. The average grain-yields in New Zealand for the season 1913-14 were—Wheat, 31·37 bushels per acre; oats, 40·75 bushels per acre; and barley, 37·65 bushels per acre. In some of the richer lands the yield of wheat has reached very high figures, even up to 80 or 90 bushels per acre, while over 100 bushels to the acre have been recorded for crops of oats. In root crops up to 70 tons per acre of turnips have been secured, while the yield of mangolds has ffequently reached 90 tons.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture, who at the present time is also Prime Minister of the Dominion, the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce is a service which is mainly concerned in advancing the interests of agriculture. It has special branches dealing with the leading phases of primary production. Under a Secretary of Agriculture there are Directors of Divisions of Live-stock and Meat; Dairy-produce; Fields and Experimental Farms; and Orchards, Gardens, and Apiaries. Attached to the Department there is also a biological and botanical section, while a special agricultural chemist is on the staff of the Dominion Analyst. Over four hundred officers are engaged.

While the service is mainly educative, it also carries out important inspection work, such as—

Live-stock and meat inspection: All meat exported is inspected by qualified officers. Cattle are inspected for tuberculosis and other bovine troubles, sheep are inspected for disease, slaughterhouses are licensed and controlled, and all stock exported and imported are examined by veterinary surgeons, of whom there are twenty-eight in the employment of the Department.

Dairy-produce is inspected and graded prior to shipment, a close supervision being also exercised over the moisture in butter and cheese, as well as over the weights of such produce, dairy-farm premises are inspected, and herd-testing and semi-official testing-work is controlled, and milk-samples are tested for dairy companies and farmers. Altogether twenty-five dairy experts are employed.

Officers of the Fields and Experimental Farms Divisions conduct a close supervision over the control of noxious weeds, and the suppression of rabbits, and a special staff is employed to grade New Zealand phormium-fibre prior to export.

The Orchards, Gardens, and Apiaries Division is charged with the inspection of fruit and trees imported and offered for sale, inspects orchards and apiaries, and generally controls diseases of plants and bees.

There are six experimental farms, which carry out experiments and demonstrations of national as well as local import. Plant-breeding work is being conducted at two of the farms, and at three of them purebred herds of dairy cattle are being bred according to pedigree of performance. Several of the farms were established to solve local problems, and the objective in each case has been attained. Attached to three of the farms are a number of learners, mainly farmers' sons, who are being trained in up-to-date methods of agriculture.

The instructional work covers a comprehensive field, all classes of farmers being assisted by advice. Over five thousand farmers visited the experimental farms last year, while nearly ten thousand letters of advice were written by the managers. Large educational displays are made at the several winter shows, chiefly

illustrative of the experiments conducted at the farms of the Department. This year 900 farmers are co-operating with the Department in conducting experiments on their farms. Leaflets are periodically issued, and a monthly journal is published at a nominal subscription. Any farmer can have his soil analysed, his seed examined for germination-capacity and purity, his milk tested for butter-fat content or for the presence of disease, plants identified, and diseases of either animals or plants described, and a remedy suggested—all these services being rendered free of charge.

Board of Agriculture.

By an Act of the General Assembly passed in 1913 provision was made for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, consisting of not more than twelve members appointed by the Governor, of whom not more than four were to be appointed on the recommendation of the agricultural and pastoral societies of the North Island, and an equal number on the recommendation of such societies in the South Island. The functions of the Board (which has now been set up) are to advise the Minister of Agriculture on matters relating to the development of agricultural and other rural industries in New Zealand. In particular, but without limiting the application of the term "agricultural and rural industries," the functions of the Board extend to the following matters:—

(*a.*) The aiding, improving, and developing of agriculture and all rural industries, including fruit-culture, horticulture, forestry, dairying, the breeding of stock and poultry, beekeeping, and the flax industry;

(*b.*) The prevention and control of disease in stock and poultry, the control of rabbits and noxious weeds, and the dipping of sheep;

(*c.*) The establishment of agricultural colleges and agricultural education generally; and

(*d.*) The aiding or facilitating of the carriage and distribution of produce.

Notes on New Zealand Soils.

The following notes on the New Zealand soils have been furnished by Mr. B. C. Aston, F.I.C., Agricultural Chemist to the New Zealand Government:—

New Zealand is a country remarkable for containing within a comparatively small land-area such a number of differing types of soil that a continent would require to be ransacked to discover elsewhere a similar variety.

Starting from the far south, the Subantarctic Islands (Campbell Island, Auckland Islands, Antipodes Islands, Snares Island) are covered with a peaty cap similar to that on the Orkneys of Britain. Campbell Island the Dominion's southernmost possession, which is in occupation as a sheep-run and whaling-station, approximates in general conditions to the Falkland Islands. The other Subantarctic Islands are uninhabited. The Chatham Islands are also covered with a peaty soil many feet in depth.

Otago (including Southland), the most southerly portion of the South Island of New Zealand, presents great topographical and climatic contrasts—the eastern coastal lands with an annual rainfall of from 30 in. to 50 in.

being in sharp contrast to the contiguous dry or even arid central area, consisting of mountain and plain (rainfall from 6 in. to 15 in.). This, again, is separated by high mountains from the wet west coast (rainfall up to 250 in.). There is thus an island climate at the coasts with a continental climate island. The arid district of Central Otago contains the richest soils of the Dominion in the rare type derived from the mica-schist rocks; but somewhat paradoxically this is one of the most sparsely settled areas in New Zealand, owing to the want of available water. The fact that some of the densest civilizations known to history have developed by preference in arid territory* finds no counterpart in New Zealand. When engineering science shall have overcome the difficulties attending the irrigation of the arid lands of Otago, these may some day prove the brightest gem of New Zealand's diadem.

The fertile Canterbury Plains supply excellent examples, derived from the Southern Alps (Maitai series—Triassic), of gravel-fans covered with soils of varying depths and fineness. Sometimes the soil may have had a water-borne origin (clay sand), sometimes air-borne (loess). The climate of this area is drier than the southern coastal districts, Canterbury lacking the damp coastal climate which is such a prominent feature of Otago. Excepting the Banks Peninsula area, the climate of this portion of the Island (Canterbury) becomes increasingly wetter as the east coast is left and the west is approached.

In Westland the mica-schist soils are found under humid conditions, and when properly tilled and treated with lime yield abundant crops, as their composition would lead one to expect. Further north, in Westland and west Nelson, occur large areas of poor, sour moorland, sometimes underlain by a refractory iron pan or iron conglomerate, and known generally as "pakihi" lands. In Collingwood occur silty soils, composed of what the miner would call "hungry quartz." These provide the best examples of the efficacy of manuring with phosphates, which are almost entirely wanting in the soil. Certain parts of Nelson Province are largely composed of serpentine rocks, which on weathering give rise to soils containing a large excess of magnesia.

Coming to the North Island, the soils of the Wellington and Hawke's Bay Provinces are derived from the greywakes, slates, mudstones (Triassic), or on the central volcanic plateau are of recent igneous origin. These soils have either been distributed aerially from the volcanoes, or have resulted from the weathering of the acid lavas and breccias which form the chief country rock of that district.

North Taranaki owes its fertility largely to the basic lavas and showers of lapilli ejected from Mount Egmont (8,260 ft.), coupled with a very humid climate, thus providing ideal dairying country. The soils generally are light in texture and very intolerant of drought.

The lands of the northern province (Auckland) are derived from a variety of rocks, ranging from the basaltic lavas yielding rich loams to the sedimentaries giving the poor Waitemata clays. There are huge areas of unimproved country under swamp, the reclamation of which presents interesting problems not altogether of an engineering type. These extreme northern soils are much warmer and more responsive to artificial fertilizers, especially phosphates, than are those of the south. The southern farmer stands astonished at the amounts of fertilizer which his northern cousin finds it payable to use. Correlated with this is the chemical fact that, broadly speaking, the further one advances north the poorer are the soils in plant-food. The tabular statement appended shows this in a striking manner.

The coral soil of the Cook Islands, growing coconuts, bananas, oranges, and other fruits requiring tropical humid conditions is the last variety one may quote as worthy of mention.

Thus the possessions of New Zealand, stretching, as they do, from latitude 20° to 52° south (corresponding approximately to that of Cape Verd Islands and England respectively in the North) will be found to exhibit every variety of climate, aspect, altitude, and chemical and physical characters that one can imagine.

* Egypt, Carthage, Mexico, Arabia, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Persia parts of the Indian Peninsula—Punjab, Sindh, Rajputana.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS ANALYSED.

District. (Number of Samples analysed, in Brackets.)	Rating.	Available Plant-food, determined by B. Dyer's Method, modified by A. D. Hall.		Total Nitrogen	Number of Soils analysed.	Rating (Maercker).	Total Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5).
		Potash (K_2O).	Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5).				
		No. of Samples	No. of Samples	No. of Samples			No. of Samples
Southland and Otago (95) ..	Deficient	1	3	3	70	Poor ..	..
	Normal	18	21	14		Medium ..	13
	Good ..	76	71	78		Normal ..	17
						Good ..	29
						Rich ..	11
Percentage deficient ..	..	*1*	*3*	*3*	..	..	*19*
Canterbury (41)	Deficient	..	3	3	31	Poor ..	..
	Normal	4	8	5		Medium ..	12
	Good ..	37	30	33		Normal ..	19
						Good ..	10
						Rich ..	..
Percentage deficient ..	..	*Nil*	*7*	*7*	..	..	*6*
Westland (32)	Deficient	3	12	4	10	Poor ..	3
	Normal	11	2	6		Medium ..	3
	Good ..	18	18	22		Normal ..	4
						Good ..	..
						Rich ..	..
Percentage deficient ..	..	*10*	*10*	*13*	..	..	*60*
Nelson and Marlborough (37)	Deficient	..	11	4	20	Poor ..	..
	Normal	5	6	4		Medium ..	6
	Good ..	32	20	32		Normal ..	7
						Good ..	6
						Rich ..	1
Percentage deficient ..	..	*Nil*	*30*	*3*	..	..	*30*
Wellington (123)	Deficient	3	40	5	90	Poor ..	7
	Normal	36	36	10		Medium ..	32
	Good ..	84	47	108		Normal ..	28
						Good ..	11
						Rich ..	12
Percentage deficient ..	..	*2½*	*33*	*4*	..	..	*43*
*Taranaki (12)	Deficient	..	1	..	7	Poor ..	..
	Normal	2	3	..		Medium ..	..
	Good ..	10	8	12		Normal ..	1
						Good ..	4
						Rich ..	2
Percentage deficient ..	..	*Nil*	*8*	*Nil*	..	..	*Nil*
Hawke's Bay (27) ..	Deficient	..	16	..	16	Poor ..	..
	Normal	3	4	1		Medium ..	7
	Good ..	24	7	26		Normal ..	3
						Good ..	5
						Rich ..	1
Percentage deficient ..	..	*Nil*	*59*	*Nil*	..	..	*44*
Auckland (121)	Deficient	4	79	10	80	Poor ..	26
	Normal	24	17	14		Medium ..	20
	Good ..	93	25	97		Normal ..	18
						Good ..	12
						Rich ..	4
Percentage deficient ..	..	*3*	*65*	*8*	..	..	*67*

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS BY PLANT-FOOD PERCENTAGES.

Maercker's Rating.

Grade of Soil.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen.
Poor ..	Below 0·05	Below 0·05
Medium ..	0·05–0·10	0·05–0·10
Normal ..	0·10–0·15	0·10–0·15
Good ..	0·15–0·25	0·15–0·25
Rich ..	Above 0·25	Above 0·25

Rating adopted for Available Plant-food, as determined by B. Dyer's Method.

Grade of Soil.	Potash.	Phosphoric Acid.
Deficient ..	Below 0·005	Below 0·01
Normal ..	0·005–0·01	0·01–0·015
Good ..	Above 0·01	Above 0·015

* Very few soils from Taranaki have been analysed. Further data may alter considerably the position of this province in the table

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK—*contd.*

SUBSECTION B.—AGRICULTURE.

UP to and including the 1908–9 season, complete agricultural statistics were collected annually, the plan adopted being similar to that used in the United Kingdom, the account of land laid down in crop being ascertained at an early date, while statistics of produce were made up after the results of threshing were known.

For the 1909–10 season full statistics were not collected, but the area under the principal grain and root crops was ascertained and an estimate made of the yields.

In conjunction with the census of 1911, complete statistics were collected by the Government Statistician, covering the 1910–11 season, and these are the latest statistics available in regard to any but the principal grain, grass-seed, and root crops. In each of the past three seasons returns have been collected by post regarding the acreage and yield of the principal crops, and the results obtained should be taken as fairly reliable estimates only. The total area actually sown would probably be slightly in excess of that obtained under the system of collection by post.

The table following shows the acreage and yield of certain corn and pulse crops, grass-seed and potatoes for the last ten years.

It will be seen that of the eight crops shown for 1913–14 in only two cases (maize and potatoes) was the area sown greater than in the previous year. As against this, however, the average yield per acre appears to have been more in most cases in 1913–14 than in 1912–13, the exceptions been grass-seed and potatoes.

ACREAGE AND ACTUAL YIELD OF CORN AND PULSE CROPS, GRASSES, ETC., FOR THE YEARS 1904–5 TO 1913–14.

Year.	Wheat.*			Oats.*			Barley.*			Rye.*			Maize.*		
	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.
1904–5	258,015	35·36	9,123,673	342,189	42·53	14,553,611	29,484	38·26	1,128,164	1,129	28	31,612	10,084	48·63	490,405
1905–6	222,183	30·60	6,798,934	354,291	35·86	12,707,982	29,644	34·54	1,024,045	1,397	38	63,086	10,485	60·39	633,212
1906–7	206,185	27·18	5,605,252	351,929	31·83	11,201,789	33,305	31·08	1,035,346	1,298	32	41,536	8,869	45·83	406,491
1907–8	193,031	28·84	5,567,139	386,885	38·82	15,021,861	36,177	32·15	1,163,406	2,958	23·9	70,702	8,869	56·74	503,301
1908–9	252,391	34·75	8,772,790	406,908	46·46	18,906,788	48,853	39·67	1,938,452	3,506	26	91,156	11,522	61·95	713,838
1909–10	311,000	28	8,661,100	377,000	37	13,804,000	41,500	31	1,304,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910–11	322,167	25·73	8,290,221	302,827	33 41	10,118,917	33,491	27·68	927,112	4,395	24·18	106,271	13,057	43·64	569,807
1911–12	215,528	33·69	7,261,138	403,668	48·71	19,662,668	31,644	39·65	1,254,684	..	..	..	6,094	45·66	278,252
1912–13	189,869	27·28	5,179,626	386,786	35·12	13,583,924	37,486	36·75	1,377,610	..	..	..	4,683	47·43	222,115
1913–14	166,774	31·37	5,231,700	361,741	40·75	14,740,946	32,022	37·65	1,205,628	..	..	..	5,942	51·79	307,736

Year.	Peas.*			Beans.*			Rye-grass.			Cocksfoot.			Potatoes.		
	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bls of 20 lb.	Total Bushels	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Pounds.	Total Pounds.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Tons.	Total Tons.
1904–5	11,426	33·09	378,195	2,545	35·34	89,964	31,662	23·95	758,387	39,707	223·90	8,890,775	26,331	5·11	134,608
1905–6	13,211	29·89	394,903	2,054	33·21	68,222	30,626	32·23	987,243	37,039	237·14	8,783,571	26,834	4·59	123,402
1906–7	11,519	29·21	336,452	1,960	37·39	73,299	25,893	22·37	579,399	31,633	183·19	5,795,915	31,289	5·42	169,875
1907–8	8,416	28·78	242,245	1,168	37·6	43,923	40,435	28·69	1,160,413	28,731	144·37	4,147,902	27,035	5·28	142,990
1908–9	6,993	42·77	299,162	1,251	41·65	52,116	50,126	32·53	1,630,615	32,705	144·35	4,721,159	29,919	6·52	195,206
1909–10	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,550	33	1,894,650	29,500	151	4,451,000	30,500	6	180,509
1910–11	14,829	34·50	511,600	1,798	40·13	72,150	46,706	25	1,167,650	41,918	140	5,868,520	29,023	4·87	141,510
1911–12	19,946	32·38	645,851	..	..	..	77,535	28·36	2,198,893	38,297	182·12	6,974,650	28,248	5·13	144,912
1912–13	19,649	25·83	507,534	..	..	..	63,031	23·15	1,458,947	34,007	238·37	8,106,249	23,480	6·29	147,689
1913–14	13,871	31·64	438,878	..	..	..	55,936	19·64	1,098,835	25,935	191·11	4,956,438	29,164	5·39	157,194

* For threshing only.

AREA IN CULTIVATION AND IN OCCUPATION, 1910-11.

Provincial District.	In Grain and Pulse Crops.	In Green and Root Crops.	In Fallow Land.	In Sown Grasses: Land ploughed (For all purposes.)	In Sown Grasses: Land not ploughed. (For all purposes.)	In Hay: Area included in two Previous Columns.	In Orchard and Vineyard.	In Garden. (Market and Private.)	In Plantation. (Not Native Bush.)	Total Area in Cultivation.	In Tussock or Native Grass, and Unimproved Land.	Total Area in Occupation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	52,811	57,502	56,201	802,262	2,541,999	16,890	12,035	3,435	20,401	3,546,646	4,222,402	7,769,048
Taranaki	11,984	23,982	3,274	211,189	793,385	12,397	953	610	1,332	1,046,709	311,562	1,358,271
Hawke's Bay ..	22,819	35,573	7,281	356,925	1,405,543	3,874	2,421	1,098	3,810	1,835,470	1,375,616	3,211,086
Wellington ..	49,327	58,799	7,183	357,980	2,699,664	10,149	3,646	2,745	5,463	3,184,807	1,249,948	4,434,755
Marlborough ..	36,344	11,614	3,189	100,255	421,898	1,243	592	272	1,927	576,091	1,864,018	2,440,109
Nelson	32,071	18,475	5,445	139,318	418,063	2,594	4,894	662	4,544	623,472	1,690,644	2,314,116
Westland	668	1,524	778	9,903	73,768	470	208	85	14	86,948	874,120	961,068
Canterbury ..	474,503	228,936	64,708	1,455,519	507,446	6,344	3,943	3,715	18,112	2,756,882	3,830,705	6,587,587
Otago—												
Otago portion ..	193,994	136,995	40,220	818,416	227,346	5,927	3,081	1,685	6,851	1,428,588	6,569,364	7,997,952
Southland portion	141,301	140,282	21,694	748,459	125,403	2,712	960	852	1,326	1,180,277	1,983,857	3,164,134
Totals ..	1,015,822	713,682	209,973	5,000,226	9,214,515	62,600	32,733	15,159	63,780	16,265,890	23,972,236	40,238,126

LAND IN CULTIVATION.—ACREAGE UNDER CROP, FALLOW LAND, SOWN GRASSES, ETC., FOR EACH COUNTY AS AT THE 1ST JANUARY, 1911.

County.	Total under Crop.	Fallow Land.	In Sown Grasses, Land ploughed.	In Surface Sown Grasses, Land not ploughed.	In Orchard and Vineyard.	In Garden.	Plantation.	Total Area under Cultivation.
North Island.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mangonui	859	332	9,590	31,946	151	57	4	42,939
Whangaroa	244	186	794	9,179	71	42	9	10,525
Hokianga	1,319	481	3,348	81,418	389	174	54	87,183
Bay of Islands	1,465	871	8,023	50,456	216	78	16	61,125
Whangarei	1,899	1,914	30,461	139,997	1,124	107	76	175,578
Hobson	935	1,314	4,996	90,171	162	100	145	97,823
Otamatea	1,058	1,181	8,753	103,319	282	85	37	114,715
Rodney	1,323	2,095	17,776	102,884	1,427	125	149	125,779
Waitemata	2,233	5,293	29,930	43,310	2,945	351	367	84,429
Eden	517	442	14,253	14,246	460	680	127	30,725
Manukau	13,814	11,365	138,965	73,633	1,024	301	951	240,053
Coromandel	271	77	3,343	23,443	90	73	8	27,305
Thames	855	435	7,225	11,098	310	80	17	20,020
Waikato	8,584	5,926	75,012	48,269	728	164	5,427	144,110
Raglan	3,244	2,781	28,510	147,219	213	65	113	182,145
Waipa	10,081	3,941	78,650	21,687	384	112	466	115,321
Kawhia	226	135	1,041	48,849	49	22	6	50,328
Waitomo	3,083	2,833	21,734	87,019	148	69	91	114,977
Awakino	364	8	699	59,328	18	13	1	60,431
Ohinemuri	2,161	1,063	15,233	15,679	119	107	84	34,446
Piako	7,749	3,413	70,314	28,765	232	58	408	110,939
Matamata	9,894	5,262	91,186	19,807	116	61	651	126,977
Tauranga	9,597	1,596	54,403	32,637	549	86	343	99,211
Rotorua	1,092	406	7,240	24,791	81	57	9,937	43,604
East Taupo	715	46	1,897	2,475	13	12	518	5,676
West Taupo	3,387	896	13,907	21,791	14	17	35	40,047
Ohura	526	30	197	62,833	54	28	3	63,671
Whakatane	2,162	811	11,672	25,582	83	18	14	40,342
Opotiki	3,427	319	15,669	58,092	118	32	28	77,685
Waiapu	5,057	69	654	273,575	30	31	31	279,447

Cook	*9,872*	*529*	*31,699*	*467,904*	*378*	*194*	199	510,775
Waikohu	2,300	151	5,088	320,597	57	36	86	328,315
Clifton	2,772	315	17,601	95,310	109	42	24	116,173
Taranaki	9,302	1,122	53,259	101,095	341	245	462	165,826
Egmont	4,170	212	18,579	73,363	84	33	134	96,575
Stratford	5,680	295	14,226	141,286	84	79	105	161,755
Whangamomona	129	14	1,163	73,796	36	17	5	75,160
Eltham	3,129	412	11,270	73,152	74	56	100	88,193
Waimate West	2,629	246	18,093	24,608	40	25	69	45,710
Hawera	2,621	190	30,727	59,921	71	58	193	93,781
Patea	5,534	468	46,271	150,854	114	55	240	203,536
Wairoa	6,626	342	14,655	393,581	103	57	144	415,508
Hawke's Bay	19,949	3,173	169,151	290,299	1,778	641	1,783	486,774
Waipawa	16,726	1,673	57,644	152,007	116	83	706	228,955
Waipukurau	3,189	286	26,862	12,873	43	59	267	43,579
Patangata	3,914	494	68,273	247,275	71	60	655	320,742
Dannevirke	4,796	735	13,958	161,874	123	135	138	181,759
Weber	271	185	599	61,483	23	11	51	62,623
Woodville	2,921	393	5,783	86,151	164	52	66	95,530
Pahiatua	2,025	219	4,663	149,539	208	111	116	156,881
Akitio	542	22	719	137,488	50	26	68	138,915
Eketahuna	1,311	59	1,499	71,881	70	35	71	74,926
Waimarino	1,197	42	661	71,363	29	28	99	73,419
Kaitieke	447	14	336	32,138	39	22	2	32,998
Waitotara	3,040	291	24,429	103,584	184	82	90	131,700
Wanganui	3,828	415	17,772	207,759	219	304	332	230,629
Rangitikei	23,680	1,141	74,352	324,036	470	289	975	424,943
Kiwitea	4,400	269	9,402	160,471	137	60	157	174,896
Pohangina	1,523	147	1,989	94,329	97	19	63	98,167
Oroua	7,860	613	17,829	84,058	248	94	164	110,866
Manawatu	13,453	850	46,741	52,596	186	186	545	114,557
Kairanga	4,361	477	21,485	66,501	422	179	311	93,732
Horowhenua	4,957	461	12,090	105,251	342	256	224	123,584
Masterton	12,498	822	36,939	317,066	209	27	449	368,259
Mauriceville	520	30	1,595	45,118	33	8	27	47,331
Castlepoint	479	10	3,640	114,656	30	20	154	118,989
Wairarapa South	7,853	291	24,930	149,525	144	61	255	183,059
Featherston	12,196	790	49,993	246,918	305	151	1,130	311,483
Hutt	1,288	112	4,931	104,507	191	446	127	111,602
Makara	668	108	1,985	60,880	33	93	104	63,871
Totals for North Island ..	312,797	73,939	1,728,356	7,440,591	19,055	7,888	31,006	9,613,632

LAND IN CULTIVATION.—ACREAGE UNDER CROP, FALLOW LAND, SOWN GRASSES, ETC.—*continued.*

County.	Total under Crop.	Fallow Land.	In Sown Grasses, Land ploughed.	In Surface Sown Grasses, Land not ploughed.	In Orchard and Vineyard.	In Garden.	Plantation.	Total Area under Cultivation.
				South Island.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sounds	360	21	503	91,580	64	17	35	92,580
Marlborough	43,646	2,631	72,616	266,914	472	220	1,805	388,304
Kaikoura	3,952	537	27,136	63,404	56	35	87	95,207
Collingwood	175	40	1,921	19,899	76	19	4	22,134
Takaka	1,100	352	5,176	33,561	187	16	7	40,399
Waimea	23,462	2,406	32,876	185,710	4,215	409	532	249,610
Buller	192	95	2,006	15,720	155	50	3	18,221
Inangahua	441	256	4,527	8,230	72	41	1	13,568
Murchison	513	164	778	28,094	45	12	3	29,609
Amuri	15,135	1,813	53,329	80,581	57	70	3,298	154,283
Cheviot	9,528	319	38,705	46,268	87	45	696	95,648
Grey	863	321	6,471	24,514	128	47	..	32,344
Westland	1,329	457	3,432	49,254	80	38	14	54,604
Waipara	23,509	1,943	101,688	102,963	67	74	902	231,146
Tawera	5,440	949	10,224	15,337	17	17	140	32,124
Ashley	74,567	6,041	174,287	75,699	392	310	1,099	332,395
Selwyn	21,348	2,038	65,053	3,869	39	51	1,552	93,950
Waimairi	4,931	531	12,082	1,354	612	665	220	20,385
Malvern	51,462	4,029	94,035	2,114	115	138	2,190	154,083
Paparua	15,490	947	17,193	758	114	112	190	34,804
Heathcote	422	263	3,885	2,333	277	392	146	7,718
Halswell	3,263	152	9,355	3,678	69	113	193	16,823
Springs	13,055	1,497	24,550	2,675	45	48	186	42,056
Ellesmere	32,982	2,528	50,905	1,335	215	78	797	88,840
Mount Herbert	310	45	8,599	20,348	90	12	109	29,513
Akaroa	62	..	8,379	88,800	144	58	164	97,607

Wairewa	2,404	122	8,764	52,545	56	33	154	64,078
Ashburton	203,661	14,542	408,830	22,182	427	586	5,716	655,944
Geraldine	67,705	5,654	133,784	47,842	301	311	1,769	257,366
Levels	52,760	5,722	74,033	6,989	323	290	922	141,039
Mackenzie	24,022	1,609	61,546	19,638	150	52	572	107,589
Waimate	106,046	16,096	188,327	36,987	490	385	1,091	349,422
Waitaki	85,529	9,707	179,412	53,251	390	313	986	329,588
Waihemo	12,648	554	33,561	9,880	54	49	107	56,853
Waikouaiti	6,669	465	19,064	42,378	146	132	164	69,018
Taieri	25,551	2,119	81,378	16,300	302	368	401	126,419
Peninsula	1,375	108	2,839	13,129	50	169	70	17,740
Bruce	42,968	3,215	98,177	9,241	131	135	447	154,314
Clutha	62,728	6,038	168,885	41,947	191	151	519	280,459
Tuapeka	44,947	3,308	113,033	26,153	998	141	3,377	191,957
Vincent	13,065	6,580	33,122	4,177	664	75	59	57,742
Lake	12,256	3,992	17,164	7,670	91	84	216	41,473
Maniototo	23,253	4,134	71,781	3,220	64	68	505	103,025
Southland	218,260	14,776	574,686	67,454	778	705	977	877,636
Wallace and Fiord	63,318	6,918	173,772	56,276	179	143	346	300,952
Stewart Island	5	..	1	1,673	3	4	3	1,689
Totals for South Island ..	1,416,707	136,034	3,271,870	1,773,924	13,678	7,271	32,774	6,652,258
Totals for Dominion	1,729,504	209,973	5,000,226	9,214,515	32,733	15,159	63,780	16,265,890

WHEAT.

The wheat harvest of 1914 showed an average yield of 31·37 bushels per acre, the crop realized being 5,231,700 bushels, against 5,179,626 bushels in 1913, and 7,261,138 bushels in 1912. The estimated area under wheat for threshing decreased from 322,167 acres in 1910–11, to 215,528 acres in 1911–12, 189,869 acres in 1912–13, and 166,774 acres in 1913-14.

Export of Wheat.

The figures given below show that there is no regular export of wheat from New Zealand. Unless there is a rise in price, consequent on a general shortage, it is found more profitable to consume any surplus grain on the farm and export other products.

Year.	Wheat Exported. Bushels.	Year.	Wheat Exported. Bushels.	Year.	Wheat Exported. Bushels.
1892 ..	2,460,774	1903 ..	71,700	1909 ..	1,419,217
1894 ..	228,904	1904 ..	813,535	1910 ..	1,294,328
1896 ..	453,123	1905 ..	967,151	1911 ..	1,254,557
1898 ..	10,090	1906 ..	61,199	1912 ..	505,205
1900 ..	2,867,069	1907 ..	1,374	1913 ..	62,338
1902 ..	194,671	1908 ..	1,385		

The imports of wheat during 1898 exceeded the exports by upwards of 50,000 bushels, but from 1899 to 1906 the imports were practically nil, the small quantity introduced being for seeding purposes only. In 1913 the import was 91 centals, of which 53 centals came from the United Kingdom, and 37 from Victoria.

Wheat-crop of Australasia, 1913–14.

The following shows the area in wheat, and the estimated produce, in each State of the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand for the season 1913–14 :—

State.	Wheat-crop.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.
Queensland	132,345	2,053,783	15·52
New South Wales	3,206,600	38,043,360	11·86
Victoria	2,565,861	32,936,245	12·84
South Australia	2,267,851	16,936,988	7·47
Western Australia..	1,104,753	13,496,242	12·22
Tasmania	18,054	421,380	23·34
Totals for Commonwealth ..	9,295,464	103,887,998	11·18
New Zealand	**166,774**	**5,231,700**	**31·37**
Grand totals	9,462,238	109,119,698	11·53

World's Wheat-crop.

According to information collected by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the wheat-crop of the Northern Hemisphere in 1913 and the Southern Hemisphere in 1913–14 aggregated 1,066,527,734 quintals (of 220·46 lb.). The produce of a few countries are not included in this total, so that the world's wheat

production for the season may be set down at approximately eleven hundred millions of quintals. The principal countries contributing to his total are as follows: —

Country.	Quintals (of 220·46 lb.).	Country.	Quintals (of 220·46 lb.).
Russia	265,567,503	Spain	30,590,794
United States	207,761,501	Roumania	22,913,340
India	97,537,464	Bulgaria	16,500,000
France	87,333,200	United Kingdom ..	15,428,645
Canada	63,064,099	Egypt	*8,409,639
Austria-Hungary ..	62,020,019	Algeria	7,500,000
Italy	58,352,000	Japan	6,860,339
Germany	46,559,560	Belgium	4,093,884
Argentine Republic ..	35,800,000	Chile	3,262,000
Australasia	32,313,670	Sweden	2,589,180

* 1912 figures.

OATS.

The estimated extent of land in oats sown for grain in 1913–14 was 361,741 acres, as against 386,786 acres in the preceding year. The breadth of land in oats for chaffing, ensilage, or feeding down in 1910–11 (the latest year available) was 290,569 acres.

The yield per acre was, in 1913, 35·12 bushels, and in 1914 40·75 bushels, and the quantity of grain produced was 13,583,924 bushels and 14,740,946 bushels for the respective years.

Export of Oats.

The quantity of oats exported in 1891 and succeeding years was as follows :—

Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.	Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.	Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.
1891 ..	4,052,414	1901 ..	10,514,924	1908 ..	972,896
1892 ..	3,830,444	1903 ..	4,956,330	1909 ..	5,133,473
1894 ..	1,963,288	1904 ..	2,693,417	1910 ..	444,586
1896 ..	2,247,053	1905 ..	1,076,916	1911 ..	72,826
1898 ..	816,210	1906 ..	734,997	1912 ..	4,123,920
1900 ..	5,818,648	1907 ..	36,693	1913 ..	239,268

Of the oats exported in 1913, New South Wales received 133,846 bushels, Victoria 47,239 bushels, Ceylon 17,724 bushels, and Uruguay 12,545 bushels.

Oat-crop of Australasia, 1912-13.

The oat-crop for 1912–13 in the States of the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand was as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre
Queensland	4,232	82,420	19·48
New South Wales	84,979	1,669,259	19·64
Federal Capital Territory ..	196	4,816	24·57
Victoria	439,242	8,323,639	18·95
South Australia	155,545	1,673,508	10·76
Western Australia	127,645	2,105,812	16·50
Tasmania	62,445	2,257,258	36·15
Totals for Commonwealth ..	874,284	16,116,712	18·43
New Zealand	**386,786**	**13,583,924**	**35·12**
Grand totals	1,261,070	29,700,636	23·55

Of the the total acreage under oats in Australasia, 30·67 per cent. was in New Zealand, while 45·74 per cent. of the total output belonged to the Dominion. The New Zealand average yield per acre was somewhat below the mean of recent years, but was nevertheless nearly double that of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Barley.

The estimated area under barley (for threshing) for the season 1913–14 was 32,022 acres, the crop being estimated at 1,205,628 bushels, an average yield per acre of 37·65 bushels. In 1912–13 the area under barley was 37,486 acres, and the yield 1,377,610 bushels, or 36·75 bushels per acre.

Maize.

The returns for 1913–14 show that there were 5,942 acres sown for grain, an area considerably in excess of that for the previous season (4,683 acres). The yield in 1913 was 222,115 bushels of corn, an average of 47·43 bushels per acre, and in 1914, 307,736 bushels, an average of 51·79 bushels per acre. Maize is grown only in the North Island, with the exception of a few acres. In 1913–14, the Provincial District of Auckland had 5,293 acres; Hawke's Bay, 308 acres; Taranaki, 93 acres; Wellington, 183 acres; Marlborough, 3 acres; Nelson, 35 acres; Canterbury, 26 acres; and Otago, 1 acre.

Rye.

There were 4,395 acres in rye, yielding 106,271 bushels, or at the rate of 24·18 bushels per acre, in 1910–11. No figures are available for the past three years.

Peas and Beans.

The area under peas for threshing in the season 1912–13 was 19,649 acres, yielding 507,534 bushels, or an average of 25·83 bushels per acre. The area in 1913–14 was 13,871 acres, the average yield per acre 31·64 bushels, and the total yield 438,878 bushels.

There were 1,798 acres under beans in 1910–11, giving a return of 72,150 bushels, the average being 40·13 bushels per acre. No returns have been collected since 1910–11.

New Zealand has a considerable export of peas and beans, the figures for the past ten years being:—

Export of Peas and Beans.

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1904	193,017	1909	181,517
1905	187,829	1910	198,527
1906	128,098	1911	332,227
1907	120,905	1912	464,609
1908	90,751	1913	339,998

Potatoes.

The area under potatoes in 1913–14 was 29,164 acres, yielding a return of 157,194 tons, or at a rate of 5·39 tons per acre, against 23,480 acres in 1912–13 and 147,689 tons (or 6·29 tons per acre).

The following table shows the average yield per acre of potatoes in each of the Australian States and New Zealand during the past five years:—

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF POTATOES. 1908-9 to 1912-13.

State.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Queensland	1·85	1·76	1·88	1·70	1·86
New South Wales	2·73	2·80	2 72	1·74	2·69
Victoria	3·19	2·80	2·60	2·50	4·02
South Australia	2·67	2·28	3·06	3·06	3·85
Western Australia	3·30	3·42	3·27	3·44	2·62
Tasmania	3·46	3·46	2·67	2·85	2·95
Commonwealth	3·07	2·82	2·64	2·31	3·25
New Zealand	**6·52**	**6·00**	**4·87**	**5·13**	**5·39**

TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, AND RAPE.

Turnips and rape form a most important crop in a sheep-breeding country such as New Zealand, and in 1892 the area of land under this crop amounted to 422,359 acres. The returns for 1898 gave only 470,582 acres, but for the 1913–14 season 714,479 acres (493,568 acres in turnips and 220,911 acres in rape) were set down as under these crops. The average yield of turnips per acre in 1913-14 was 13·03 tons.

The area under mangolds in 1913–14 was 10,182 acres, and the total yield 305,358 tons, equal to an average of 29·99 tons per acre.

HOPS.

Information *re* hops has not been obtained since 1910–11.

There were 653 acres under hops in 1910–11, as against 688 acres at the previous collection (in 1908-9). No account of the produce has been taken for some years, but in 1895 the yield was 7,556 cwt.

Of the land under hops in 1910–11, 605 acres were in the Waimea County and 14 in Takaka, both in the Provincial District of Nelson. The import of hops in 1913 amounted to 780 cwt., and the exports to 4,460 cwt., of which 13 cwt. were re-exports.

TOBACCO.

Official statistics of the growing of tobacco have not been collected since 1895. In 1889, 34 acres were being cultivated; in 1890, 25 acres; in 1891, 16 acres; in 1892, 6 acres; in 1893, 4 acres; in 1894, 4 acres; and in 1895, 5 acres, the production in 1895 being 1,599 lb. of dried leaf. Experiments carried out at various times have proved conclusively that parts of New Zealand are well adapted to the growing of tobacco; the Hawke's Bay District being specially suited by soil and climatic conditions to the growth of pipe and cigarette tobaccos. The New Zealand Tobacco Company some few years ago took up land at Clive for the purpose of tobacco-growing, and in 1913–14 had an area under crop amounting to 60 acres, the yield of leaf being more than 50,000 lb. The operations having so far been very successful, the company, it is stated, intends next season to increase the acreage to 120 acres

Phormium Tenax.

Large areas in various parts of New Zealand are covered with phormium tenax, the fibre of which is largely used for rope-making, &c. At the census of 1911 there were 81 mills in operation, employing 1,244 hands. The export of fibre and tow during each of the past ten years was as follows:—

Phormium Exported, 1904–13.

Year.	Fibre. Tons.	Tow. Tons.	Year.	Fibre. Tons.	Tow. Tons.
1904 ..	26,936	1,201	1909 ..	14,318	2,974
1905 ..	27,877	3,283	1910 ..	20,645	4,501
1906 ..	27,779	5,520	1911 ..	17,366	3,283
1907 ..	28,547	6,885	1912 ..	18,641	3,388
1908 ..	17,403	3,846	1913 ..	28,092	6,299

Gardens and Plantations.

The extent of land in garden in 1910–11 was 15,159 acres, of which 10,400 acres were private gardens and 4,759 acres market gardens. In plantations of forest-trees there were 63,780 acres.

Orchards and the Fruit Industry.

Each succeeding year sees a marked increase in the area planted in commercial orchards in the Dominion. The area being planted this year (1914) is 3,179 acres, making a total of 42,000 acres for the whole of New Zealand, as compared with 28,558 acres in 1908, an increase of 13,442 acres in six years.

Remarkable progress is being made in the Nelson District, 1,300 acres being planted in that district alone during this season (1914). The industry is also making rapid development in the Auckland, Hawke's Bay, Canterbury, and Otago Districts.

A good market exists locally for choice clean fruit, but as the large areas recently planted come into bearing growers will have to look to outside markets to take the surplus, and it is hoped that the export of fruit will become in time one of the largest of the Dominion.

Already a good start has been made in the export trade in apples, 67,964 cases having been shipped this year to South America, which market will be able to absorb all the Dominion can supply for several years to come, at satisfactory prices to the growers.

The Agricultural Department assists orchardists by supplying information on fruit-growing generally, and as to the most up-to-date methods to adopt for the control of diseases and insect pests, pruning, &c. Practical demonstrations of pruning, spraying, and the grading and packing of fruit are given regularly by the Orchard Instructors attached to the Department.

Co-operative fruit-testing plots are established in various parts of the Dominion. These plots are for the purpose of—

1. Ascertaining which varieties of fruit are best adapted to particular districts.

2. Demonstrating various methods of pruning.

3. Conducting modified manurial experiments.

Two or more trees of each variety are selected and planted.

The importance of these plots can hardly be overestimated, and growers exhibit great eagerness to co-operate in establishing them.

Extensive experiments have recently been carried out by the Department in the growing of tomatoes and the control of diseases affecting them, many thousands of pounds having been lost through failure of the tomato crops grown under glass during the last two or three years. The results of these experiments have proved of great value, and have enabled growers to adopt successful methods for the production of large and profitable crops.

Growers are beginning to realize the advantages of cool storage, and copies of full plans and specifications of a cool store capable of holding 4,000 cases of fruit have been prepared by the Department, and are supplied free on application.

The canning of fruit is also another important feature of the fruit industry. Plans and specifications for the building and equipment of a factory capable of turning out 4,000 cans per day are also available, free of charge, by those contemplating the erection of a factory.

The total acreage in vineyards is 779 acres, and there are about 715 vine-houses.

The growing of outdoor grapes is chiefly confined to the districts situated between the North Cape and Hawke's Bay.

It is estimated that 90,350 gallons of wine were produced last season, which, at 2s. 6d. per gallon, represents a total of £11,294. A large quantity of outdoor-grown grapes are sold for table use. The yield of fruit from grapes grown under glass for last season is estimated at 463,243 lb., representing a value of £23,162.

Sown Grasses and Seeds.

New Zealand is essentially suited for grazing purposes. Wherever there is light and moisture English grasses thrive when the natural bush and fern are cleared off—in fact, the white clover gradually overcomes the fern; and, from the mildness of the winter season, there are few places where there is not some growth, even in the coldest months of the year. In all parts of the Dominion stock live, although in varying condition, without other food than such as they can pick up. Sown-grass land, as might be expected, heads the list of cultivations.

At the beginning of the year 1911 there were 14,214,741 acres under artificial grasses. Of these, 5,000,226 acres had been previously ploughed, while 9,214,515 acres had not been ploughed. Much of the latter area was bush or forest land, sown down in grass after the timber had been wholly or partially burnt off.

The area under rye-grass for seed in the season 1913–14 was 55,936 acres, yielding 1,098,835 bushels of 20 lb., or a rate of 19·64 bushels per acre.

In cocksfoot there were 25,935 acres, which yielded 4,956,438 lb., or an average of 191·11 lb. per acre. The area in the previous season was 34,007 acres, and the total yield 8,106,249 lb., the average yield per acre being 238·37 lb.

Seeds for sowing pasture lands are used much as in Great Britain, the following being a common mixture: Perennial rye-grass, 25 lb. to 30 lb. per acre; cocksfoot, 2 lb.; alsike, 2 lb.; timothy, 3 lb.; cowgrass, 2 lb.; red clover, 2 lb.; white clover, 2 lb.; rape, 1 lb.: total, 39 lb. to 44 lb. per acre. Pastures are renewed at intervals of from four to eight years, according to the nature of the land.

The following shows the acreage in sown grasses in each State of Australia and in New Zealand for the 1910–11 season :—

	Acres.
Queensland	140,196
New South Wales	1,055,303
Victoria	991,195
South Australia	26,416
Western Australia	8,348
Tasmania	493,233
New Zealand	**14,214,741**

It will be observed that the acreage of land under sown grasses is far greater in New Zealand than in the whole of Australia and Tasmania. When compared in size with the States of Australia, New Zealand is not large — about one-thirtieth of their total area—but in respect of grazing capabilities the relative importance of this country is much greater. Australia is generally unsuitable, owing to conditions of climate, for the growth of English grasses, and the amount of feed produced by the natural grasses throughout the year is very much less per acre than is obtained from the sown-grass lands in New Zealand; indeed, it may be said that the average productiveness of grass-land is about nine times as great here as in Australia, or, in other words, that land in New Zealand covered with English grasses may be considered equal for grazing purposes to an area of Australian land about nine times as great.

In addition to the artificially sown pastures, the returns for 1910–11 show that 23,972,236 acres of unimproved land, including that in tussock or native grass, belonged to the occupied holdings, and were available for stock-feeding by the sheep-farmers and cattle-farmers.

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK—*contd.*

SUBSECTION C.—LIVE-STOCK.

A COMPARATIVE table is presented showing the increase in live-stock since the year 1858. The figures are taken from the census as far as 1891 and for 1911, but for 1895-96 and following years up to 1910 the results of the enumeration made annually by the Department of Agriculture have been made use of. No enumeration has been taken since 1911 except as regards sheep.

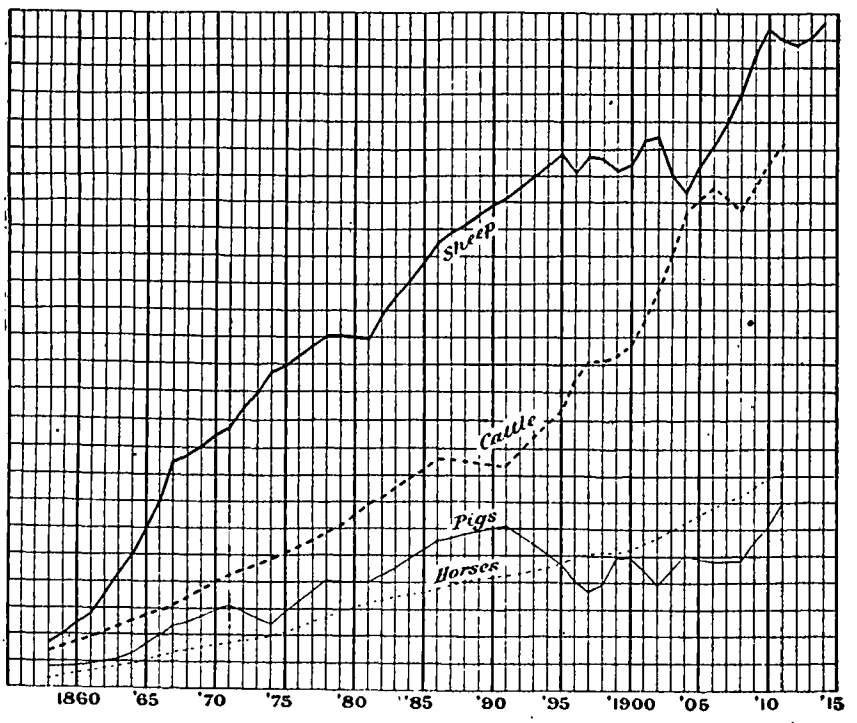
Year.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Poultry.
1858 ..	14,912	122	137,204	1,523,324	11,797	40,734	*
1861 ..	28,275	153	193,285	2,761,383	12,191	43,270	236,098
1864 ..	49,409	339	249,760	4,937,273	12,005	61,276	378,414
1867 ..	65,715	323	312,835	8,418,579	11,964	115,104	676,065
1871 ..	81,028	397	436,592	9,700,629	12,434	151,460	872,174
1874 ..	99,859	267	494,917	11,704,853	14,276	123,921	1,058,198
1878 ..	137,768	241	578,430	13,069,338	14,243	207,337	1,323,542
1881 ..	161,736	362	698,637	12,985,085	11,223	200,083	1,566,114
1886 ..	187,382	297	853,358	16,564,595	10,220	277,901	1,679,021
1891 ..	211,040	348	831,831	18,128,186	9,055	308,812	1,790,070
1895-96	237,418	426	1,047,901	19,826,604	*	239,778	*
1896-97	249,813	434	1,138,067	19,138,493	*	209,834	*
1897-98	252,834	393	1,209,165	19,687,954	*	186,027	*
1898-99	258,115	534	1,203,024	19,673,725	*	193,512	*
1899-00	261,931	459	1,222,139	19,348,506	*	249,751	*
1900-1 ..	266,245	480	1,256,680	19,355,195	*	250,975	*
1901-2 ..	279,672	406	1,361,784	20,233,099	*	224,024	*
1902-3 ..	286,955	464	1,460,663	20,342,727	*	193,740	*
1903-4 ..	298,714	468	1,593,547	18,954,553	*	226,591	*
1904-5 ..	314,322	448	1,736,850	18,280,806	*	255,320	*
1905-6 ..	326,537	429	1,810,936	19,130,875	*	249,727	*
1906-7 ..	342,608	451	1,851,750	20,108,471	*	242,273	3,191,604
1907-8 ..	352,832	425	1,816,299	20,983,772	*	241,128	*
1908-9 ..	363,259	519	1,773,326	22,449,053	*	245,092	*
1909 ..	*	*	*	23,480,707	*	*	*
1910 ..	*	*	*	24,269,620	*	*	*
1911 ..	404,284	404	2,020,171	23,996,126	*	348,754	3,693,137
1912 ..	*	*	*	23,750,153	*	*	*
1913 ..	*	*	*	24,191,810	*	*	*
1914 ..	*	*	*	24,595,405	*	*	*

* Not enumerated

The stock owned by Maoris in April, 1911, which are included in the above figures, comprised: Horses, 48,222; cattle, 61,300; sheep, 486,922; pigs, 33,290.

The graphs contained in the following diagram will give an idea of the large increase in the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs since 1858.

NUMBER OF SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, AND PIGS, 1858–1914.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height the number of animals, as follows: Sheep, one million; cattle, one hundred thousand; horses and pigs, each fifty thousand.

Live-stock in Australasia.

The following gives the number of the principal kinds of live-stock in Australasia for the year 1913 :—

State.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
Queensland	21,786,600	5,322,033	707,265	140,045
New South Wales ..	39,842,518	2,836,801	746,377	288,162
Victoria	12,113,682	1,528,553	562,331	221,277
South Australia	5,073,057	352,905	283,641	64,119
Northern Territory ..	67,109	417,643	22,792	1,018
Western Australia ..	4,418,402	829,489	155,831	47.756
Tasmania	1,745,356	205,743	43,941	37,990
Totals for Commonwealth	85,046,724	11,493,167	2,522,178	800,367
New Zealand	**24,191,810**	**2,020,171***	**404,284***	**348,754***

* 1911 figures.

LIVE-STOCK IN EACH COUNTY.

Details of the live-stock in each county of New Zealand are appended :—

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, AND ANGORA GOATS IN EACH COUNTY IN THE DOMINION IN APRIL, 1911, AND OF SHEEP IN APRIL, 1913.

County.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle (including Dairy Cows).	Dairy Cows (in Milk and Dry).	Sheep.	Angora Goats.	Pigs.
Provincial District of Auckland.							
Mangonui	3,164	1	13,678	3,398	31,435	112	2,819
Whangaroa	1,100	..	3,264	807	9,112	132	938
Hokianga	4,443	..	18,409	4,869	25,973	29	2,619
Bay of Islands	2,741	6	14,933	3,491	44,808	264	1,899
Whangarei	5,415	6	45,581	14,583	45,188	260	4,475
Hobson	2,109	..	22,055	4,803	61,810	34	1,793
Otamatea	2,716	4	24,376	6,608	62,328	134	2,757
Rodney	2,972	5	20,391	5,807	80,152	116	2,125
Waitemata	3,594	14	15,553	6,084	46,327	175	3,242
Eden	6,124	15	9,047	4,145	3,190	60	2,939
Manukau	10,910	10	60,766	28,492	46,173	406	11,360
Franklin					52,761		
Coromandel	997	1	6,114	1,531	29,135	74	750
Thames	1,558	..	8,507	3,398	4,630	6	1,983
Waikato	5,791	1	36,091	14,371	44,502	276	8,002
Raglan	3,951	1	31,659	5,617	179,206	137	2,793
Waipa	5,383	3	32,500	13,541	24,677	44	7,319
Kawhia	1,091	..	5,832	1,304	47,803	3	773
Waitomo	4,508	..	19,952	4,451	95,502	13	3,828
Awakino	657	..	7,514	496	78,100	..	318
Ohinemuri	2,504	3	11,405	4,319	5,798	12	2,871
Piako	2,910	..	22,127	8,866	45,936	7	3,825
Matamata	3,525	1	28,402	9,993	29,435	3	4,365
Tauranga	5,335	2	27,926	8,264	5,903	4	4,802
East Taupo and Rotorua	3,104	1	5,979	1,876	36,957	..	1,735
West Taupo and Ohura	4,085	8	20,325	3,430	76,130	1	4,574
Whakatane	1,970	4	11,684	3,909	37,179	1	1,259
Opotiki	2,301	..	9,121	3,152	106,044	1	1,956
Waiapu	5,713	94	36,682	560	622,445	13	2,681
Cook	10,159	15	69,332	6,625	946,349	32	4,625
Waikohu	4,191	..	45,182	1,596	489,862	..	1,113
Totals	115,021	195	684,387	180,386	3,414,850	2,349	96,538

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, AND ANGORA GOATS IN APRIL, 1911, AND OF SHEEP IN APRIL, 1913—*continued.*

County.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle (including Dairy Cows).	Dairy Cows (in Milk and Dry).	Sheep.	Angora Goats.	Pigs.
Provincial District of Taranaki.							
Clifton	2,040	..	21,994	6,287	86,858	104	2,782
Taranaki	5,268	..	53,113	25,027	38,514	828	10,019
Egmont	3,369	4	39,983	17,770	9,134	8	5,055
Stratford	3,489	..	44,405	22,184	122,883	315	7,859
Whangamomona	739	2	7,449	1,406	102,135	19	403
Eltham	2,573	..	32,944	17,995	54,711	65	7,590
Waimate West	1,909	..	24,690	15,688	1,181	..	6,155
Hawera	3,255	..	35,933	16,385	85,990	11	7,153
Patea	3,763	..	37,649	11,499	267,343	..	3,644
Totals	26,405	6	298,160	134,241	768,749	1,350	50,660
Provincial District of Hawke's Bay.							
Wairoa	6,711	..	29,455	3,245	692,751	7	1,901
Hawke's Bay	9,705	9	50,196	7,285	1,128,654	95	3,964
Waipawa	3,152	..	16,383	3,029	430,384	..	1,137
Waipukurau	869	..	4,298	765	104,224	..	221
Patangata	2,752	..	37,790	1,506	656,185	116	360
Weber	490	..	5,036	725	107,560	150	81
Dannevirke	3,652	..	24,636	9,135	276,458	7	3,657
Woodville	1,577	..	15,404	5,711	92,264	..	2,379
Totals	28,908	9	183,198	31,401	3,488,480	375	13,700

Provincial District of Wellington.

Pahiatua	2,455	..	26,095	9,959	217,189	..	4,758
Akitio	1,397	..	16,421	1,528	281,466	..	267
Eketahuna	1,346	..	12,974	5,821	87,511	10	2,432
Waimarino	1,496	..	6,232	1,386	170,389	..	609
Kaitieke	733	2	1,914	510	48,412	..	299
Waitotara	2,256	11	18,538	4,330	211,537	31	2,550
Wanganui	4,208	2	27,544	4,577	577,565	35	1,361
Rangitikei	8,608	7	48,529	10,198	1,027,146	19	3,832
Kiwitea	3,010	..	19,551	4,429	340,753	..	2,395
Pohangina	1,567	..	13,898	3,805	167,835	13	1,995
Oroua	3,147	6	18,396	8,772	155,439	..	4,269
Manawatu	4,108	3	28,121	11,971	151,289	17	6,963
Kairanga	4,045	1	28,025	11,216	106,587	8	5,804
Horowhenua	3,729	1	24,761	8,447	144,019	40	5,405
Masterton	4,306	1	34,021	3,855	609,821	7	1,574
Mauriceville	506	..	5,306	1,447	77,699	..	585
Castlepoint	855	..	14,712	441	174,462	..	128
Wairarapa South	2,637	4	25,442	7,598	199,551	39	3,857
Featherston	4,163	4	40,034	6,874	492,674	9	4,087
Hutt	2,867	30	11,026	4,876	155,080	139	1,493
Makara	3,019	2	4,704	2,701	76,942	26	1,912
Totals	60,458	74	426,244	114,741	5,473,366	393	56,575

Provincial District of Marlborough.

Sounds	314	..	2,780	974	186,859	29	1,475
Marlborough	6,421	..	12,763	4,624	345,664	569	3,991
Awatere					287,633		
Kaikoura	1,663	..	5,159	1,859	205,274	15	1,267
Totals	8,398	..	20,702	7,457	1,025,430	613	6,733

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, AND ANGORA GOATS IN APRIL, 1911, AND OF SHEEP IN APRIL, 1918—*continued.*

County.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle (including Dairy Cows).	Dairy Cows (in Milk and Dry).	Sheep.	Angora Goats.	Pigs.
Provincial District of Nelson.							
Collingwood	467	..	5,359	1,685	14,487	14	953
Takaka	1,032	..	5,217	2,432	49,837	88	1,907
Waimea	5,964	..	13,517	5,214	305,998	548	4,349
Buller	1,148	..	6,009	2,268	3,465	6	969
Inangahua	597	1	3,293	1,050	12,259	49	705
Murchison	662	..	4,824	1,265	37,483	..	707
Amuri	2,233	..	3,605	607	410,228	..	519
Cheviot	1,544	..	3,215	627	196,904	4	454
Totals	13,647	1	45,039	15,148	1,030,661	709	10,563
Provincial District of Westland.							
Grey	1,435	1	7,529	2,223	26,444	14	1,510
Westland	2,343	..	17,085	4,427	28,158	5	1,096
Totals	3,778	1	24,614	6,650	54,602	19	2,606

Provincial District of Canterbury.

Waipara	..	..	2,530	..	2,997	767	371,900	..	622
Ashley	..	..							
Kowai	..	..							
Oxford	..	..	8,792	2	17,233	8,012	444,251	23	11,032
Rangiora	..	..							
Eyre	..	..							
Tawera	..	..	844	..	992	396	75,950	..	488
Selwyn	..	..	1,482	..	1,289	527		..	709
Waimairi	..	..	2,461	2	5,507	3,637		10	4,613
Malvern	..	..	3,450	..	2,769	1,323		..	2,645
Paparua	..	..	2,281	1	3,375	2,199	605,194	19	3,875
Heathcote	..	..	2,732	1	2,247	1,471		43	1,473
Halswell	..	..	1,042	1	3,665	2,061		..	1,173
Springs	..	..	1,573	..	4,326	2,335		..	2,955
Ellesmere	..	..	3,480	..	7,428	3,869		44	8,823
Mount Herbert	..	..	467	..	1,794	387	50,842	52	281
Akaroa	..	..	1,596	2	16,829	4,510	94,063	12	1,412
Wairewa	..	..	956	1	5,708	1,853	97,234	..	855
Ashburton	..	..	14,018	14	15,226	6,438	936,768	16	11,058
Geraldine	..	..	6,218	18	9,360	4,083	391,365	24	5,452
Levels	..	..	5,150	6	6,242	2,905	226,812	..	3,261
Mackenzie	..	..	2,564	5	3,392	1,009	420,485	1	976
Waimate	..	..	8,315	3	9,811	4,047	598,041	25	6,506
Totals	..	..	69,951	56	120,190	51,829	4,312,905	269	68,209

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, AND ANGORA GOATS, IN APRIL, 1911, AND OF SHEEP, IN APRIL, 1913—*continued.*

County.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle (including Dairy Cows).	Dairy Cows (in Milk and Dry).	Sheep.	Angora Goats.	Pigs.
Provincial District of Otago.							
OTAGO PORTION.							
Waitaki	9,080	19	19,051	9,529	618,906	15	5,811
Waihemo	1,712	1	3,610	1,814	146,719	..	1,020
Waikouaiti	2,113	1	9,376	5,477	71,766	6	2,267
Taieri	7,481	3	20,042	8,749	227,373	..	5,277
Peninsula	939	..	4,767	3,449	7,626	..	831
Bruce	4,996	1	11,269	4,867	214,339	..	2,928
Clutha	6,519	7	16,587	6,646	364,617	..	3,644
Tuapeka	5,073	2	7,260	2,367	436,661	..	1,831
Vincent	2,542	..	3,725	1,243	311,514	3	811
Lake	1,720	..	4,013	797	227,826	8	697
Maniototo	3,145	8	5,055	1,392	317,254	..	382
Totals	45,320	42	104,755	46,330	2,944,601	32	25,499
SOUTHLAND PORTION.							
Southland	24,836	20	88,981	36,845	1,132,455	10	14,328
Wallace and Fiord	7,515	..	23,712	8,618	474,397	..	3,329
Stewart Island	47	..	189	87	2,934	..	14
Totals	32,398	20	112,882	45,550	1,609,786	10	17,671
Totals for Otago ..	77,718	62	217,637	91,880	4,554,387	42	43,170
Chatham Islands ..	..	..	..	..	68,380	..	..
Totals for Dominion ..	404,284	404	2,020,171	633,733	24,191,810	6,119	348,754

SHEEP.

The Dominion is eminently suited for sheep-breeding, practically every description of sheep finding a favourable local habitat. In the hilly and down country of the South Island the merino has been bred for very many years, and was the original sheep depastured. In fact, the merino ewe furnished the foundation of the crossbred stock which has made Canterbury mutton famous on British meat-markets. In the early days of the Canterbury meat trade the English Leicester of the original type was the favourite ram for putting to the merino ewe. Of later years the Lincoln has been largely employed to cross with the merino, and black-faced rams have been further employed to put to the crossbred ewes. In the North Island the Romney sheep, which suits the rather moist climate of this portion of the Dominion, has become the most popular sheep; it is also increasing in numbers in the South Island. The Lincoln and Border-Leicester are also favoured in both Islands, while the Southdown is displacing other breeds for fat-lamb production right throughout the Dominion. The Leicesters, mainly the English variety, are still the most popular British breed in the South.

From the table following it will be seen that the flocks of the North Island increased from 5,285,907 sheep in the year 1886 to 9,203,963 in 1904 and 13,145,445 in 1913, or at the rate of 74·12 per cent. in the first eighteen years of the period and of 42·82 per cent. between 1904 and 1913. Sheep in the South Island decreased from 9,888,356 in 1886 to 9,076,843 in 1904, a decrease of 8·21 per cent. in the eighteen years. Between 1904 and 1913, however, the South Island shows an increase of 1,969,522, or at the rate of 21·70 per cent.

Year.	North Island.	South Island.	Total.
1886	5,285,907	9,888,356	15,174,263
1904	9,203,963	9,076,843	18,280,806
1905	9,388,605	9,742,270	19,130,875
1906	10,009,731	10,098,740	20,108,471
1907	10,854,018	10,129,754	20,983,772
1908	11,632,201	10,816,852	22,449,053
1909	12,193,211	11,287,496	23,480,707
1910	12,917,662	11,351,958	24,269,620
1911	12,814,353	11,181,773	23,996,126
1912	12,618,089	11,132,064	23,750,153
1913	13,145,445	11,046,365	24,191,810

There was an increase of 5,237,257 in the total number of sheep between 1903 and 1913, representing a rate of 27·63 per cent. in the ten years.

Of the provincial districts, Wellington had most sheep in 1913, Otago came next, and Canterbury occupied the third place. The particulars given below show that in five of the nine provinces the figures for 1913 show increases on those for 1912 amounting in the aggregate to 588,947, decreases in Otago, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland, however, reducing the net increase to 441,657.

Provincial District.	No. of Sheep in 1912.	No. of Sheep in 1913.	Increase in 1913.	Decrease in 1913.
Wellington .. * ..	5,255,166	5,473,366	218,200	..
Otago	4,655,939	4,554,387	..	101,552
Canterbury* ..	4,319,694	4,381,285†	61,591	..
Hawke's Bay ..	3,343,672	3,488,480	144,808	..
Auckland	3,299,563	3,414,850	115,287	..
Nelson	1,041,903	1,030,661	..	11,242
Marlborough ..	1,056,072	1,025,430	..	30,642
Taranaki	719,688	768,749	49,061	..
Westland ..	58,456	54,602	..	3,854
Totals ..	23,750,153	24,191,810	441,657	..

* Including Chatham Islands.

NUMBER OF FLOCKS, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, AND 1913.

Size of Flocks.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.	1913.
Under 500	8,272	12,028	11,700	11,793	11,463	11,053
500 and under 1,000 ..	1,691	2,605	3,059	3,431	4,366	4,459
1,000 " 2,000 ..	969	1,460	2,877*	3,340*	4,833*	5,232*
2,000 " 5,000 ..	666	892				
5,000 " 10,000 ..	287	340	397	394	540	536
10,000 " 20,000 ..	239	231	189	213	216	188
20,000 and upwards ..	169	147	138	94	75	59
Totals	12,293	17,703	18,360	19,265	21,493	21,527

	1901.	1906.	1911.	1913.
* From 1,000 to 2,500 ...	2,189	2,558	3,703	3,946
" 2,500 to 5,000 ...	688	782	1,130	1,286
	2,877	3,340	4,833	5,232

The average size of the flocks is found to have been 1,081 sheep in 1896, 1,116 in 1911, and 1,124 in 1913.

Crossbreds and other longwools comprise 93 per cent. of the New Zealand flocks, the merino being less suited for freezing. The number of the different classes composing the flocks in April, 1912, and April, 1913, was as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Stud—		
Merino	50,533	52,620
Lincoln	95,348	96,203
Romney	286,349	301,612
Border Leicester	87,336	84,415
English Leicester	87,744	84,124
Shropshire	19,817	19,592
Southdown	33,167	38,104
Other breeds	46,137	45,672
Totals	706,431	722,342
Flock—		
Crossbreds and other longwools ..	21,449,226	22,007,415
Merino	1,594,496	1,462,053
Totals	23,043,722	23,469,468
Grand totals	23,750,153	24,191,810

An interim return gives the number of sheep in New Zealand on the 30th April, 1914, as 24,595,405, an increase of 403,595 during the year. In the North Island the number was 12,970,131, and in the South Island 11,625,274, a decrease of 175,314 in the North Island, and an increase of 578,909 in the South Island.

Breeding-ewes.

The number of breeding-ewes in April, 1912, was 12,277,029, and in April, 1913, 12,521,036, an increase of 244,007 for the year. Figures for ten years are given:—

BREEDING-EWES.

1904	9,222,448	1909	12,370,346
1905	10,079,184	1910	12,515,380
1906	10,479,187	1911	12,324,463
1907	10,736,846	1912	12,277,029
1908	11,244,041	1913	12,521,036

The estimated lambing percentage for the 1913 lambing season works out at 96½ per cent. in the case of stud ewes, and at 89½ per cent. for flock ewes.

Consumption and Export of Mutton and Lamb.

Figures showing sheep and lambs slaughtered for food purposes each year since 1904–5, together with the exports of frozen mutton and lamb, are given in the tables following.

SHEEP.

Year ended 31st March.	Sheep slaughtered for Food Purposes.		Frozen Mutton exported.	
	Number.	Weight.	Number of Carcases, including Pieces at 60 lb. to a Sheep.	Weight.
		Cwt.		Cwt.
1905	2,226,593	1,192,817	1,926,748	965,503
1906	1,897,118	1,016,313	1,546,722	776,116
1907	2,730,448	1,462,740	2,058,770	1,033,055
1908	2,381,264	1,275,677	1,841,332	906,425
1909	2,830,453	1,516,314	1,866,531	927,429
1910	2,793,878	1,496,720	1,775,090	883,361
1911	3,372,150	1,806,509	2,193,665	1,068,881
1912	3,189,527	1,708,675	1,867,828	912,926
1913	3,306,588	1,771,386	2,208,330	1,092,692
1914	4,019,831	2,153,570	2,557,639	1,271,935
Totals for 10 years	28,747,850	15,400,721	19,842,655	9,838,323

LAMBS.

Year ended 31st March.	Lambs slaughtered for Food Purposes.		Frozen Lamb exported.	
	Number.	Weight.	Number of Carcases.	Weight.
		Cwt.		Cwt.
1905	2,042,105	656,444	1,894,361	603,612
1906	2,544,999	808,035	1,932,214	616,823
1907	2,944,271	946,364	2,666,564	818,556
1908	2,862,067	919,950	2,732,792	837,141
1909	3,332,218	1,071,070	2,629,817	873,061
1910	3,675,676	1,181,467	3,356,702	1,049,113
1911	4,044,953	1,301,056	3,839,922	1,167,980
1912	3,192,108	1,026,034	3,093,091	932,835
1913	3,505,986	1,126,924	2,956,249	901,146
1914	4,338,180	1,394,415	3,854,348	1,186,638
Totals for 10 years	32,482,563	10,431,759	28,956,060	8,986,905

In addition to the figures given above, it is estimated that 4,500,000 sheep, representing a weight of 270,000,000 lb., and about 550,000 lambs, of a weight of 20,000,000 lb., were killed by farmers for local consumption. It would therefore appear that about 1,075,000,000 lb. of mutton and lamb were consumed in the Dominion during the ten years shown. The average annual consumption per head of population, including Maoris, is thus over 100 lb.

The following table, extracted from the last annual report of the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company (Limited), shows that New Zealand supplies larger quantities of frozen mutton and lamb to the United Kingdom than do either Australia or South America.

Year.	Imports of Frozen Mutton and Lamb into United Kingdom from		
	New Zealand.	Australia.	South America.
1904	3,883,588	450,848	2,938,227
1905	3,707,773	1,368,472	3,201,486
1906	4,147,834	1,732,328	2,919,240
1907	4,796,755	2,337,961	3,015,229
1908	4,234,512	1,831,245	3,585,786
1909	5,035,094	2,678,739	3,352,898
1910	5,407,470	4,219,012	3,353,726
1911	5,223,783	3,611,051	4,125,350
1912	5,495,251	2,883,505	3,630,378
1913	5,672,343	4,442,201	2,820,011

Sheep in Australasia.

The number of sheep in the several States of the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand for the years 1900, 1905, 1910, and 1913 was as follows :—

	1900.	1905.	1910.	1913.
Queensland ..	10,339,185	12,535,231	20,331,838	21,786,600
New South Wales	40,020,506	39,506,764	45,560,969	39,842,518
Victoria	10,841,790	11,455,115	12,882,665	12,113,682
South Australia* ..	5,283,247	6,339,542	6,324,717	5,140,166
Western Australia	2,434,311	3,120,703	5,158,516	4,418,402
Tasmania ..	1,683,956	1,583,561	1,788,310	1,745,356
New Zealand† ..	**19,355,195**	**19,130,875**	**23,996,126**	**24,595,405**
Total for Australasia	89,958,190	93,671,791	116,043,141	109,642,129

* Including Northern Territory. † Figures for April following.

Sheep Flocks of the World.

The following figures show that the sheep flocks of the world have increased since 1895, but not quite so rapidly as the population. It is not possible in every case to obtain information for uniform years to compare with 1895, therefore the latest figures available have been used.

Country.	Sheep.		Population.	
	Latest Figures available.	1895.	Latest Figures available.	1895.
	Number.	Number.	Persons.	Persons.
Europe	175,831,136	198,194,214	461,494,000	419,623,000
Australasia ..	109,642,129	110,561,331	5,984,000	3,810,000
South America ..	112,718,521	102,847,134	50,500,000	28,746,000
North America ..	57,583,345	57,158,600	115,041,000	88,895,000
Africa	51,663,329	31,890,052	45,476,000	8,210,000
Asia	110,707,842	21,957,752	374,115,000	339,500,000
Total ..	618,146,302	522,609,083	1,052,610,000	888,784,000

Wool.

Wool is the most important product of New Zealand. The annual value of the export is about a third of the value of the total exports of the Dominion, the figures for 1912 and 1913 being—

	1912. £	1913. £
Wool	7,105,483	8,057,620
Total exports of New Zealand produce	21,272,405	22,577,890

The quantity of wool exported in 1913 was 186,533,036 lb., a decrease of 1,828,754 lb., on the quantity exported in the previous

year. The annual production of wool for the last twenty years, taking the exports for the twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of shearing, and adding thereto the quantity used in the Dominion for manufacturing purposes, is shown in the next table, but no addition has been made for wool on sheep-skins exported, nor for loss in scouring and washing.

Year ended 30th September.	Quantity exported.	Quantity purchased by Local Mills.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
1894	128,480,457	2,476,155	130,956,612
1895	129,333,769	3,299,132	132,632,901
1896	128,309,673	3,989,934	132,299,607
1897	134,410,955	3,298,469	137,709,424
1898	150,401,399	3,763,831	154,165,230
1899	143,644,203	4,258,505	147,902,708
1900	144,829,515	3,223,392	148,052,907
1901	143,064,789	4,629,924	147,694,713
1902	155,652,563	4,203,312	159,855,875
1903	160,919,693	5,294,652	166,214,345
1904	141,031,699	5,191,451	146,223,150
1905	146,889,767	3,651,343	150,541,110
1906	152,765,232	4,372,472	157,137,704
1907	164,006,579	4,116,722	168,123,301
1908	163,930,722	4,779,198	168,709,920
1909	187,619,181	5,202,821	192,822,002
1910	194,472,934	5,642,113	200,115,047
1911	184,854,149	6,048,164	190,902,313
1912	189,553,723	6,284,114	195,837,837
1913	195,353,533	6,823,545	202,177,078

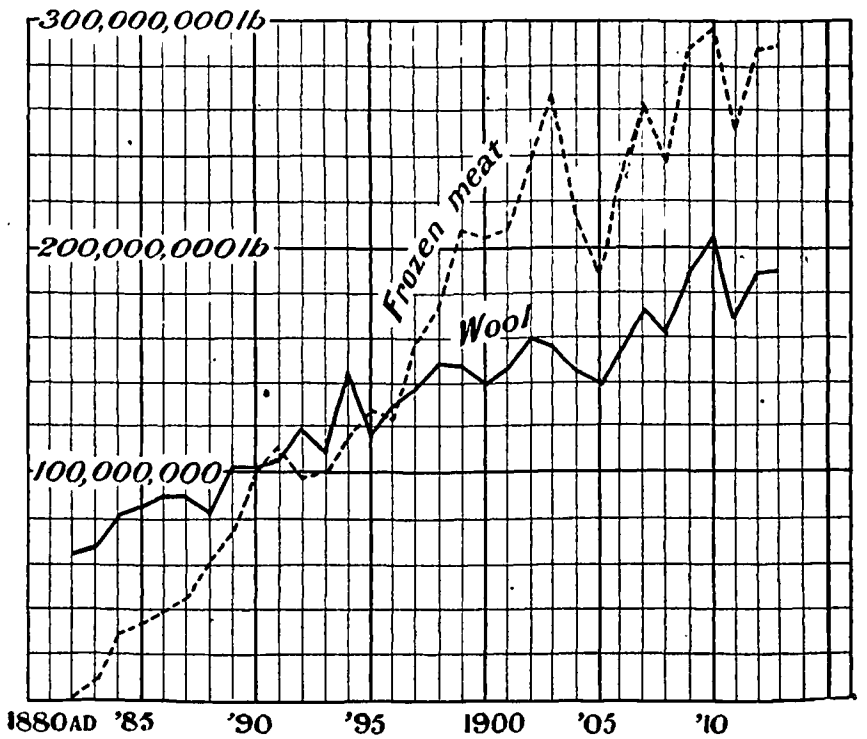
From this table it will be seen that the total for the year ended 30th September, 1913, is the highest yet recorded, being 2,062,031 lb. in excess of that for 1909–10, the next highest.

The percentages of greasy, scoured, and washed wool to the total quantities exported during the last ten years are,—

Year.	Greasy. Per Cent.	Scoured and Sliped. Per Cent.	Washed. Per Cent.
1904	79·87	18·93	1·20
1905	82·09	16·82	1·09
1906	82·25	16·91	0·84
1907	83·59	15·87	0·54
1908	81·60	17·35	1·05
1909	82·40	17·09	0·51
1910	83·48	16·27	0·25
1911	80·63	19·16	0·21
1912	80·96	18·77	0·27
1913	83·28	16·43	0·29

The following diagram shows the increase in the weight of wool exported since 1882, also the great expansion of the frozen-meat trade in the same period.

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND FROZEN MEAT, 1882–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year and the vertical height twenty millions of pounds (weight).

Continuous curve represents wool.
Dotted curve represents frozen meat.

According to information contained in Dalgety's "Annual Wool Review," the oversea shipments of wool from Australasia for the year ended 30th June, 1914, total 2,527,463 bales, or 826,924,667 lb., as compared with 2,247,265 bales or 721,821,516 lb. in the previous year, an increase of 280,198 bales or 105,103,151 lb.

The shipment figures from each State compare as under with the previous season :—

—	1912-13.		1913-14	
States—	Bales.	lb.	Bales.	lb.
Queensland	254,495	81,743,794	387,277	127,414,133
New South Wales ..	773,010	248,290,812	853,104	281,259,858
Victoria	435,795	139,977,354	486,976	152,301,744
South Australia ..	164,259	52,759,990	152,930	46,031,930
Western Australia ..	68,656	22,052,307	64,921	19,541,221
Tasmania	22,271	7,153,445	21,368	5,747,992
Commonwealth	1,718,486	551,977,702	1,966,576	632,296,878
New Zealand	**528,779**	**169,843,814**	**560,887**	**194,627,789**
Australasia	2,247,265	721,821,516	2,527,463	826,924,667

The average value per bale of all the wool sold in Australasia during the past twelve months was £13 4s. 11d., as compared with £13 13s. 1d. for the previous year. The average weight of wool to the bale was 321·2 lb in 1912–13, and 327·2 lb in 1913–14.

The following table gives the latest information as to quantity of wool used annually for manufacturing purposes in certain principal countries.

AMOUNT OF WOOL USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

United Kingdom	515,000,000 pounds.
United States	505,000,000 "
France	480,000,000 "
Germany	400,000,000 "
Austria-Hungary	140,000,000 "
Italy	60,000,000 "

The following interesting information with reference to the wool-clip, the local sales, &c., is also extracted from "Dalgety's Annual Wool Review" for the season ended 30th June, 1914. Referring to New Zealand, the Review reports as follows :—

From a buyer's point of view the North Island clip was not so attractive as that of the previous year. The Hawke's Bay wools were well grown and in light condition, but from other districts the staple was shorter and heavier in condition (to the extent, perhaps, of 3 per cent.) than the clip of 1912–13. A good deal of the hogget wool was somewhat tender.

Owing to the delayed shearing on account of strikes and wet weather there was more seed in the wool that usual, and the clip generally lacked brightness. The South Island wools were well grown and well up to the average of excellence, in fact the Otago and Southland clip was above the average in every way.

The clip, so far as the Wellington District was concerned, was not up to the standard of the previous year. Immediately the early

consignments became available, it was noticed that for growth of staple, brightness, and soundness it did not compare favourably with the wool of the previous season; but it must be remembered that in 1912–13 there was an exceptionally fine clip in all respects. Generally the wool was heavier in the grease, and "bidi-bidi," which seeded early last season, was very prevalent in some of the wool. There was less cotted wool than customary, but wool from hoggets showed traces of tenderness in the staple, and was often tick-stained. It was noticeable that classing and preparation had been carefully attended to by the majority of growers.

Each year an improvement in quality can be looked for, as considerable attention is being paid to the breeding of flocks, and on many farms high-class rams and ewes are being used with a view to the growing of the best wool possible.

Owing to the exceedingly dry season a large portion of the Auckland wools was earthy and tender, and the clip was much heavier in condition that the previous year's growth.

The Gisborne district of late years has produced a useful class of wool, but last season the condition of portion of the clip was rather disappointing. Although fairly heavy in grease, the wool lacked lustre and was wanting in body. The chief cross used in the district is a strong-woolled Romney with the Lincoln, producing a wool of great length and strength, and generally of a bright, lustrous character. In a few cases the English Leicester has been tried, but the climate has proved too wet for that class of sheep.

The clip marketed in Christchurch, mainly comprised, as customary, crossbred wools of from 40's to 56's qualities. Owing to a mild winter the wool was generally well grown and sound in staple. The early clips from the plains were on the whole bright and attractive, but carried rather more condition than the previous year. The latter clips from the hill country opened up attractively, and were light and dry in condition, though in some cases yolk-stained and slightly off in colour. On the whole, while there were perhaps fewer super clips than usual, the average of quality and condition compared very favourably with that of the previous season, and a continued improvement was noticeable in the way the wool was got up for the market.

The South Canterbury wools marketed in Timaru were above the average as regards length of staple and soundness, but owing to the mild winter and abundance of feed carried more condition than usual.

The quality of the Otago clip marketed in Dunedin during the past season was fully up to the average, and in the best-known brands of merino, half-bred, and crossbred was better than customary. The wool was well grown, fairly free from seed (except the late-shorn lines), and in point of yield would be from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. better than the 1912–13 clip.

The Southland clip was exceptionally light in condition and of better quality than usual.

The following table setting out the prices ruling at the different auctions held at Dunedin is a good indication as to how values ruled at the New Zealand sales, as, naturally, with the same buyers attending in each centre and sales following one another at very short intervals, the position of the market was reflected at the various selling centres. With the figures for the first two sales of the 1913–14 season are given by way of comparison the figures for the first sale of the previous season.

PRICES CURRENT AT THE DUNEDIN SALES, SEASONS 1912–13 AND 1913–14.

Description.	December, 1912.	December, 1913.	January, 1914.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Merino—			
Super	12 to 13	..	12 to 13¾
Medium to good	10 to 11½	10 to 10¾	10 to 11½
Inferior	8½ to 9½	7½ to 9	8 to 9½
Half-bred—			
Super	13 to 14¾	11½ to 12½	12 to 14
Medium to good	10½ to 12½	10 to 11	10½ to 11¾
Inferior	9 to 10	8 to 9½	9 to 10
Crossbred—			
Super	12 to 13¾	10 to 10¾	10½ to 12½
Medium to good	9½ to 11½	8¾ to 9¾	9 to 10
Inferior	8½ to 9	7½ to 8	7¾ to 8½
Pieces—			
Super	10½ to 12½	9½ to 11	10 to 11¾
Medium to good	8½ to 10	7½ to 8½	7½ to 9½
Inferior	6½ to 8	5 to 6	6 to 7½
Locks	4 to 7	3 to 4¾	3½ to 6

The third sale at Dunedin in 1913–14 was held on the 18th February, when prices were quoted at ½d. to 1d. per lb. above rates current at the January sale.

CATTLE.

All the leading breeds of the cattle of Great Britain are represented in the Dominion by herds bred on sound lines, though the beef breeds of later years are not making such headway owing to the advance taking place in dairying operations. There are still very many fine Shorthorn herds of the beef type, while Aberdeen, Angus, and Hereford cattle are also bred. There are herd-books for each of these breeds.

The breeding of dairy cattle has made considerable progress in recent years. A special Jersey herd-book has been in existence for some time, and herd-book societies are now well established for the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds as well. During the past season the Dairy-produce Division of the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce proposed a scheme for establishing registers of merit in connection with purebred dairy cattle. This was at once accepted by the Holstein and Jersey Herd-book Societies, and during the coming season the Ayrshire Herd-book Society will also co-operate in this

movement. It is confidently expected that this will give a great fillip to the breeding of purebred dairy stock as it will place this work on a greatly improved plane. Its chief value will no doubt be found in the fact that the ordinary dairy farmer will be able in future to secure a bull of undoubted milking quality. He will be thus encouraged to use purebred bulls and thereby to assist materially in raising the standard of the dairy stock of the country. The farmer will be further encouraged to support the breeding of purebred stock, by reason of the fact that he is now coming to appreciate the value of herd-testing work, and thus knowing the really profitable cows in his herd, will be anxious to secure a bull which will enable them to perpetuate their good qualities.

An important factor responsible for the improved position of dairy cattle in New Zealand is the advent of the milking-machine, which is making the farmer more independent of hired labour. A feature of dairying operations in the country is that the farms generally are on a fairly large scale, but with the increasing price of land there is a gradual tendency towards smaller farms and the keeping of fewer but better cows. Also, there is a growing realization of the necessity of a more liberal system of feeding, particularly in the direction of growing special fodder crops to maintain the milk flow at all seasons of the year. Generally, dairy-farming in New Zealand is being conducted on a sound and profitable basis, and the outlook for the industry is most encouraging.

A policy which has been partly responsible for placing the breeding of dairy cattle on up-to-date principles has been the establishment of purebred herds at three of the experimental farms of the Department of Agriculture, and there breeding them according to an exact record of performance. High-priced stock have been imported by the Department in order that the foundation herds at the farms may be of the best quality. The milk of all the cattle is daily weighed and periodically tested, official check tests being conducted by experts of the Dairy-produce Division of the Department. The yearling bulls from these State milk-record herds command high values. Sensational figures have been recorded at the sales of the Holstein bull calves from the Weraroa Experimental Farm, as much as 295 guineas having been given at auction for a bull calf from the best cow of the herd. The appreciation of the farming community for this officially-tested stock has been chiefly responsible for the gratifying manner in which private breeders of pedigree stock have participated in the official register of merit scheme of the Department and the herd-book societies. In the season of 1910–11 the Department established a model herd-testing association in the Wairarapa district, carrying out the work of testing and of recording results free of all charge to the farmers taking part. This had the effect of creating at once wide interest in the important herd-testing movement, and the following season model associations were established in several leading dairying districts. This was intended not only to demonstrate the value of herd-testing when properly conducted and with full comparative records published at the end of

the season, but also to encourage farmers to establish co-operative testing associations on their own account. The object was achieved, and many associations are now in operation throughout the Dominion.

The cattle as enumerated in 1911 for each provincial district are given in the following table, and show an increase over the figures for 1908–9 of 246,845.

SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Provincial District.	Bulls (all Ages).	Dairy Cows (in Milk and Dry).	Heifers to calve next Season intended for Dairying.	All other Kinds.	Totals.
Auckland ..	13,114	180,386	59,411	431,476	684,387
Taranaki ..	6,358	134,241	31,616	125,945	298,160
Hawke's Bay ..	2,976	31,401	8,781	140,040	183,198
Wellington ..	8,255	114,741	31,212	272,036	426,244
Marlborough ..	543	7,457	1,981	10,721	20,702
Nelson ..	1,142	15,148	4,080	24,669	45,039
Westland ..	418	6,650	2,088	15,458	24,614
Canterbury ..	2,837	51,829	11,506	54,018	120,190
Otago: Otago prtn.	2,536	46,330	8,620	47,269	104,755
" Southland portion	2,691	45,550	11,050	53,591	112,882
Totals ..	40,870	633,733	170,345	1,175,223	2,020,171

No comparison is possible with the 1908 figures, as the classification is not the same.

The large increase in cattle is fairly evenly distributed, the only district showing a decrease being the Otago portion of the Otago Provincial District. The following table shows the respective increases, &c., of the provincial districts:—

Provincial District.	Increase.	Decrease.
Auckland	93,531	..
Taranaki	40,767	..
Hawke's Bay	15,907	..
Wellington	47,040	..
Marlborough	2,958	..
Nelson	7,827	..
Westland	2,954	..
Canterbury	19,273	..
Otago: Otago portion	..	6,367
" Southland portion	22,955	..
Totals	253,212	6,367
Net increase	246,845	

Out of a total of 2,020,171 cattle, the North Island is shown to have had 1,591,989, or 79 per cent., while the South Island had 428,182, or 21 per cent. The dairy cows and heifers intended for dairying in the North Island numbered 591,789, or 74 per cent., and in the South Island 212,289, or 26 per cent.

Consumption of Beef.

The following table shows the number and weight of cattle slaughtered for food purposes in each of the past ten years, together with the weight of beef exported:—

Year ended 31st March.	Cattle slaughtered for Food Purposes.		Weight of Beef exported.
	Number.	Weight.	
		Cwt.	Cwt.
1905	109,297	780,693	159,133
1906	117,186	837,043	155,086
1907	173,336	1,238,114	320,815
1908	202,473	1,446,236	354,147
1909	273,269	1,951,921	373,390
1910	300,800	2,148,571	478,930
1911	286,256	2,044,686	500,022
1912	237,696	1,697,829	210,629
1913	259,935	1,856,679	260,880
1914	299,409	2,139,529	325,593
Totals for 10 years ..	2,259,657	16,141,301	3,138,625

In addition, it is estimated that 33,600 cattle, weighing 240,000 cwt. of beef, were killed by farmers for local consumption between the 1st April, 1904, and the 31st March, 1914. The weight of beef consumed within the Dominion during the ten years may thus be reckoned at 13,242,676 cwt., or an average of 154 lb. per person per annum, or, including Maoris, 146 lb. per annum.

Dairy-produce.

The Dairy Industry Act, 1908, is a consolidation of all previous legislation in force in New Zealand on the subject. The Act provides for the appointment of inspectors of dairy stock and factories or other places used for the manufacture of dairy-produce, and power is given to condemn or forbid their use, if necessary. The sale of unwholesome milk or other dairy-produce is prohibited, and provision is made for the inspection, grading, and shipping of all such produce exported. Provision is made for the framing of regulations for the registration of dairies, licensing of persons carrying on the manufacture or sale of the produce, registration of trade marks or brands, and for inspection and grading. A fine not exceeding £50 may be inflicted for any offence under this part of the Act.

Authority is given under Part II of the Act for Government advances to dairy companies, on the security of their assets, for the purposes of acquiring land, erecting buildings and machinery for carrying on the manufacture of dairy-produce. Loans are repayable

by equal half-yearly instalments within fifteen years, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Part III provides for the registration of co-operative dairy companies, and shareholders are protected in the event of certain contingencies.

The total quantity of butter exported during the year 1913 was 372,258 cwt. The estimated consumption in New Zealand at 20 lb. per head of population (including Maoris) per annum equals 199,730 cwt. Adding the quantity consumed locally to the quantity exported, the estimated total production of butter for the year would equal 571,988 cwt.

The estimated consumption of cheese for the year 1913, allowing 3 lb. per inhabitant, was 29,960 cwt., and the total quantity exported was 611,663 cwt., making an estimated total production of 641,623 cwt. for the year. An appreciable quantity of cheese is made at private factories and dairies of which no record has been obtained.

The number of butter and cheese factories in each district as in April, 1914, with the output for the previous year, is next shown. The districts shown do not in all cases correspond exactly with the provincial districts of the same name.

Provincial District.	Number of Factories.		Skimming-stations.	Output.	
	Butter.	Cheese.		Butter.	Cheese.
				Tons.	Tons.
Auckland	53	23	121	13,209	1,509
Taranaki	50	82	87	5,664	19,566
Hawke's Bay	11	19	22	1,242	1,808
Wellington	31	54	55*	5,477	6,155
Marlborough	3	7	..	89	730
Nelson	7	4	3	975	312
Westland	7	3	4	298	72
Canterbury	9	14	35	2,285	1,035
Otago and Southland ..	10	87	47	2,236	7,477
Totals, 1914	181	293	374	31,475	38,664
" 1913	174	276	409	28,854	34,105
" 1912	172	224	427	26,174	26,663
" 1911	185	218	431	26,588½	23,966
" 1910	189	194	417	24,601½	24,037
" 1909	193	152	419	21,155½	17,685
" 1908	196	147	438	19,782	15,514½
" 1907	212	109	463	23,989	10,312
" 1906	211	82	460	22,466¼	7,671
" 1905	298		448	22,108¾	5,121

In addition to the above, in April, 1914, there were 102 private dairies for butter and 23 for cheese, also 31 packing-houses.

The total export of butter and cheese in the past twenty years, and the quantity of each commodity sent to the United Kingdom, are tabulated:—

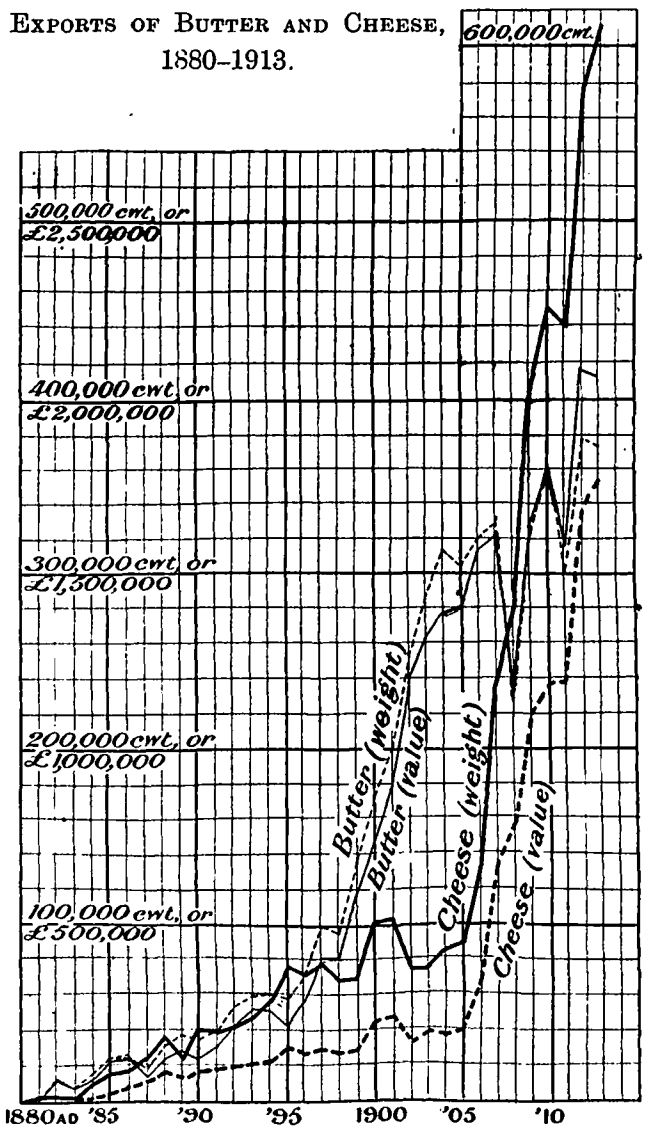
Year.	Total Export of Butter.	Butter exported to the United Kingdom.	Total Export of Cheese.	Cheese exported to the United Kingdom.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1894	60,771	58,845	55,655	54,540
1895	57,964	55,194	76,743	73,369
1896	71,353	60,092	71,372	58,692
1897	99,002	79,849	77,683	67,681
1898	96,801	80,814	68,711	41,412
1899	136,086	121,502	69,440	40,901
1900	172,583	165,871	102,849	81,908
1901	201,591	170,903	104,294	74,510
1902	253,998	170,207	74,746	50,325
1903	285,106	249,016	74,780	64,661
1904	314,360	299,171	84,526	82,046
1905	305,722	282,275	88,562	85,653
1906	320,225	306,739	131,206	129,321
1907	328,441	314,081	236,833	234,517
1908	229,971	211,242	280,798	276,212
1909	321,108	301,693	400,607	398,619
1910	356,535	345,400	451,915	449,167
1911	302,387	283,505	439,174	435,616
1912	378,117	316,857	577,070	572,562
1913	372,258	288,224	611,663	608,933

Exports of butter to countries other than the United Kingdom in 1913 include 56,149 cwt. to Canada, 16,616 cwt. to United States, 7,107 cwt. to Natal, 1,211 cwt. to Cape of Good Hope, and 1,169 cwt. to the Society Islands.

Natal took 1,507 cwt. of cheese; Cape of Good Hope, 564 cwt.; New South Wales, 227 cwt.; Fiji, 149 cwt.; and Victoria, 127 cwt.

Exports of butter and cheese (weight and value) since 1880 are shown in the next diagram. Up to 1896 the quantities of both products exported were about equal, but from 1896 to 1907 there was a considerable excess of butter. The position has, however, now changed, and cheese has assumed the lead.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, 1880–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height 20,000 cwt. as regards weight and £100,000 as regards value.

Light dotted curve represents weight of butter.
" continuous curve " value "
Heavy continuous curve " weight of cheese.
" dotted curve " value "

Horses.

The increase in horses is shown for six census years:—

Census Years.	Number of Horses.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per Cent.
1886	187,382	..	..
1891	211,040	23,658	12·63
1896	237,418	26,378	12·50
1901	266,245	28,827	12·14
1906	326,537	60,292	22·65
1911	404,284	77,747	23·81

At the enumeration made in April, 1911, the number of horses was found to have increased to 404,688 (including 404 mules and asses), for which particulars are given. It will be seen that the Provincial District of Auckland had by far the most horses, Otago and Canterbury following, Wellington taking fourth place.

Summary of Totals.

Provincial District.	(Entires all Ages).	Geldings over Two Years Old.	Mares over Two Years Old.	Colts and Fillies under Two Years Old.	Total Horses (including Asses and Mules).
Auckland	1,245	48,550	45,843	19,578	115,216
Taranaki	182	10,319	11,931	3,979	26,411
Hawke's Bay	280	12,063	12,050	4,524	28,917
Wellington	597	25,331	26,514	8,090	60,532
Marlborough	71	3,526	3,717	1,084	8,398
Nelson	132	5,804	5,936	1,776	13,648
Westland	59	1,544	1,507	669	3,779
Canterbury	678	29,523	29,966	9,840	70,007
Otago: Otago portion ..	373	18,591	19,559	6,839	45,362
,, Southland portion	201	13,132	14,081	5,004	32,418
Totals {1911 ..	3,818	168,383	171,104	61,383	404,688*
Totals {1908 ..	3,407	155,586	153,298	51,487	363,778*
Increase	411	12,797	17,806	9,896	40,910

* The totals include 404 asses and mules for 1911, and 519 for 1908.

Increase for horses .. .. 41,025.

Decrease for asses and mules .. 115.

Pigs and Angora Goats.

The following table shows the number of pigs and angora goats in the Dominion in 1911 compared with 1908. The angora goats, of which however there is not a large number, have more than doubled during the three years. Pigs have increased from 245,092 to 348,754, the rate of increase being 42 per cent for the period.

Provincial District.	Pigs.			Goats.		
	1911.	1908.	Increase.	1911.	1908.	Increase.
Auckland	96,538	71,895	24,643	2,349	882	1,467
Taranaki	50,660	50,265	395	1,350	368	982
Hawke's Bay	13,700	8,746	4,954	375	336	39
Wellington	56,575	44,472	12,103	393	45	348
Marlborough	6,733	3,146	3,587	613	265	348
Nelson	10,563	6,865	3,698	709	527	182
Westland	2,606	1,782	824	19	5	14
Canterbury	68,209	32,073	36,136	269	64	205
Otago: Otago portion	25,499	15,773	9,726	32	...	32
Southland portion ..	17,671	10,075	7,596	10	2	8
Totals	348,754	245,092	103,662	6,119	2,494	3,625

During the ten years ended 31st March, 1914, 1,381,730 pigs were slaughtered in New Zealand for food purposes, the weight of pork, bacon, and hams being 1,603,795 cwt. Very little of this was exported, and it is estimated that 93 per cent was consumed in the Dominion. Figures showing the slaughter for each of the ten years are given:—

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Pigs.	Weight of Pork, Bacon, and Hams.	Year ended 31st March.	Number of Pigs.	Weight of Pork, Bacon, and Hams.
		Cwt.			Cwt.
1905 ..	67,025	77,797	1910 ..	113,491	131,731
1906 ..	72,573	84,237	1911 ..	163,307	189,553
1907 ..	100,731	116,920	1912 ..	232,091	269,391
1908 ..	108,498	125,935	1913 ..	192,407	223,330
1909 ..	139,810	162,279	1914 ..	191,797	222,622

POULTRY.

While poultry-keeping may never come to be regarded as an independent industry in New Zealand, there are specialists who are making a living at it, but these men have exceptional qualifications and manage the business on most up-to-date principles. Poultry-keeping, however, is rapidly extending and is being recognized as a very profitable sideline to the small farmer. New Zealand is favoured in this industry. The White Leghorn breed bred in the Dominion is of a very high standard from an egg-producing point of view. At the egg-laying competitions conducted in Christchurch in 1912 the winning pen of six White Leghorns laid 1,632 eggs, an average of 272 eggs each. The winning pen of six Indian Runner ducks at the same competition laid 1,493 eggs in the 51 weeks, an average of 248 eggs each. The 360 fowls taking part in the egg-laying competition averaged 200·8 eggs

for the 51 weeks, the estimated profit per bird over cost of feeding being 12s. 8½d. Some idea of the advance which has taken place in the egg-yielding capacity of the New Zealand poultry may be gained from the figures giving the average yield per bird in the nine annual egg-laying competitions which have been held.

			Number of Birds.	Egg-yield per Bird.
1st	competition, 12 months	..	228	132·3
2nd	„ 12 „	..	528	100·0
3rd	„ 10 „	..	288	150·0
4th	„ 11½ „	..	264	180·0
5th	„ 12 „	..	288	169·0
6th	„ 11 „	..	336	198·0
7th	„ 12 „	..	360	197·0
8th	„ 51 weeks	..	360	200·8
9th	„ 51 „	..	324	198·4

Birds of almost equal quality are scattered throughout the Dominion. The Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce has two up-to-date poultry-breeding stations where birds are bred according to egg performance, and sold to farmers and others at a moderate cost. Stock from the Department's plants have occupied prominent positions in the egg-laying competitions. Sittings of eggs of the Mediterranean breeds are sold at 6s. 6d., and of the general-purpose breeds at 4s. 6d. These latter—Black Orpingtons, White Rocks, and White Wyandottes—are also bred according to egg-laying capacity. The offering of sittings of the latter breeds at reduced prices is with the object of encouraging farmers to produce stock which will be profitable as egg-producers while at the same time providing good table carcases. It has been proved by an experiment conducted by the Department that eggs can be shipped to British and American markets under cool temperatures in a highly satisfactory manner. Indeed, the trial shipment sent to London by the Department was declared by Home authorities to be equal to anything reaching that market from abroad, and that the eggs could fairly be classed as new laid. It is not expected that the export of eggs will, for a considerable time at least, develop into a permanent business, but rather that the shipments will occasionally be made when outside markets favour or to relieve any glut in the Dominion, and thereby maintain values on a payable level on the local markets.

The Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce has a highly qualified Poultry Instructor, who is introducing the most up-to-date methods of poultry-keeping throughout the Dominion, giving, besides individual instruction on the farm and poultry plant, lectures to meetings of farmers. Instructional notes on utility poultry-keeping are also published every month in the *Journal* of the Department.

The number of poultry in New Zealand at the time of the census was ascertained to be 3,693,137, which is an increase of 501,533 on the number for the year 1906, this last being 3,191,604.

The figures for 1906 and 1911 in respect of each class of poultry were as under :—

	1906.	1911.
Fowls	2,784,269	3,215,031
Ducks	281,999	329,230
Turkeys	77,101	97,933
Geese	44,300	45,389
Other poultry	3,935	5,554

Fifty-two ostriches have been included in the number of "Other Poultry" in 1906 and 29 in 1911.

The poultry owned in the North Island numbered 1,926,283 and in the South Island 1,765,674, the remaining 1,180 belonging to the Chatham Islands.

Bee-farming.

When consideration is given to the fact that previous to the year 1839 there were no honey-bees in New Zealand, and that at the taking of the last census in April, 1911, it was found that there were 11,011 persons keeping bees who had a total of 71,605 colonies, it can be readily seen what a remarkable growth bee-keeping has made in the Dominion and that it is destined to become an important industry.

It was on the 13th March, 1839, that the first black bees were landed in New Zealand, and Miss Burnby, a sister of one of the early missionaries, was the happy possessor of these. She brought them with her from England in two straw skeps. They were landed at Mungunga, Hokianga, and were placed in the mission churchyard, this place being considered the most free from possible disturbance through the curiosity of the Natives, who had never previously seen the bee.

In the year 1840, Lady Hobson, wife of the first Governor of New Zealand, also brought bees with her from New South Wales, and two years later the Rev. W. Cotton brought some with him from England to Russell, Bay of Islands. Some were also in the same year landed at Nelson for Mr. Allom. The first Italian bees were brought to the Auckland District in 1880.

The climate of New Zealand seems to have been especially adapted for bees, as they rapidly increased until about the year 1880, when the foul-brood (*Bacillus larvæ*) began to deplete the apiaries, and as its deadly infectious nature was not at first recognized, it speedily spread from district to district until the year 1900, when there was scarcely a part of the Dominion free from disease. Beekeeping had at this time begun to attract the attention of many persons who had hitherto no experience in the work. Many of these, when they found their colonies dying out, simply left them to their fate without trying to combat the disease. This, of course, only encouraged the spread of the infection, as when a colony became weakened other bees attacked it, carrying off the stores of honey containing the germs of foul-brood, thus disseminating them far and wide.

From then on, commercial beekeeping in New Zealand seemed doomed to failure, and it was not until the year 1905 that the Govern-

ment (in response to representations made to them) decided to encourage the industry by the appointment of experts. The services of one of the foremost beekeepers in the country were secured, and two years later the Apiaries Act of 1907 was placed on the statute-book. This Act made the keeping of what is known as the "box" hive (a hive containing no frames) illegal, at the same time making it compulsory for owners to rid their apiaries of diseases.

Through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture with the agricultural section of the community, four apiary instructors and inspectors supervise the main beekeeping sections of the two Islands, on the lookout for any breach of the Act. These give practical instruction on the best methods in management, the producing of honey under the best conditions, and the preparation of the products of the apiaries for the markets. They inspect districts for the purpose of eradicating disease, giving lectures and demonstrations where favourable opportunity occurs.

Each month an advisory column is published in the *Journal of Agriculture* outlining the particular branches of apiary management that should receive attention during the following month. In this way much assistance is rendered to beginners and those desiring instruction.

The census returns show that there are over eleven thousand persons keeping bees in the Dominion. With some, beekeeping is a living, with others it is a side line, and with others again it may be merely a hobby and a means of recreation. These apiarists, principally the first-named class, have organized themselves into a number of associations, of which there are eight in New Zealand, while others are in process of formation. To consolidate the whole a National Association has been established comprising delegates from district branches. This body meets annually and discusses matters pertaining to improved methods of apiculture and the advancement of the industry.

The important question of marketing products of the apiary to better advantage is now receiving attention, beekeepers combining to this end. It is proposed to establish a depot for the purpose of regulating the market supplies of the honey and therefore its value. This will relieve the beekeepers from attending to the commercial side of their business. The returns of the apiaries are increasing, and bee-farmers are turning their attention to exportation as the means of relieving the congested state of the local markets

The Department has undertaken at the voluntary request of shippers to carefully grade free of charge all honey for export, as it is desirable to gain the full confidence of buyers in the Home market. It is hoped to make Government grading compulsory when the exportation of honey is well under way. At the present time shippers are taking advantage of the opportunity to have their produce officially graded before exportation. New Zealand honey goes principally to England, and will be therefore graded to suit the requirements of that market.

In general quality, New Zealand honey is amongst the finest the world produces, and compares favourably with French and Italian, which are considered to be the best. These latter bring in open competition 45s. to 57s. 6d. per hundredweight. The New Zealand article has brought up to 56s., the average price being about 42s. 6d.

The industry in New Zealand has certainly a bright future before it. The number of hives has probably increased since the last census, and beekeepers are adopting improved methods, leading to an increased production. An export trade is developing, and the Customs returns show that the honey sent out of the country for the year ended 31st March, 1913, was 65,578 lb., valued at £1,182. The figures for 1914 show a considerable increase, 211,120 lb. having been exported, valued at £3,716.

In order to encourage the industry, a model apiary has been established at the Ruakura Farm of Instruction in the Auckland Province. This apiary is for the purpose of demonstrating the latest methods connected with honey-production. A limited number of cadets and others desirous of obtaining a knowledge of beekeeping are received each season at the apiary, which is under the supervision of an expert. No fees are charged for instruction, but applicants must find and bear the cost of accommodation, which can be obtained at a reasonable charge close to the farm. The initial experience gained at the apiary forms a good foundation for practical apiculture.

Like every other country, New Zealand has, of course, its good seasons—when the honey crops are often phenomenal—and its comparatively poor ones, although a really bad season is exceptional.

SECTION XVII.—FISHERIES.

In 1899 an officer who had visited Europe and America on the instructions of the New Zealand Government for the purpose of making inquiries *re* fisheries, presented a report in which the following remarks appeared:—

"In her fisheries (both sea and fresh water) New Zealand has a most valuable asset, as her natural advantages in this connection are undoubtedly superior to those possessed by any other country in the Southern Hemisphere.

"In countries fortunate enough to possess a large supply of food-fishes the harvest of the sea is recognized as a great and extremely reproductive one for the employment of labour and capital, and it seems to me unwise to allow this great wealth to lie comparatively ungarnered at our doors.

"With its great extent of coast-line and abundance of fish the Colony of New Zealand ought to become in time a large fishing centre in the Southern Pacific."

Various recommendations were embodied in the report referred to, one of these being that arrangements be made for testing the fishing-grounds round the coast of New Zealand, and that a small steam-trawler be subsidized for that purpose.

In accordance with this recommendation the steam-trawler "Doto" was chartered in March, 1900, for the purpose of carrying out trawling experiments in order to ascertain the best fishing-grounds off the coast. Two cruises were made, and the reports submitted showed conclusively that the waters round the coast of the Dominion were well stocked with fish.

In 1907 further experimental trawling was done, the trawler "Nora Niven" being chartered by the Government for two periods of three months each. During the first three months the fishing-grounds were tested from Stewart Island up the East Coast to Mercury Islands, in the Bay of Plenty, also round the Chatham Islands. During the second charter of the vessel, grounds were worked to the westward of Cook Strait, in Tasman and Golden Bays, and down the west coast of the South Island as far as the Hokitika River; also from Auckland northward round North Cape and down the West Coast to Farewell Spit. Large areas of splendid trawling-ground were found to exist off different parts of the coast of both islands, and the Chatham Islands locality was proved to be a rich fishing-ground.

Arrangements were recently made with the Government of Canada for Professor Prince, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, who

has a world-wide reputation in connection with fish and fisheries, to visit New Zealand for the purpose of examining and reporting on the fisheries of this country. Professor Prince arrived in New Zealand in April, 1914, and spent some three months in examining into both sea and inland fisheries. One of the Government steamers was placed at his disposal while conducting his inquiries regarding the sea-fisheries. He has made a preliminary report to the Government, but it has not yet (September, 1914) been presented to Parliament.

Fishing-grounds.

Up to the present time New Zealand's fisheries can scarcely be said to have attained to national importance. With a few exceptions, the fishing-grounds so far worked have been those within easy reach of the principal centres. Beyond them is an immense extent of grounds, a few sections of which have been partly prospected, but of the greater part practically nothing is known regarding the value and extent of its fish-supply.

The fishing-grounds which have been principally worked up to the present time are the Bay of Islands, Hauraki Gulf and Great Barrier, Thames, Kaipara and Manukau, Bay of Plenty, Hawke Bay, Wellington and Cook Strait, Marlborough Sounds, Tasman and Golden Bays, Pegasus Bay and round Banks Peninsula, Timaru, Oamaru and Moeraki, from Waikouaiti to Nugget Point, and Stewart Island and Foveaux Straits to Preservation Inlet.

At the Bay of Islands the principal fish taken are mullet, schnapper, flounders, hapuku, and crayfish, and the markets for fish are Whangarei and Auckland and the towns and settlements inland. Considerable quantities of mullet are canned at Porerua.

The Auckland boats fish principally in the Hauraki Gulf and out as far as the Mercury and Great Barrier Islands. A steam-trawler working the Gulf has considerably increased the quantity of fish marketed, and on the whole a very fair supply is brought in. The principal fish marketed are schnapper, mullet, hapuku, tarakihi, flounders, and crayfish.

At the Thames, flounders, schnapper, and mullet are the fish principally caught, and the fish is marketed at Auckland and the inland towns south of Auckland and as far south as Palmerston North and Wellington.

Mullet, flounders, and schnapper are the fish principally caught in the Kaipara and Manukau Inlets. After supplying local requirements the balance of the fish is sent to the Auckland market. There are two mullet canneries in the Kaipara—one at Batley and the other at Helensville.

The prospecting cruise of the "Nora Niven" in 1907 proved that extensive and prolific fishing-grounds exist in the Bay of Plenty. The best trawling-grounds were found between Whale Island and Cape Runaway, where very large and consistent hauls of fish were made

with the trawl net. The most plentiful fish taken were schnapper, tarakihi, gurnard, hapuku, and kingfish. The western side of the Bay is worked by launches and small sailing-boats from Tauranga.

The Hawke Bay fishing-grounds have for a number of years supplied most of the fish required for the towns from Napier to Wellington. The fishing is principally done by steam-trawlers, two of which—the "Nora Niven" and "Countess"—being large vessels with cool-storage for their fish, are able to stay out for a week at a time, if necessary, and frequently work the grounds to the north of the Mahia, and make occasional trips to the Bay of Plenty. During recent years the supply of flat fish from the old trawling-grounds in Hawke Bay has been rather poor, but last year improved considerably, the catches generally showing an improvement. The Hawke Bay fishing-grounds have always yielded a good variety of fish, including soles, flounders, brill, schnapper, kingfish, hapuku, trevalli, tarakihi, and moki.

The fishing-grounds of Wellington and Cook Strait are almost entirely worked by oil-launches and small sailing-boats. Good trawling-grounds exist in Cloudy Bay and off Kapiti Island and Palliser Bay, and they are occasionally worked by some of the Napier trawlers. The fish taken on the Wellington and Cook Strait grounds include blue cod, red cod, moki, trevalli, schnapper, tarakihi, flounders, warehou, butterfish, hapuku, hake, and kahawai.

The principal fish caught in the Marlborough Sounds are blue-cod, butterfish, hapuku, and herrings. The boats used are almost all oil-launches.

Extensive fishing-grounds exist in Tasman and Golden Bays. Trawling was successfully carried on there some years ago by the "Doto," "Nora Niven," and other vessels, but owing to the expense of getting their fish to the Wellington market it was discontinued, and the fishing is now being done by oil-launches. These grounds yield a splendid variety of fish, consisting of soles, flounders, brill, schnapper, tarakihi, moki, hapuku, gurnard, hake, and kingfish. These are the only fishing-grounds where the real hake (*Lotella rhacinus*) has yet been taken in large quantities.

The principal fishing-grounds worked off the Canterbury coast are Pegasus Bay, round Banks Peninsula, and off Timaru. At present there are four steam-trawlers working from Lyttelton, the other vessels being oil-launches and sailing-boats. From Timaru there are five trawlers working, the other fishing-vessels being large well equipped auxiliary oil-launches. The principal fish caught are flounders, soles, brill, kingfish, moki, hapuku, tarakihi, and crayfish.

Most of the fishing-boats licensed at Oamaru are oil-launches. These work the grounds off Oamaru and Moeraki, as far south as Shag Point. The principal fish taken are blue cod, red cod, hapuku, moki, tarakihi, and kingfish.

Among the vessels licensed at Dunedin are four steam-trawlers. The trawling-grounds off the Otago coast have been successfully worked for a number of years, and give satisfactory results. The principal fish taken by all classes of boats working from Port Chalmers and Nugget Bay are flounders, soles, hapuku, red cod, tarakihi, moki, kingfish, and barracouta.

Two of the fishing-vessels licensed at Invercargill and Bluff are steamers carrying trawling-gear and a lining outfit, the others being cutters used in blue cod fishing and oystering, and oil-launches and sailing-boats. The fishing in Foveaux Straits, round Stewart Island, and in Preservation Inlet is principally for blue-cod, the bulk of which is exported to Melbourne and Hobart. A good variety of the other best kinds of market fish is also plentiful on these grounds. A large extent of good trawling bottom well stocked with flat fishes was found in Te Waewae Bay during the prospecting cruise of the "Doto" in 1900. Since that time these grounds have occasionally been fished by trawlers from the Bluff with very satisfactory results.

Marine Fish Hatchery.

A site for a marine fish hatchery was selected at Purakanui, Otago, in 1900, but this being found unsuitable for its intended purpose, another site was chosen at Portobello, in Otago Harbour. The erection of the hatchery was carried out by a Board set up to superintend the work of the hatchery, funds being provided by the Government, and grants being made by the Otago Institute, the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, and a number of Acclimatization Societies. The Government makes an annual grant towards the maintenance of the hatchery, the buildings and equipment of which have also been added to from time to time.

Experiments have been carried out with a view to introducing English food-fishes to New Zealand waters, and these have been very successful as regards the three species dealt with so far—viz., lobsters, edible crabs, and turbot. Much valuable work has also been done in the direction of hatching the spawn of various indigenous fishes and in making a study of their life habits.

Oyster-picking.

The principal oyster-beds round the coast of New Zealand are those situated in Foveaux Strait, between South and Stewart Islands, and the rock-oyster beds on the east and west coasts of the Auckland peninsula. The Foveaux Strait beds are very extensive, and are considered to be inexhaustible. An official prospecting cruise was carried out in respect of these beds in 1904, resulting in a number of new beds being discovered, and reliable information being ascertained concerning the areas and qualities of the various beds.

The rock-oyster beds of Auckland were worked for many years under a variety of systems, including the leasing of the beds to individuals and the licensing of pickers to take oysters on payment of a fee, but owing to stripping of the beds, close seasons had frequently to be proclaimed. For some years an export duty of 6d. per hundredweight was payable on all North Island oysters exported, and in 1899 the export of rock-oysters was absolutely prohibited. A further step towards conserving the beds was taken in 1908, when the picking of rock-oysters from the North Island beds was undertaken by the Government, private picking being prohibited. A table is given showing the quantity and value of oysters picked and sold by the State each year since the inception of the new system; also the cost of picking and selling, this item including interest and depreciation on the cost of the oil-launches used by the Inspectors. It will be seen that a profit accrues to the State, and the scheme has, moreover, resulted in the conservation of the beds.

Season.	Oysters sold.	Prices realized.	Cost of picking and selling.
	Sacks.	£	£
1908	11,005	6,939	5,705
1909	7,934	4,776	4,205
1910*	..	..	..
1911	4,782	3,013	2,447
1912	7,728	5,212	4,065
1913	9,069	6,168	4,798

* Beds kept closed.

Various attempts were made about fifteen years ago to form artificial oyster-beds, but none of these met with success.

WHALING.

In the earlier part of the nineteenth century New Zealand was the centre of an important whale fishery, many whaling-stations being established in the North of Auckland and in Cook and Foveaux Straits. The industry gradually declined in importance until at present only two or three stations remain. At Whangamumu, North Auckland, a whaling-steamer, fitted with the most modern appliances for killing and handling whales, has been placed in commission, and a very serviceable whaling plant has been established. The whales caught in this locality are mostly of the hump-back variety, fifty-six of these being taken last season. These yielded 270 tons of oil and 60 tons of bonedust. Whaling operations are also carried on from Kaikoura and Tory Channel, in Marlborough.

A serious attempt to revive the whaling industry was made some two or three years ago, and a fleet of vessels was sent out from Norway, but their operations did not meet with the success anticipated.

Seals.

A close season for seals existed in New Zealand from the end of August, 1894, until 1913, but owing to poaching, which it was found impossible to stop, the seals did not increase to any great extent. It was proposed a few years ago to grant licenses for the right to take seals, one of the conditions of which was that a royalty should be paid on each skin. Tenders were invited for the licenses, but none were received. It has not been possible to ascertain the number of skins taken during the season, but 490, valued at £529, were exported from the Dominion. It is proposed that there shall be an open season this year.

Inland Fisheries.

As early as 1867 attempts were made to introduce English brown trout into New Zealand. The first attempt was not successful, but from ova imported in the two following years and hatched at Opoho, the bulk of the trout now inhabiting the streams and lakes of the Dominion have descended. In later years Loch Leven and Scottish brown trout were introduced, as also rainbow trout, perch, carp, and tench.

Beginning in 1874, various attempts were made to introduce salmon into New Zealand. Up to 1889 ova of Atlantic salmon to the number of 474,000 had been imported and the fry liberated in the Aparima River, but no salmon have been caught in that river. Similarly, quinnat-salmon fry were liberated in the Waitaki River about 1878 and in various subsequent years, but up to 1900 none of the fish had been caught. Beginning with 1901 several more shipments of quinnat ova were imported, and at length, in 1905, several specimens of this fish were taken in the Waitaki River, as well as in Oamaru Bay. Every season since 1905 the quinnat salmon have returned to the Waitaki in increasing numbers, and they seem to be now firmly established as an adjunct to the Dominion's fresh-water fisheries. Last season 251,000 quinnat ova were collected in the tributaries of the Waitaki River, of which 150,000 were hatched at the Department's salmon-hatchery at Kokatahi and liberated in the tributaries of the Hokitika River, 25,000 were sent to Tasmania, 45,000 were liberated at Hakataramea, and the fry from 20,000 were kept in the ponds at Hakataramea. Several thousand were hatched out at Taupapa for the fresh-water aquarium at the Auckland Exhibition.

Ova of the sock-eye or blue-back salmon were imported in 1902, and specimens of this fish were caught in 1907. Further efforts to introduce the Atlantic salmon have also been made in recent years, but at present it is impossible to say whether these have met with success.

Several shipments of whitefish ova have been made since 1898, the fry being liberated in Lakes Kanieri and Tekapo. Reports as to

the fish having been seen are received from time to time, but so far as is known none have yet been caught.

WELLINGTON FISH-MARKET.

One of the recommendations made in 1899 by the officer sent to England and America was that an attempt should be made to induce local bodies to provide suitable fish-markets. In 1908 the Marine Department approached the City Councils of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin to ascertain their views on the question of providing municipal fish-markets, where the fishermen and the public would be brought into closer contact.

On the 4th October, 1912, a fish-market established by the Wellington City Council near the waterfront was opened for business, and has already met with considerable success. The market is open daily from 6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. in the summer months and from 7 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. in the winter months. Small fish are sold by the bundle if so made up, or at per pound if loose, large fish at per pound; rabbits are also sold (6d. each). All sales are for cash.

Fish is sold either at a price fixed by the consignor, or to the best advantage, the latter system being that usually followed by fishermen. The market is in charge of a salesman, the charge for selling being 10 per cent. A smokehouse has been erected, and any surplus fish may be smoked, the charge for smoking being 6d. per dozen.

The general average of prices realized is as follows:—

Fish.	Price.
Kahawai, horse-mackerel	1d. to 1½d. per lb.
Barracouta	1½d. to 2d. ,,
Warehou, trevalli, john-dory, conger eels, gurnard	2d. ,,
Tarakihi, mullet	2d. to 2½d. ,,
Schnapper, hake, kingfish, moki	2½d. ,,
Butterfish, blue cod, hapuku (sliced)	3d. ,,
Trumpeter (sliced)	4d. ,,
Flat fish, fresh trout (in season), smoked fish other than trout	6d. ,,
Trout (smoked)	10d. ,,
Garfish	6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Oysters	4d. ,,

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, fish of an approximate weight of 105 tons was sold at the market, the total amount realized being £2,718, of which £2,192 was handed to the consignors, the balance representing commission and freight charges. The total number of purchases made was 41,331, the average amount per sale being 1s. 3¾d. A small amount of wholesale trade is done, but no reduction in price is made.

Fishing-boats Licensed.

The registration and licensing of fishing-boats and of boats engaged in taking oysters was made compulsory in July, 1904. A table is appended showing the number licensed at the various ports of the Dominion in each of the past five years.

Fishing-boats Licensed, 1909–13.

Port.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Auckland	218	244	249	270	341
Blenheim	9	8	6	9	4
Bluff	85	91	86	87	86
Chatham Islands	..	..	13	..	..
Dunedin	106	95	92	80	88
Greymouth	2	7	6	9	9
Hokianga	14	14	11	14	18
Hokitika	4	3	4	3	..
Invercargill	30	36	38	36	34
Kaipara	25	31	40	43	43
Lyttelton	207	199	210	204	221
Mangonui	14	..	15	..	13
Napier	78	62	65	68	57
Nelson	63	51	57	54	70
New Plymouth	23	24	29	20	18
Oamaru	32	30	32	32	31
Picton	38	32	36	21	36
Poverty Bay	17	11	11	14	15
Russell	48	59	59	55	55
Tauranga	21	32	30	24	20
Thames	45	41	33	41	41
Timaru	26	28	30	26	23
Wanganui	3	11	6	9	7
Wellington	81	61	57	46	51
Westport	27	17	16	14	16
Totals	1,216	1,187	1,231	1,179	1,297

Further Statistics of the Fishing Industry.

Provision exists (in the Fisheries Act, 1908) whereby owners of boats and fish-curers may be required to make returns to the Marine Department in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, but advantage of this provision has not yet been taken to enable information to be collected as to quantity of fish caught.

At the census of 1906 an attempt was made to collect information of this nature, and the results obtained are tabulated below. These cannot be taken as complete and reliable, but merely as indicative

of the true facts and as demonstrating the existence of the basis of a substantial industry.

FISHERIES, 1905.

Provincial District.	Persons engaged.	Boats employed.		Nets.	Fish caught.	
		No.	Tonnage.		Quantity.	Value.
	No.			No.		£
Auckland ..	249	131	354	365	20,216 cwt. / 70,627 doz.	15,042
Taranaki	6	7	7	14	200 cwt. / 263 doz.	344
Hawke's Bay ..	40	14	186	11	10,272 cwt.	9,505
Wellington ..	105	59	100	403	10,761 cwt.	9,330
Marlborough ..	90	59	70	171	6,669 cwt. / 2,708 doz.	4,242
Nelson	12	12	20	40	1,883 cwt.	779
Westland	6	1	..	36	75 cwt. / 614 doz.	68
Canterbury ..	82	66	129	456	7,381 cwt. / 603 doz.	7,141
Otago	192	116	501	69	37,607 cwt.	24,790
Totals ..	782	465	1,367	1,565	95,064 cwt. / 74,815 doz.	71,241

An attempt was also made to obtain some account of oyster-gathering, but only 16 returns were received, 14 boats and 33 dredges being covered. The weight of oysters gathered was returned as 38,803 cwt., valued at £6,122.

At the census of 1911 further efforts were made to obtain statistics of the fishing industry, but the information obtained was so unreliable and incomplete that no tabulation of the results was carried out. According to the occupations returned on household schedules the number of fishermen and others employed in connection with the industry was 1,442, made up as follows:—

Fishermen and oystermen	899
Fish and oyster salesmen	456
Fish-curers	87
Total	1,442

The industrial returns collected at the same census showed that 20 fish-curing and preserving works were in operation, 59 hands being employed. These works turned out in the year 1910 cured fish to the value of £22,599, tinned fish valued at £5,929, and other products valued at £474.

Included in New Zealand produce exported during the past five years were,—

Item.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913
	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	23,598	20,600	27,608	33,746	23,721
Oysters..	2,939	2,617	2,178	2,984	2,813
Whalebone	1,930	1,010	4,552	3,196	1,537
Whale-oil	240	1,609	2,732	2,052	18,481
Ambergris	46	..	..	..	26,800
Other products of fisheries	395	285	233	222	159
Totals	29,148	26,121	37,303	42,200	73,511

The value of fish imported in 1913 was £90,545.

SECTION XVIII.—MINING.

Introductory.

The natural mineral resources of New Zealand are considerable, and have exercised in the past a most important influence on the development and progress of the Dominion. Gold to the value of £82,058,543 was obtained up to the 31st December, 1913; the value of the output for the year 1913 having been £1,459,499. In the earliest years the gold was obtained from alluvial diggings, but at the present time the greatest quantity is taken from gold-bearing quartz, which is distributed widely through several parts of the country.

The yield of silver to the end of 1913 amounted to £1,938,714 in value, the quantity mined in 1913 having been 975,616 oz., valued at £103,866.

Of other minerals, the value of the output to the same date amounts to £37,349,355, of which kauri-gum has yielded £16,759,563, and coal, with coke, £20,094,490.

The quantities and values of precious metals and minerals obtained during the year 1913, and the total value of all mining produce since 1853, are,—

	1913.		Total Value since 1853.
	Oz.	£	£
Gold	376,161	1,459,499	82,058,543
Silver	975,616	103,866	1,938,714
	1,351,777	1,563,365	83,997,257
	Tons.		
Copper-ore ..	..	..	19,198
Chrome-ore ..	..	..	38,002
Antimony-ore ..	..	..	54,941
Manganese-ore ..	..	..	61,905
Scheelite-concentrate	221	22,933	103,198
Mixed minerals ..	2,706	8,599	210,843
Coal	1,888,005	1,043,138	20,069,515
Coke (exported) ..	28	50	24,975
Kauri-gum ..	8,780	549,106	16,759,563
Shale	..	..	7,215
		£3,187,191	£121,346,612

The total value of mineral production for Australasia to the end of the year 1912 is shown in the following table :—

State.	Gold.	Silver and Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Queensland ...	75,217,830	2,245,656	10,948,399	8,110,704	5,377,235	2,001,649	103,901,473
New S'th Wales	59,462,975	60,221,900	11,784,102	9,327,609	69,087,688	17,488,353	227,372,627
Victoria ...	291,703,453	219,935	215,761	782,680	2,462,390	409,147	295,793,366
South Australia	920,810	338,854	27,746,552	...	...	1,420,413	30,426,629
N'th'n Territory	2,065,688	74,819	329,406	328,898	...	43,962	2,842,773
W'st'n Australia	109,298,871	708,981	1,113,065	1,054,125	1,069,435	85,005	113,329,482
Tasmania... ...	7,407,282	6,258,748	10,256,981	11,972,602	572,963	201,203	36,669,779
New Zealand ...	**80,599,044**	**1,834,848**	**19,198**	...	**19,051,302**	**16,655,029***	**118,159,421**
Totals ...	626,675,953	71,903,741	62,413,464	31,576,618	97,621,013	38,304,761*	928,495,550

*Inclusive of kauri-gum, £16,210,457.

GOLD-MINING.

Gold-mining operations in New Zealand are divided into three branches, viz.: (1) Quartz-mining, (2) alluvial mining, and (3) dredge mining.

The statement following shows for the year 1913 the value of the bullion production and dividends declared by gold-mines, also the number of persons ordinarily employed, and the number of mines and dredges working :—

—	Production of Bullion (including Silver).	Dividends paid. (By Registered Companies only.)	Number of Persons ordinarily employed.	Number of Working Mines, Dredges, and Claims.
	£	£		
Quartz-mining ..	1,071,813	287,088	3,031	63
Dredge mining ..	195,848	18,750	621	74
Alluvial mining ..	295,704	11,643	1,097	223
Totals, 1913 ..	1,563,365	317,481	4,749	360

As regards dredging, the bullion-production is from 74 dredges, but the dividends given are from only 11 of these, the property of registered companies. The profits of privately owned dredges and mines are unobtainable.

The number of alluvial claims is 223, but the dividends are ascertainable only from those few that are the property of registered companies.

Quartz-mining.

The most important gold-mining operations in New Zealand consist in the working of quartz lodes and the extraction of the precious metals therefrom by means of stamp and tube mills and by cyanidation. Quartz-mining is conducted in the North Island in the Ohine-

muri, Thames, and Coromandel Counties. The mountain-ranges and hills of andesite and dacite which form the Hauraki Goldfields are intersected by lodes impregnated with gold and silver. In the South Island the most important quartz-mining operations are carried out in the Reefton and Blackwater districts, also in the Wakamarina Valley (Marlborough). In Otago, where formerly gold-quartz mining was profitably carried on, the only operations are in connection with the working of quartz-mines in which scheelite is associated with gold.

The following is a statement showing the tons of ore treated, the value of bullion produced, and the amount of dividends paid by quartz-mining companies in each of the inspection districts during the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Inspection District.	Tons of Ore treated. (2,240 lb.)		Value of Bullion.		Dividends paid. (By Registered Companies only.)	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
			£	£	£	£
Northern (North Island)	327,590	264,831	865,619	781,716	260,188	299,303
West Coast (of South Island)	126,260	55,098	201,987	116,408	26,900	15,600
Southern (Otago and Southland)	10,658	15,722	4,207	8,065	..	..
Totals ..	464,508	335,651	1,071,813	906,189	287,088	314,903

Alluvial-gold Mining.

Alluvial gold is found chiefly on the west coast of the South Island and in Otago, where mining operations have been conducted over an area of 17,000 square miles. On the West Coast the auriferous alluvium originated from the weathering and denudation of the gold-bearing lodes during countless ages. The rich leads or defined placers of auriferous wash are the result of concentration. The first transportation of auriferous gravel from the mountains was by streams, and following this the glaciers carried much material from the interior seawards. On the retreat of these glaciers immense masses of drift were deposited all over the lowlands and even high up on the lower hills. Since glacial times the rivers have continued the movement of auriferous gravel from the interior to the sea. In Otago the conditions are different—the alluvial gold rests in the hollows of the denuded surface of the schistose rocks from which it has most probably been derived.

The method of working these deposits depends on the depth of the superincumbent strata and the elevation at which they occur; for if there is ample fall and a good supply of water hydraulic sluicing has been generally adopted; but where the material is mainly or partly below water-level and is comparatively free from hard boulders

or hard matrix hydraulic sluicing and elevating or dredging is employed. Although no developments of importance occurred in this branch of the gold-mining industry during 1913, yet with the addition of new sluicing plants being laid down to deal with low-grade gravel on a large scale, the future prospects are favourable to at least the maintenance of the present output. The production in 1913 was valued at £295,704, as against £266,322 in 1912. The approximate value of gold won by alluvial mining in New Zealand up to the 31st December last is set down at £46,000,000.

Gold-dredging.

This system of gold-mining, which originated in New Zealand, is generally employed upon rivers and streams and at places where the sluicing method may not be advantageously applied owing to absence of water-supply or to excessive water in the deposits. Gold-dredging is rapidly declining in importance, the number of productive dredges having decreased from 201 during 1902, when dredge-mining was at its zenith, to seventy-four during 1913. On the west coast of the South Island ten dredges were in commission in 1913, while in Otago and Southland the fleet consisted of sixty-four dredges.

The greatest weekly output by a New Zealand gold-dredge was attained by the "Lady Ranfurly" during six days ended the 4th November, 1904, when operating on the River Molyneux (Clutha), 1,273 oz. of gold being obtained. This dredge was owned by the Electric Gold-dredging Company, which at the end of 1913 had produced by dredging gold to the value of £222,155, of which £129,992 was distributed as dividends. During 1913 the most productive dredge was the "Worksop" operating at Antonio's Flat, near Reefton, which obtained gold to the value of £18,244, of which £11,400 was distributed as dividends. During the past three years this dredge has obtained gold valued at £49,687.

The following table shows the result of dredge mining operations in New Zealand during the past eight years :—

Year.	Total Number of Dredges working.	Value of Production.	Average Production per Dredge.	Dividend-paying Dredges owned by Registered Companies.		Number of Persons employed.
				Number.	Dividends.	
		£	£		£	
1906 ..	167	505,199	3,025	66	103,722	..
1907 ..	128	419,634	3,278	65	89,707	1,150
1908 ..	123	373,818	3,039	47	75,800	1,013
1909 ..	111	327,676	2,952	37	56,788	893
1910 ..	104	315,237	3,031	35	51,918	838
1911 ..	93	297,900	3,203	31	45,318	775
1912 ..	87	257,333	2,958	28	38,841	694
1913 ..	74	195,848	2,646	11	18,750	621

Gold-production of Australia and New Zealand.

The gold-yield of Australia and New Zealand (in fine ounces) during the years 1900, 1905, 1910, and 1912 was as follows :—

	1900. Fine Ounces.	1905. Fine Ounces.	1910. Fine Ounces.	1912. Fine Ounces.
Queensland	676,026	592,622	441,402	347,946
New South Wales ..	252,116	274,267	188,857	165,295
Victoria	760,319	747,163	570,363	480,131
South Australia* ..	19,418	18,086	11,703	11,929
Western Australia ..	1,414,312	1,955,317	1,470,633	1,282,659
Tasmania	74,445	73,540	37,048	37,973
New Zealand ..	338,912	492,954	446,431	316,671
Totals.. ..	3,535,548	4,153,949	3,166,437	2,642,604

* Including Northern Territory.

The value is as follows: 1900, £15,018,040; 1905, £17,644,846; 1910, £13,450,158; 1912, £11,225,059.

Gold-production of the World.

The following figures showing the world's gold-production are taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States :—

WORLD'S GOLD-PRODUCTION, 1902–11.

Year.	Fine Ounces.	Year.	Fine Ounces.
1902	14,354,680	1907	19,977,260
1903	15,852,620	1908	21,422,244
1904	16,804,372	1909	21,965,111
1905	18,396,451	1910	22,023,178
1906	19,471,080	1911	22,327,088

SILVER.

Nearly the whole of the silver-production of New Zealand, amounting in value at the end of 1913 to £1,938,714, was obtained from the refinement of bullion from the quartz-mines, principally from those of the Hauraki Goldfield, where the two precious metals are found alloyed as an electrum, the ratio of the two metals in the alloy varying greatly. No other silver-mining operations have been carried out profitably in this country. Recently, however, the Silverstream Mines (Limited) have developed lodes near Maratoto, which contain hessite or telluride of silver. A trial shipment to Australia of 5 tons of ore produced bullion valued at £103.

Near Wangapeka, in the Nelson Provincial District, there has been a slight revival in prospecting for silver-lead ore. Levels have been driven upon outcrops of fairly strong but lenticular quartz lodes exposed in the gullies of Nuggety, Blue, and Connor's Creeks, all

tributaries of the Rolling River. The lodes occur at altitudes varying between 1,300 ft. and 1,850 ft. above sea-level, in greywacke country near its intersection with the overlying crystalline limestone. Small shoots of variable ore, containing silver, lead, and zinc, have been intersected; but hitherto these have been too small for profitable working, the contents by assay of picked samples being from 2 oz. to 26 oz. of silver per ton, and lead up to 33 per cent., which warrants further drifting. More substantial lenses of ore may exist.

SCHEELITE.

Scheelite, one of the principal ores of tungsten, is mined at the gold-scheelite-quartz mines at Macrae's Flat, Mount Judah, Glenorchy, and Lake Wakatipu, Otago; also at Wakamarina Valley, Marlborough; at which places milling and concentrating plants have been installed.

The product finds a ready market, principally in Germany. The uses of tungstic acid are various—viz., as a mordant in calico-printing, as a constituent in some finer grades of paint, for the manufacture of electric-light filaments, and for rendering fabric non-inflammable. Its greatest use, however, is in the manufacture of steel of the highest grade, such as that required for lathes and for inner tubes of big guns. It imparts to the steel great density, toughness, and hardness. Scheelite occurs commonly in Otago in mica-schist and altered sedimentary rocks. At Macrae's it is found in bunches and stringers, through well-defined quartz lodes, the scheelite being generally associated with gold, but where the finest deposits occur gold is scarce. In Marlborough, at the new Dominion Consolidated Mine, the scheelite occurs associated with gold in a strong quartz lode.

The ore, after crushing and concentration to about 60 per cent. tungsten trioxide, is shipped to Europe. Owing to the great fluctuations in price, the scheelite-mining industry has remained somewhat stationary. Seventeen scheelite-mines were in operation during 1913.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of scheelite exported since the year 1899:—

Year.	Quantity exported.	Value.	Year.	Quantity exported.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1899.. ..	32	2,788	1908 ..	68	6,055
1900.. ..	54	2,635	1909 ..	58	4,263
1901.. ..	2	83	1910 ..	143	15,070
1902.. ..	39	1,200	1911 ..	138	11,853
1903.. ..	42	1,439	1912 ..	135	13,347
1904.. ..	17	791	1913 ..	221	22,933
1905.. ..	28	1,848			
1906.. ..	55	3,407	Totals ..	1,169	103,198
1907.. ..	137	15,486			

IRONSANDS AND ORES.

Almost every known variety of iron-ore has been discovered in New Zealand. At Parapara, near Nelson, immense quantities of limonite ore occur on the surface of the ground. When converted, the product is of the variety called white iron. Another deposit, about 60 ft. thick, is that on the west side of Mount Peel. This ore contains 56 per cent. of metallic iron, and has been traced a distance of three miles, beyond which point it is reported to swell out to as much as a mile in width. An extensive and valuable deposit (limonite and glauconite) occurs on the western slope of Mount Royal, Otago. It contains about 37 per cent. of the metal, and as regards both quality and position this deposit is of importance.

Samples of outcrop ore taken from the Parapara deposit some years ago were found to contain 51·38 per cent. of metallic iron. By means of prospecting-drives during 1913, more definite information concerning the ore has been obtained, and the samples analysed showed the percentage of metallic iron to be 45·02. A comparison of the surface ore and ore taken from the drives is given :—

	Outcrop Ore: Average of 28 Samples Per Cent.	Ore from Drives: Average of 15 Samples. Per Cent.
Silica	9·56	16·42
Alumina	3·36	5·39
Ferric oxide	71·25	64·32
Ferrous oxide	1·94	..
Manganous oxide	0·65	0·71
Lime	0·51	..
Magnesia	0·10	0·16
Titanium-oxide	0·63	0·49
Phosphoric anhydride	0·35	0·31
Sulphuric anhydride	0·21	0·18
Carbon-dioxide	0·10	0·46
Alkalies	0·08	
Water, and loss on ignition	11·84	11·56
	100·58	100·00
Equivalents.		
Metallic iron	51·38	45·02
Phosphorus	0·15	0·13
Sulphur	0·08	0·075

The Parapara deposit occurs about a mile south-west of the Parapara River. It is estimated that the main deposit contains nearly 64 millions of tons of ore, but in the absence of any system of prospecting this estimate must not be regarded as in any way conclusive. There is a large deposit of nearly pure crystalline limestone on the banks of the Parapara River which would be valuable as a flux for use in blast furnaces.

In the form of sand, the chief deposits are on the sea-shore of the west coast of both islands, the best known being that near New Plymouth. The Taranaki ironsand has been the subject of many

experiments to determine the best method of smelting it. A variety of articles have been manufactured from the product of the sand and submitted to experts, who have expressed a favourable opinion as to quality.

As the result of successful experiments in the treatment of Taranaki ironsand at the metallurgical works of the Waihi Gold-mining Company at Waikino, it is proposed to erect an experimental blast furnace near New Plymouth. The process to be adopted consists in the briquetting of 60 per cent. ironsand with 40 per cent. small coal from the Liverpool State Colliery, the coke from which contains only 0·25 per cent. sulphur. The briquettes will then be coked before introduction into the furnace. It is claimed by the patentees that by this process the titanic anhydride in the ironsand amounting to from 8 to 9·2 per cent., will be eliminated in the furnace. If this process proves successful the iron industry may be established on the shores of Taranaki.

Copper.

Ores of copper are found in New Zealand in no fewer than thirty-two localities, but hitherto attempts at their successful exploitation have been unprofitable, the total recorded copper-production at the end of 1913 amounting in value to only £19,198.

Copper-mines have been worked on Kawau and Great Barrier Islands in the Hauraki Gulf, and on the Dun Mountain, near Nelson. Underground prospecting has been carried on near Kaeo, Whangaroa; at Maharahara, near Woodville; and at Mount Radiant, near Karamea; but operations at all the last-named places were discontinued, presumably owing to shortage of capital, before any conclusive results were obtained.

At Maharahara a strong siliceous hæmatite lode in the Ruahine Range carries small but rich bunches of chalcopyrite. At Mount Radiant strong quartz lodes in porphyritic granite country carry small bunches of chalcopyrite moderately high in copper, but very low in gold and silver contents; molybdenite is also present.

On the Dun Mountain, near Nelson, several copper-bearing minerals occur in much-shattered serpentine rocks, and in small and scattered lenses, which are inconsiderable in both horizontal and vertical extension.

Manganese-ore.

Manganese-ore has been found at Otau, Wairoa, Bay of Islands, Purua Bay, Mangapai, Otonga, Waiheke Island, and Taieri Mouth. The principal operations have been carried on at Waiheke Island, distant about twelve miles from Auckland. On that island manganese-ore may be traced for several miles, where it occurs in massive but bunchy form and of excellent quality, bulk analyses returning 56·5 per cent. metallic manganese. Some thousands of tons have been exported, but it is supposed that fluctuating prices prevented expansion of this industry. The total quantity of manganese-

ore exported amounted at the end of 1913 to 19,364½ tons, value £61,905.

Manganese-ore is used for the generation of chlorine, for bleaching purposes, also for calico-printing. The value of the common ore varies between £3 and £4 per ton f.o.b.

CINNABAR.

This, the only valuable ore of quicksilver, occurs at Ohaeawai, near Lake Omapere, Bay of Islands, associated with large masses of pyrite, and is now being deposited from hot solutions brought up by thermal springs. An attempt was made some years ago by an English syndicate to work these deposits, but the large volume of sulphuretted hydrogen gas and intense heat of the ground led to the abandonment of operations.

At Mackaytown, near Karangahake, a lode of flint and quartz traversing andesite rocks carries small bunches of cinnabar containing about 10 per cent. of quicksilver, with occasional very rich specimens. The lode has been traced for about 15 chains on the face of the hill above the township. A few years ago an Auckland syndicate erected a Novak furnace and roasted about 50 tons of ore, but very little quicksilver was recovered.

In Otago samples of cinnabar were found in the early alluvial diggings at Nevis, Nokomai, Waipori, and Waitahuna. Some prospecting was done, and some rich ore was taken out at a shallow depth, but until 1899 there was no underground development. During that year a low-level crosscut was commenced near Waitahuna, in Tuapeka County; this intersected a lode at a distance of 231 ft., and a level 300 ft. in length was subsequently driven upon the lode, but as no ore was found in the level operations ceased.

TIN.

Cassiterite in the form of "stream-tin" occurs near Port Pegasus, Stewart Island, where it has been worked to some extent. "Lode-tin" has been found in the same locality, and is now being prospected. Small quantities of cassiterite have also been detected in the stream-gravels of the Reefton, Greymouth, and Westport districts. Among other localities in which traces of tin occur are Wet Jacket Arm (Otago), and Campbell Island.

COAL.

Coal, varying in grade from anthracite to lignite, occurs in many parts of New Zealand. In proportion to the present yearly consumption of somewhat under 2,500,000 tons (about 10 per cent. of which is imported) the supply may be considered relatively large, but in comparison with probable future needs it is decidedly small. It is likely, indeed, that the proved coal resources of the Dominion will be practically exhausted within a hundred years.

The following is an approximate estimate of the proved and probable coal in New Zealand :—

Class of Coal.	Proved.	Probable.	Possible.
	Imperial Tons.	Imperial Tons.	
Anthracite	Very little ..	Very little ..	Small.
Bituminous	374,000,000	477,000,000	Moderate.
Semi-bituminous	114,000,000	341,000,000	Moderate.
Brown	234,500,000	728,000,000	Large.
Lignite	278,500,000	839,000,000	Large.
Totals	1,001,000,000	2,385,000,000	Large.

No individual coal-seam has yet been traced for more than a few miles in any direction. The variations in thickness are extraordinary. There are many instances of seams of 10 ft. to 20 ft. thick thinning to 1 ft. or 2 ft. in distances of a quarter of a mile or less. The following instances of thick seams may be mentioned: In the Waikato district (Auckland), 50 ft. to 60 ft. of brown coal; in the Buller-Mokihinui district (Nelson), 53 ft. of bituminous coal; in the Kaitangata district (Otago), 30 ft. or more of brown coal; at Coal Creek, near Roxburgh, Central Otago, 80 ft. (or, according to Professor Park, 100 ft.) of lignite; at Nightcaps (Southland), 36 ft. of brown coal in three bands.

In New Zealand the difficulties in settling the relative ages of the principal coalfields are such that for many years the subject has been a controversial one. The known facts may be summarized as follows: In south-east Otago (Waikawa, Catlin's River) and in Southland (Hokonui Hills) small seams of coal occur in Jurassic rocks, but in no case is a workable seam known to be present. The chief coal-bearing rocks are probably of early Tertiary age, but late Cretaceous coal-seams almost certainly occur. There are also considerable quantities of lignite of Miocene, Pliocene, and possibly even Pleistocene age.

The following is a table showing the output of coal from each coalfield :—

Coalfield.	Class of Coal.	Output during 1913.	Total Output to End of 1913.
		Imperial Tons.	Imperial Tons.
North Auckland	Semi-bituminous ..	102,710	3,127,113
Waikato	Brown	243,316	3,474,084
Mokau	,, ...	3,560	85,120
Nelson	Bituminous ..	14,717	239,321
Buller	,, ..	679,283	12,157,911
Inangahua	,, ..	13,708	229,594
Grey	,, ..	349,856	7,132,072
Canterbury	Lignite	14,430	671,471
Otago	Brown and lignite	306,647	7,965,296
Southland	,,	159,778	2,266,837
Totals	.. ..	1,888,095	37,348,819

The following statement shows the tons of coal and shale raised, persons employed, lives lost, &c., from 1894 to 1913 :—

Year.	Output of Mineral.	Persons employed.	Tons of Mineral raised per Person employed Under-ground.	Tons of Mineral raised per Life lost.	Persons employed per Life lost.	Lives lost per Thousand Persons employed.	Number of Lives lost.
1894 ..	719,546	1,899	516	119,924	316	3·16	6
1895 ..	726,654	1,799	618	145,331	360	3·33	5
1896* ..	792,851	1,937	588	12,013	29	34·07	66
1897 ..	840,713	1,912	609	210,178	478	2·09	4
1898 ..	907,033	2,003	627	907,033	2,003	0·49	1
1899 ..	975,234	2,153	609	325,078	717	1·39	3
1900 ..	1,093,990	2,460	593	273,497	615	1·62	4
1901 ..	1,239,686	2,754	600	413,228	918	1·09	3
1902 ..	1,365,040	2,885	655	682,520	1,443	0·69	2
1903 ..	1,420,229	2,852	665	355,057	713	1·40	4
1904 ..	1,537,838	3,288	609	384,459	822	1·21	4
1905 ..	1,585,756	3,269	651	264,293	546	1·83	6
1906 ..	1,729,536	3,692	687	288,256	615	1·62	6
1907 ..	1,831,009	3,910	662	152,584	326	3·07	12
1908 ..	1,860,975	3,894	641	372,195	778	1·28	5
1909 ..	1,911,247	4,191	633	273,035	599	1·79	7
1910 ..	2,197,362	4,599	634	137,335	283	3·55	16
1911 ..	2,066,073	4,290	706	147,577	306	3·26	14
1912 ..	2,177,615	4,328	681	241,975	355	2·08	9
1913† ..	1,888,005	4,250	590	314,667	708	1·38	6

* Year of Brunner explosion.

† All the principal collieries were rendered idle by the strike during November and December.

State Coal-mines.

The State Coal-mines Act of 1901 provided for the acquisition and working of State coal-mines in New Zealand, under the direct control of the Minister of Mines.

In pursuance of such authority two mines were acquired—viz., the Point Elizabeth Mine, situated on the Grey Coalfield, and distant about five miles from Greymouth, and the Westport-Cardiff Mine (subsequently renamed the Seddonville Mine), situated on the Buller Coalfield, and distant by Government railway about twenty-nine miles from Westport. The coal produced from the coalfields in which these two mines are situated is of bituminous class, and is recognized as a superior coal for general purposes. In 1902 the Point Elizabeth Mine, included within a lease of about 4,840 acres, was taken over by the State from the Greymouth - Point Elizabeth Railway and Coal Company. The sum of £21,000 was paid by the Government to this company for the partly constructed line of railway from the mine to Greymouth, and the line was subsequently completed with funds set apart for State coal-mine purposes; but it was transferred to the Railway Department subsequently on payment of £65,548 (including the above sum of £21,000), being the total cost of purchase and completion, in

addition to which interest thereon, amounting to £1,363, was also refunded.

During the construction of this branch line of railway a new mine (the Point Elizabeth No. 1 State Colliery) was laid down near Runanga, the output stage being reached in 1904, and coal of uniformly superior quality has been produced ever since; but owing to the frequency of faults and the thinning of the seam to the dip it is believed that the profitable life of this mine will probably not exceed three years, unless further developments occur. As a State colliery this mine had produced up to the end of March, 1913, 1,737,574 tons of coal.

In 1900 the Westport-Cardiff lease was also determined by the Government. Acting upon a favourable report in 1901 by the Government mining experts the property was prospected and subsequently developed as the Seddonville State Colliery, the output stage being reached in November, 1903, since when the colliery has been worked continuously; but the quality of the coal has been found to be extremely variable and unsatisfactory, owing to the large proportion of crushed and soft coal, for which the demand is irregular.

Owing to the exhaustion of marketable coal the Seddonville colliery was finally closed during May, 1914. The total output under State control at the end of 1913 amounted to 524,691 tons, mostly small and unprofitable coal.

In addition to the mines mentioned, as the result of a favourable expert report, dated 1907, a new mine, known as the Point Elizabeth Liverpool State Colliery was laid down towards the head of Seven-mile Creek, to the north-east of the No. 1 State Colliery, and connected therewith by an extension of the Government railway about three miles in length. The line has been carried through extremely rough and broken country. The equipment of this mine is of considerable magnitude; the coal-storage bin (capacity, 4,000 tons) and screening arrangements are constructed upon the most modern design. The self-acting endless-rope system of haulage installed upon the incline connecting the mines with the new branch railway to Greymouth has been designed to transport an output of 2,000 tons per day. Three separate sections of board-and-pillar workings are now being developed. No. 1 mine is situated at the upper terminus of the surface haulage incline, a distance of two miles from the coal-storage bin and branch railway, and 1,735 ft. above sea-level; No. 2 mine is situated about a quarter of a mile down the incline from its terminus; and No. 3 mine immediately above the coal-storage bin and branch railway terminus, the latter being about 800 ft. above sea-level. The coal-seams, of which there are several, are of exceptional quality for steam, gas-production, and for coke-manufacture, but the prevalence of faulting and the friable nature of the coal are unfavourable characteristics.

During 1913 the output stage was reached, and 9,714 tons of coal were produced.

World's Coal-production.

The total coal produced by the principal countries of the world, so ar as can be ascertained, for the years 1907–11 was as follows :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons
British Empire :—					
United Kingdom ..	267,831	261,529	263,774	264,433	271,892
British India	11,147	12,770	11,870	12,047	12,716
Australian Commonwealth	9,681	10,194	8,186	9,737	10,550
Canada	9,385	9,720	9,376	11,526	10,082
South Africa	4,679	4,938	5,535	6,350	6,781
New Zealand	1,831	1,861	1,911	2,197	2,066
Other colonies and possessions	169	213	250	279	240
Foreign Countries :—					
United States of America..	428,896	371,288	411,432	477,854	..
Germany*	143,186	147,671	148,788	152,828	160,748
France*	35,989	36,633	37,116	37,635	38,644
Belgium*	23,705	23,558	23,518	23,917	23,054
Austria*	13,850	13,875	13,713	13,774	14,380
Japan	13,875	14,821	15,044	15,531	..

* Metric tons of 2,204 lb.

PETROLEUM.

Indications of the existence of petroleum have been found in the Tertiary rocks of the Taranaki, Dannevirke, Gisborne, and Grey districts, and during recent years a considerable number of boreholes have been drilled in search of petroleum, ten companies having been so engaged in the North Island.

The most successful of these operations are those being carried out at Moturoa by the Taranaki Oil-wells (Limited) (formerly the Taranaki Petroleum Company), who at that place have drilled in Miocene rocks several productive wells, and, having produced therefrom by August, 1912, half a million gallons of crude oil of specified quality, obtained the Government bonus of £5,000 offered for such production. This company has recently laid down a refinery of modern design with a capacity of 10,000 gallons per day, and is now engaged refining the crude oil, the quality of which is very high, containing on an average 97 per cent. of oil capable of distillation.

The following analyses are from crude oil from this company's wells, Nos. 2 and 3, at Moturoa :—

	No. 2 Well. Per Cent.	No. 3 Well. Per Cent.
Water	0·15	..
Benzene (distilling below 150° C.)	0·85	5·6
Burning oil (distilling between 150° and 300° C.)..	30·00	37·2
Lubricating-oil (distilling between 300° and 400° C.)	48·00	35·2
Paraffin (distilling between 300° and 400° C.) ..	21·00	22·0
Pitch or coke	..	..
Loss	..	..
	100·00	100·0

Drilling operations were vigorously carried out during 1913 in the North Island, especially in the Provincial District of Taranaki, but the result of such operations has not materially added to the known supply of petroleum. The most interesting development has been the tapping by the Taranaki Oil Lands Company of a productive well near Moturoa, at a distance of about 12 or 13 chains east of the No. 5 or most productive well of the Taranaki Oil-wells (Limited). In the new well, at a depth of 2,170 ft., the flow of oil commenced, and during January and February of the current year over 1,000 barrels are reported to have been produced. At 2,232 ft. the well-drilling was temporarily suspended, owing to influx of water. This well is lined with 10 in. casing to the bottom.

The Taranaki Oil-wells (Limited) commenced operations at their new refinery during the year, but have experienced some difficulty in eliminating an aromatic substance from the kerosene. The two prospecting boreholes drilled by this company at Waitara failed to find oil, and were discontinued at depths of 2,970 ft. and 3,821 ft. respectively. This company is now drilling by rotary plant a new hole at Moturoa; a depth of 2,200 ft. has already been attained.

Drilling is also being carried on by the Bonithon Freehold Oil Company near New Plymouth, the United Oil Company at Waitara, the Phœnix Oil Company at Moturoa, the Consolidated Oilfields of Taranaki at Huiroa, and the Mangaone Oilfields (Limited) near Eketahuna.

KAURI-GUM.

This product is the solidified turpentine of the kauri, and is a true resin, the name "kauri-gum" being a misnomer.

Kauri-resin has, next to gold, contributed more to the revenue of New Zealand than any of the minerals.

Kauri-resin formerly occurred in great abundance, and now is found in considerable quantity in the northern parts of the Auckland Provincial District from the North Cape to middle Waikato, over an approximate area of 814,000 acres. It is dug up alike on the driest fernhills and in the deepest swamps. A large quantity is also obtained from the forks of living trees, but this is considered of inferior quality, and fetches a lower price. In the fossil state kauri-resin occurs in larger or smaller lumps, from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Pieces have been found weighing upwards of 100 lb. When scraped the best specimens are of light colour; transparent or semi-transparent specimens fetch very high prices from collectors; occasionally specimens are found with leaves, seeds, or small insects enclosed. When obtained from swamps the resin is very dark-coloured, or even almost black, and fetches a low price. Waikato resin is the darkest of all. The great bulk of this resin is used in the manufacture of oil varnishes, and in all countries where varnish of high quality is used it holds the chief place in the market. It is also used considerably in linoleum-manufacture, but for this purpose of recent years it has

been replaced to some extent in American manufactories by a cheaper substitute, china-wood oil, the high price ruling for turpentine and other oils used with kauri-resin in linoleum-manufacture being to a certain extent the cause of such competition.

The following are the grades on the London market, arranged in the order of value: Pale amber; ordinary three-quarter-scraped; brown fair half and three-quarter scraped; half-scraped; fair half-scraped; and pickings.

The gum-digger's equipment is of a simple character: a light pointed iron rod fixed in a convenient handle is used to test the ground; the gum is dug out with a spade. Many diggers, notably Austrians, who are the most numerous on the fields, do not use a spear, but dig the ground over completely, sometimes to a depth of 10 ft.

During recent years it has been found that in places the remains of buried kauri forests exist above one another, and this has added considerably to the life of the kauri-gum industry.

At present owing to an improvement in prices, there is a revival in gum-digging. In various parts of the Hobson County diggers are making good earnings, in some cases as much as £1 per day. Owners of farms whereon kauri-trees originally flourished are constantly being importuned to grant digging-rights over their properties, and in many instances receive handsome royalties. Occasionally the diggers strike rich patches, and their good luck serves as an incentive to further toil on the part of their fellow-workers. During 1913 some Austrians took £150 worth of gum from a small gully, and during one week in September some Maoris digging on the Kohuroa Estate, unearthed a patch of half a ton.

Gum-digging has always been a standing resource for the industrious unemployed, and has enabled Auckland in years past to tide over periods of commercial depression with comparatively little difficulty. It has also been of vast benefit to hundreds of settlers with but small capital.

During 1913 there was a considerable increase in the quantity and value of kauri-gum exported, which amounted to 8,780 tons, valued at £549,106, the highest in both quantity and value during the past six years. The total production for the year actually amounted to 9,596 tons, the highest since 1904. The average value of the gum marketed during that year was, however, considerably greater than for 1913, this being due to the fact that of recent years there has been a steady sale for the grades known in the trade as "chips" and "dust," which are now sent forward in large quantities, and are understood to go mostly to Germany to be used in the manufacture of linoleums. The market price of gum varies greatly according to quality; the best-grade gum, which is very scarce, sells as high as £300 per ton. For single pieces of specimen gum but little larger than a man's fist, transparent, in colour varying from that of brandy to a light amber, collectors have paid as much as £25. A collection of transparent and

highly polished specimen gum of varied shades of brown and yellow makes a very beautiful and valuable exhibit. The Mitchelson collection, recently presented to the Auckland Museum is valued at over £2,000.

A good market being available for the low-grade gum, mechanical methods are now employed in obtaining it from swamps. In the Piako district gum is obtained by the ground-sluicing method of pioneer-alluvial gold-mining.

A company with a capital of £30,000 has recently been formed for the purpose of dredging for gum on a swamp at Awanui, in the north of the Auckland peninsula. A gold-dredge altered to adapt it to gum-dredging will be used.

Sulphur.

Since 1902 there has been no sulphur exported from New Zealand, but during the five years preceding 4,927 tons, valued at £13,239, were exported from White Island. White Island consists of the summit of a volcano whereon thermal activity is unusually pronounced. From one large vent known as the "Blowhole" there is a remarkable display of solfataric and fumarolic action unrivalled in New Zealand, so-called smoke and steam being ejected to a height of about 300 ft. Around the fumaroles there are conical mounds of almost pure sulphur, varying from 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, and the floors and sides of the crater are covered to an unknown depth with alternating layers of siliceous mud, ash-beds, flour of sulphur (averaging 7 ft. in thickness), and gypsum. By systematic prospecting a reserve of sulphur has been exposed, and a considerable quantity has been obtained and stacked for treatment.

During 1913 the White Island property was acquired by the New Zealand Sulphur Company, which laid down a steaming plant consisting of a steam-boiler and four retorts. A dam was also constructed for the storage of surface rain-water for the production of steam. During the early part of 1914, owing to corrosion of one of the cast-iron retorts by hydrochloric acid introduced in the sulphurus charge, an explosion occurred with fatal results to a workman, upon which operations ceased pending the installation of non-corrodible retorts.

Shortly after the further resumption of operations—viz., in September, 1914—an eruption or landslide resulted in the camp being buried to a depth of several feet. No trace of the workmen has yet (6th October, 1914) been found.

Phosphate Rock.

At Clarendon and Milburn, Otago, considerable deposits of phosphate rock were discovered in 1902, and have since been actively worked. The present annual production is roughly 10,000 tons per annum. Phosphatic nodules are found in the Kaikorai Valley (near Dunedin), at Weka Pass (North Canterbury), and elsewhere. A lime-

stone containing 10·60 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate occurs in the neighbourhood of Onewhero, Waikato district. Other districts where phosphate rock of good quality, though, so far as known, not in commercial quantities, is found, are Amberley (North Canterbury), Tutira Block (Mangaharuru Survey District, Hawke's Bay), and Whangarei.

Phosphatic minerals, the most common of which is the hydrous iron phosphate, vivianite, have been discovered in numerous other localities besides those mentioned above, but commercially these occurrences are of little importance.

Greenstone.

The mineral nephrite, the "pounamu" of the Maori, more popularly known as one of the varieties of "greenstone," whenever observed *in situ* occurs as rounded segregations in talc or talc serpentine rocks. These segregations vary up to 2 ft. or even more in lateral dimension. As a rule they average less than 1 ft. in width. So far as known, the mineral has only been found in its original *locus* in the Griffin Range, Turiwhate Survey District, North Westland.

Pounamu is a deep-green semi-transparent mineral with dark opaque patches. With the wearing-away of the enclosing matrix the segregations are freed as rounded masses, and were once transported by the Arahura, Taramakau, and other glaciers, and are now found as boulders in the glacial debris along the lower streams of the Arahura and Taramakau Valleys. From boulders all greenstone ornaments have hitherto been manufactured. The largest boulder found, weighing approximately 5 tons, was exported to Germany, where the cutting and polishing of this extremely hard stone is done by special appliances, consisting of a revolving band of iron upon which emery powder is used.

The mineral known to the Maori as "tangiwai" is sometimes considered as a variety of pounamu. It is in reality bowenite, a hard variety of serpentine, but is much softer than nephrite. It is found in the form of boulders at Big Bay and Martin's Bay, Milford Sound, and *in situ* at Anita Bay, Milford Sound.

Prices in New Zealand for rough greenstone range between 9d. and 2s. 6d. per pound, varying with the quality. The purchase of rough blocks is speculative, as when the block is cut up the quality may be found to be entirely different to anticipation.

During the past ten years the average quantity of greenstone exported per annum amounts to 8 tons 4 cwt., the average price obtained in New Zealand being 1s. 4d. per pound.

Building and Ornamental Stones.

New Zealand possesses a great variety of handsome and durable building-stones scattered throughout both Islands. In Auckland there is basalt, andesite, porphyrite, and quartz-biotite-diorite, known in the building trade as Coromandel "granite." a hard, coarsely crystalline rock capable of taking a fine polish. Besides these rocks

are the Whangarei limestone and Raglan stone, the former an excellent building-stone, the latter a good freestone. Taranaki has the hornblende andesites of New Plymouth and Mount Egmont, and Wellington the andesites of Ruapehu.

In Nelson there is the granite of Tata Island and Tonga Bay, and the marble and crystalline limestones of the Pikikiruna (Riwaka) Range. West Nelson and Westland are well provided with granites and limestones of good quality, well adapted for building purposes; and in the Griffin Range, North Westland, there is found an abundance of finely coloured serpentine, unsurpassed as a decorative stone. Building-stone is scarce in Marlborough, but Canterbury is well supplied, having an abundance of Lyttelton bluestone (andesite) and Mount Somers stone, a limestone of exceptional quality. In Otago there is an abundance of excellent building-stone, ranging from the well-known Oamaru stone to the granite, gneiss, and limestones of Fiordland, all close to deep water. In Southland there is the so-called Ruapuke "granite," the norite of the Bluff, and the granites of Stewart Island.

The principal buildings in New Zealand have been constructed in stone from local quarries.

The following is a list of building-stone which attracted a considerable amount of attention when exhibited in the Mines Department Court of the Auckland Exhibition, 1913–14.

Class of Stone.	Locality.	Owners of Quarry or Land	Principal Buildings erected thereof.
Quartz biotite-diorite	Coromandel	New Zealand Granite Company, Auckland	Parliament House, Wellington; Post-office, Auckland.
Granite ...	Tonga Bay ...	J. and A. Wilson, Wellington	Post-office, Wellington.
" ...	Ruatuna ...	J. G. Coates, Esq., Matakohe	Not yet developed.
Trachyte ...	Drury ...	W. Parkinson, Auckland	"
" ...	Pukekaroro...	Trachyte Stone Company, Auckland	"
Andesite ...	Sumner ...	...	...
Basalt ...	Mount Eden	Government of New Zealand	His Majesty's Prison, Auckland; Churches, &c.
Andesite ...	Christchurch	Cashmere Estate, Christchurch	Anglican Cathedral, Christchurch; Bank of New Zealand.
Basalt ...	Timaru ...	...	...
Andesite ...	New Plymouth	Government of New Zealand	His Majesty's Prison, New Plymouth.
" ...	Ruapaki ...	...	...
Fossil limestone	Whangarei Heads	...	...
Limestone ...	Mt. Somers	Messrs. Blackburn and Smith, Christchurch	Banks of Australia and Australasia, Christchurch.
Limestone, pink	Oamaru ...	Teschmaker Estate, Oamaru	Many important buildings, including town halls, churches, and banks in New Zealand and Australia.
" "T"			
" "K"	" ...	H. S. Bingham and Co., Dunedin	
Marble ...	Sandy Bay, Nelson	New Zealand Marble and Cement Company, Palmerston North	Quarries newly developed. In the interior of the New Zealand Houses of Parliament this marble will be used.
Serpentine ...	Griffin Range, Westland	New Zealand Greenstone (Limited), Greymouth	Now being developed, and a large plant installed.
Porphyritic granite	Kumara, Westland	Government of New Zealand	Undeveloped.

Mining Accidents.

At Metal Mines.

The following is a summary of persons killed or seriously injured in metalliferous mines during the seven years 1907–13 :—

Table showing Number of Deaths from Accidents at Metal-mines during the Years 1907–13.

Cause of Accident.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Explosion	..	3	2	2	1	..	..
Fall of ground	2	2	1	1	2	1	5
In shafts	..	1	3	5	..	1	3
Miscellaneous : Underground ..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..
,, On surface ..	2	6	5	3	2	..	2
About dredges	3	1	2	4	..	1	..
Total killed ..	7	15	14	15	5	5	10
Number of employees ..	9,389	8,880	7,651	8,121	7,400	5,239	4,941
,, persons killed per 1,000 employed	0·84	1·69	1·83	1·84	0·67	0·95	2·02

At Coal-mines.

The following is a summary of coal-mining accidents during 1913, with their causes :—

	Fatal Accidents.		Non-fatal Accidents.	
	Number of Separate Fatal Accidents.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Separate Non-fatal Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.
Explosions of firedamp ..	..	..	..	..
Falls in mine	4	4	7	7
Miscellaneous—Underground ..	2	2	5	5
In shafts ..	..	..	1	1
Totals	6	6	13	13

The number of deaths was in the proportion of 1·38 per 1,000 persons employed, as against 2·08 during 1912.

In September, 1914, forty-three lives were lost in a coal-mining accident at Taupiri, Huntly. At the inquest held it was found that the accident was due to an explosion of fire-damp. A Royal Commission is now (October, 1914) pursuing further investigations.

State Aid to Mining.

Loans for the Development of Mines.

Since 1905, when statutory provision was made for advances by way of loans for mining development, five companies have been assisted by grants of loans aggregating £32,725, of which £20,600 has been

paid by the State as the mining operations have proceeded and in accordance with the conditions upon which such loans were granted. It cannot be stated that there is any evidence that the mining industry has yet benefited by these loans, and no company so assisted has paid a dividend; in two cases, however, the developments for which the loan was granted are not yet completed, and it is premature to pronounce thereon. The provision regarding mining loans is taken advantage of by mining promoters who are unable to obtain subscribers for their shares, to make up shortage of capital on the extremely favourable terms which the State offers—4½ per cent.

Subsidized Roads on Goldfields.

The opening-up by roads of remote or inaccessible mining fields still continues; and when the rugged character of many of these fields is taken into consideration it will be found that the mining industry is now well served as regards roads and bridges. Mining being generally the pioneer for agriculture, the roads constructed in some of the older mining fields are more used by farmers than by miners. During 1913–14 the sum of £1,748 in the form of subsidies, and £22,395 as direct grants out of the Public Works Fund was expended on roads on goldfields. In addition, the goldfields local bodies were credited with goldfields revenue amounting to £17,139 7s. 7d., and gold duty amounting to £22,039 11s. 5d. The total amount of State aid thus given to local bodies on behalf of the mining industry during the past financial year was therefore £63,322.

Government Water-races.

The Waimea-Kumara and Mount Ida Water-races, which render possible hydraulic mining in the Kumara district, Westland, and the Naseby district, Central Otago, have supplied 100 miners with water for sluicing during 1913, the value of gold obtained being approximately £23,226.

For the year ended the 31st March, 1914, the receipts for sales of water from the races amounted to £3,305 6s. 9d., the expenditure in upkeep and supervision during the same period being £3,214 19s. 9d., as compared with £2,588 0s. 8d. and £3,273 11s. 3d. respectively during the previous year.

New branch races have been constructed to serve miners in the Waimea-Stafford districts, and a race deviation is now being constructed from the Erin-go-bragh Water-race, recently purchased by the Government, to Argus Terrace, near Maori Point, Westland, where alluvial gold has been intermittently mined for many years.

The Kumara Water-race extension, which carries by inverted siphon a large supply of water across the valley of the River Taramakau to the northern terraces at Westbrook, has not received much support from the miners of the district. Independently of mining this siphon

is of considerable value for hydro-electric power, the water-supply being considerable and the pressure adequate.

In Central Otago the Mount Ida Race has been extended for nearly a mile towards its terminus to enable new ground to be worked.

Government Prospecting-drills.

Three diamond drills of Schram-Harker type, with a boring-capacity of 2,500 ft., 1,500 ft., and 500 ft. respectively, one diamond drill of Sullivan CN type, capacity 800 ft., also three Keystone traction placer drills of 350 ft. capacity, are lent out by the Government to mining companies and local bodies free of charge. The borrowers have, however, to keep the machines in good order, and pay all expenses and wages in connection therewith, including those of the Government Superintendent of the drill.

During the year 112 holes, of an aggregate depth of 2,949 ft., were drilled by two Keystone drills in alluvial gravel, and seven holes, of an aggregate depth of 3,144 ft., were drilled in search of coal.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

There are Government subsidized schools of mines at Coromandel, Thames, Waihi, Karangahake, Westport, and Reefton. Seventy-eight senior students presented themselves at the annual Government examinations held at the schools during December, 1913. The following is a summary of the results:—

Position.	Locality of School of Mines.	Average Number of Marks awarded, per Paper submitted.	Number of Students examined.	Number of Papers submitted.	Total Marks awarded.
1	Thames	60·83	16	24	1,459
2	Waihi	57·20	18	34	1,945
3	Karangahake	56·47	11	30	1,694
4	Reefton	49·66	14	27	1,341
5	Coromandel	39·23	7	13	510
6	Westport	38·43	12	23	884
	Totals, 1913	51·87	78	151	7,833
	„ 1912	62·00	66	123	7,629

In comparison with the results obtained at the examination for the previous year, the average number of marks per paper has decreased, but the number of students submitting themselves for examination has increased.

The expenditure by the Government on schools of mines since their inception, exclusive of subsidies paid to the University of Otago towards the School of Mines in connection with that institution is as follows: Subsidies towards erection and maintenance, £31,405;

chemicals and apparatus, also mineralogical specimens supplied, £3,044; scholarships, £1,896; salaries of teachers and travelling-expenses, &c., £22,269; total sum paid by the Department towards the schools of mines, £58,614.

Boards of Examiners.

Examinations are held by the Boards of Examiners annually of candidates for certificates as first and second-class mine-managers, battery superintendents, and dredge-masters under the Mining Act, 1908, and for certificates as first- and second-class mine-managers, underviewers, and firemen and deputies under the Coal Mines Act, 1908. No candidate is permitted to present himself for examination unless he holds an authority from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners stating that his certificates of service comply with the Acts and regulations, and have been accepted by the Board.

SECTION XIX.—WATER-POWER.

ALTHOUGH abundant water-power is available throughout New Zealand, comparatively little use had been made of it before 1900, but during the last decade the development has been very extensive, and promises to be still more extensive in the early future. The Public Works Act of 1908 vests the sole right to use the water-power of the Dominion in His Majesty, subject to any existing rights, and gives the Government the right to develop such power, or to delegate such power to any local authority, or, outside a mining district, to any person or company, subject to conditions. Advantage has been taken of this in several cases, the right in the case of local authorities being issued free of royalty, and in the case of private individuals developing water-power for electrical distribution subject to a royalty of $\frac{1}{80}$d. per unit generated.

POWER IN USE.

The following table shows the actual horse-power in use in the various districts in 1903, 1910, 1912, and 1913 :—

	1903.	1910.	1912.	1913.
Auckland	4,868	5,752	6,551	13,640
Hawke's Bay	30	82	96	..
Taranaki	1,181	1,892	1,891	2,782
Wellington	658	694	270	389
Marlborough	315	282	245	202
Nelson	912	922	1,151	680
Westland	290	942	1,794	3,662
Canterbury	400	536	1,282	1,167
Otago	1,301	5,258	7,612	10,617
Southland	129	1,993	2,021	1,817
Total	9,911	18,353	22,913	34,956

The following table gives the analysis of the purposes for which this water-power was employed as on 31st July, 1914 :—

District.	Mining.	Electric supply.	Flax-mills.	Saw-mills.	Flour-mills.	Dairying.	Construction-work.	Freezing-works.	Paper-mills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Auckland ..	1,464	155	10	..	..	..	116	..	..	832	2,577
Auckland South ..	..	11,010	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,063
Hawke's Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki ..	..	1,904	40	30	14	707	..	..	..	87	2,782
Wellington North ..	..	235	50	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	288
Wellington ..	..	10	..	25	..	19	..	..	..	47	101
Marlborough ..	16	..	118	..	46	2	..	..	..	20	202
Nelson North ..	..	8	..	76	12	..	..	..	..	16	112
Nelson South ..	299	163	5	56	..	4	..	..	..	41	568
Westland ..	1,223	1,755	37	46	..	..	600	..	..	1	3,662
Canterbury ..	..	691	62	..	191	15	..	..	..	94	1,053
Canterbury South ..	..	27	30	..	54	..	..	..	..	3	114
Otago	157	10,025	51	..	50	29	..	..	..	305	10,617
Southland ..	..	6	55	29	45	4	5	1,200	465	8	1,817
Totals ..	3,159	25,989	511	262	412	783	721	1,200	465	1,454	34,956

Of the 34,956 h.p. of water-power now in use, 11,963 h.p. is distributed electrically for public supply from thirteen power-stations, eight operated by the local authorities, one (Rotorua) by the Government Tourist Department, three (Stratford, Hawera, and Reefton) by private companies, and one by a private individual. The following table gives details of these thirteen installations :—

Locality.	Supply Authority.	Population served.	Power installed.		Distance transmitted : Miles.	Voltage of Transmission.
			H.P.	K.W.		
Dunedin ..	City Council ..	64,237	9,000	6,000	32	35,000
Rotorua ..	Tourist Department	2,360	380	200	13	6,600
Hawera ..	Electric Light Company	2,685	400	250	12	5,000
Stratford ..	Electric Supply Company	2,639	150	90	2	2,000
New Plymouth	Borough Council ..	5,238	1,020	680	5	6,600
Inglewood ..	,, ..	1,273	200	120	..	..
Patea ..	,, ..	919	200	120	4	3,000
Te Aroha ..	,, ..	1,298	255	150	3	3,000
Akaroa ..	,, ..	622	45	20	1	220
Taihape ..	,, ..	1,577	133	100	2	460
Mangaweka ..	Town Board ..	1,800	47	35	3	2,400
Brightwater ..	Private individual ..	800	53	40	4	2,500
Reefton ..	Electric Supply Company	1,500	80	60	1	230

Waipori Power-supply.

Of these the only one of any size is the power-station of the Dunedin City Council on the Waipori River, thirty-two miles from the city. This plant was started in 1907 with two units of 1,000 kilowatts (1,500 h.p.) each. Two more similar units were added in 1910, and two more were installed in 1913, which brings the total capacity up to 6,000 kilowatts (9,000 h.p.). The retail rates charged range from 5d. to 1d. per unit for lighting and from 2d. to ½d. per unit for power purposes, the average revenue obtained during the year ended 31st March, 1913, being 3·2d. from lighting, 0·606d. from power-consumption, and 0·842d. from tramway supply. The total outlay to that date was £404,337, including distribution; the total revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1913, £43,721; and the total expenditure, including interest, sinking fund, depreciation, and renewal funds, £42,640, leaving a net profit of £1,081. The number of consumers supplied was 2,986, and the capacity of the motors connected to the mains 5,133 h.p. in addition to the tramway and lighting loads.

STATE AID TO WATER-POWER.

Lake Coleridge Works.

The Aid to Water-power Act of 1910 empowered the Government to establish hydro-electric supply installations, and the first is now in course of construction at Lake Coleridge, in the Southern Alps, seventy miles east of Christchurch. This plant is being designed for a total capacity of 9,000 kilowatts (12,000 h.p.). Of this one-half is included in the first installation, which it is expected to put into operation by October, 1914. The natural features of the lake and adjacent rivers allow of a very large extension of the supply up to 58,000 h.p. The transmission-line is being laid in duplicate by separate routes to Christchurch, thus ensuring continuity of supply, each line having a capacity of 5,000 k.w. The population to be served is over 110,000, and a large demand is anticipated immediately supply commences, including the bulk supply to the Christchurch City Council and some fifteen other local bodies for retail distribution, the Christchurch Tramway Board, Christchurch Drainage Board, the electrification of the Christchurch–Lyttelton suburban railway-line and ultimately of the main lines, and the power-supply to the large meat-freezing works, flour-mills, woollen-mills, and other factories and industries of the Canterbury Plains. The contract already entered into with the Christchurch City Council, which will form the basis of other supply contracts, provides for a charge for the first 300 kilowatts (400 h.p.) of £8 13s. 4d. per annum per kilowatt of maximum load (equivalent to £6 10s. per horse-power) and all over 300 kilowatts at £5 per annum per kilowatt of

maximum load (equivalent to £3 15s. per h.p.). This will enable the Council to retail it to the public at an average of about 3d. per unit for light and 1½d. per unit for power in small units and £10 per annum per kilowatt of maximum load for power to larger consumers. It is estimated that a capital expenditure of about £375,000 will be required to complete the 12,000 h.p. development at Lake Coleridge, completing the present design.

Other Works.

A large and comprehensive scheme is now under consideration for the supply of electrical energy in the North Island, with the object of making it generally available, as far as possible, to all the towns and districts throughout the Island, and it is anticipated that advantage will be taken of the facilities offered to work the railways by electricity and to promote a system of light railways throughout the country districts now suffering from lack of communication because of the difficulty of obtaining stone for surfacing the roads.

Water-power for Mining Purposes.

There are two fair-sized hydro-electric mining transmissions in service—namely, a 700 h.p. on the Fraser River, Otago, supplying the Earnscleugh Gold-mining Company's dredge, and a 1,000 h.p. installation at Lake Kanieri, supplying the Ross Gold-mining Company's underground alluvial working at Ross; the latter involves a transmission-line of twenty-three miles at a pressure of 24,000 volts.

In addition to these two mining installations in service the Waihi Gold-mining Company have installed a 9,000 h.p. plant on the Waikato River at Horahora Rapids, near Cambridge, a distance of fifty miles from the mines at Waihi and the battery at Waikino, the transmission pressure being 50,000 volts. This plant was put in service in March, 1914. In addition to the mines in the neighbourhood of Waihi, the company has also the right to supply local authorities *en route* with power in bulk for public distribution.

Undeveloped Power.

In addition to the developed power in New Zealand there is a practically unlimited amount of undeveloped power. The following table gives the particulars of the more important available water-powers, over 1,000 horse-power, showing also the nearest market consisting of a city or an actual or potential port. A considerable number of these are suitable for general industrial development, but the largest ones, as a rule being in the unsettled portions of the South Island and near the deep-water sounds, are particularly suitable for utilization in connection with electro-chemical or electro-metallurgical industries.

Source of Power.	Position of Power-house.	Available Flow Five Feet per Second.	Available Head.. Feet.	Average Power. H.P.	Average Power. K.W.	Nearest City, Port, or Deep Water.	Distance.. Miles.
		NORTH ISLAND.					
North Auckland District.							
Wairua Falls ..	Wairua Falls ..	300	130	3,200	2,400	Whangarei ..	16
South Auckland District.							
Kaituna	Okere Falls ..	800	784	52,000	39,000	Tauranga ..	25
						Auckland ..	125
Waikato River ..	Huka Falls ..	6,000	67	33,000	25,000	Auckland ..	158
"	Aratiatia Rapids ..	6,000	100	50,000	37,000	" ..	158
"	Orakeikorako Rapids	6,000	35	17,500	13,000	" ..	148
"	Aniwhaniwha Falls	6,000	80	40,000	30,000	" ..	142
"	Atiamuri Rapids ..	6,000	25	12,500	9,300	" ..	139
"	Horahora Rapids ..	6,000	28	14,000	10,500	" ..	97
						Waihi ..	47
Hawke's Bay District.							
Waikaremoana ..	Waikaretaheki ..	1,100	1,420	133,000	100,000	Gisborne ..	65
						Napier ..	75
						Wellington ..	280
Waikareiti ..	Waikaremoana ..	180	700	10,500	8,200	Gisborne ..	75
						Napier ..	85
						Wellington ..	290
Te Reinga Falls ..	Te Reinga Falls ..	600	125	6,200	4,700	Gisborne ..	35
						Napier ..	70
Wanganui District.							
Lake Rotoaira ..	River Patea ..	260	520	11,000	8,500	Wanganui ..	105
Mangawhero River	Raukawa Falls ..	300	220	5,500	4,100	" ..	45
Mangawhero River	Wanganui River ..	300	900	22,000	17,000	" ..	24
						Palmerston N.	60
Manganui ..	Wanganui River ..	..	700	10,000	7,500	Wanganui ..	65
Rangitikei River ..	Vinegar Hill ..	1,500	400	50,000	37,500	" ..	48
						Wellington ..	142
Taranaki District.							
Waitara River ..	Waitara River ..	800	30	2,000	1,500	New Plymouth	35
Wellington District.							
Mangahui River ..	Tokomaru ..	115	1,050	10,000	7,500	Palmerston N.	16
						Wellington ..	76
Tokomaru River ..	" ...	100	440	4,000	3,000	Palmerston N.	16
						Wellington ..	76
Makuri River ..	Makuri Gorge ..	100	384	3,200	2,400	Palmerston N.	28
						Wellington ..	107
Waiohine River ..	Woodside ..	200	400	6,600	5,000	Masterton ..	20
						Wellington ..	51
Otaki River ..	Otaki	..	..	4,000	3,000	" ..	47
Tauherenikau River	Featherston ..	150	440	5,500	4,200	" ..	46
Hutt River ..	Mungaroa ..	300	365	9,900	6,800	" ..	25
		SOUTH ISLAND.					
Nelson District.							
Boulder Lake ..	Aorere River ..	50	2,600	11,000	8,000	Golden Bay ..	10
Rotoiti Lake ..	Gowan River ..	200	1,200	20,000	15,000	Westport ..	48
						Nelson ..	48
Rotoroa Lake ..	Buller River ..	900	400	30,000	22,000	Westport ..	48
						Nelson ..	48
Buller River ..	Lyell	..	..	25,000	18,000	Westport ..	24
Inangahua River ..	Blackwater River ..	780	125	8,000	6,000	" ..	18
Westland District.							
Lake Brunner ..	Stillwater ..	1,750	200	29,000	22,000	Greymouth ..	10
Kumara Water-race	Kumara	87	330	2,400	1,800	" ..	12
Otira River ..	Otira	40	700	2,300	1,700	" ..	52
Rolleston River ..	"	36	700	2,000	1,500	" ..	52
Kanieri Lake ..	Kanieri River ..	100	330	2,800	2,100	Hokitika ..	20
Toaroha River ..	Toaroha River ..	300	700	19,000	14,300	" ..	17

Source of Power.	Position of Power-house.	Available Flow Five Feet per Second.	Available Head.. Feet.	Average Power. H.P.	Average Power. K.W.	Nearest City, Port, or Deep Water.	Distance: Miles.
		SOUTH ISLAND—*continued.*					
Whitcombe River..	Hokitika River ..	250	800	16,000	12,000	Hokitika ..	20
Kakapotahi River..	Kakapotahi River..	100	580	4,800	3,600	,, ..	26
Wanganui River ..	Hende's Ferry ..	830	580	40,000	30,000	,, ..	36
Wataroa River ..	Wataroa ..	1,300	700	80,000	60,000	,, ..	48
Canterbury District.							
Clarence River ..	Jollies Pass ..	200	1,160	20,000	15,000	Christchurch ..	82
,, ..	Conway River ..	1,150	1,050	100,000	75,000	,, ..	88
						Kaikoura ..	25
Waiau-ua River ..	Culverden ..	1,600	200	27,000	20,000	Christchurch ..	75
Waimakariri River	Gorge Bridge ..	2,000	160	27,000	20,000	,, ..	30
Lake Coleridge ..	Rakaia River ..	200	480	8,000	6,000	,, ..	70
Acheron River ..	,, ..	50	480	2,000	1,500	,, ..	70
Harper River ..	,, ..	420	480	16,800	12,600	,, ..	70
Wilberforce River	,, ..	1,100	480	44,000	33,000	,, ..	70
Rakaia River ..	Gorge Bridge ..	2,000	30	6,500	4,800	,, ..	52
Lake Heron ..	Rakaia River ..	300	200	4,000	3,000	,, ..	88
Rangitata River ..	Arundel	1,100	250	23,000	17,000	Timaru ..	35
Opihi River ..	Opihi Gorge ..	200	400	6,700	5,000	,, ..	30
Opuha River ..	,, ..	200	400	6,700	5,000	Christchurch ..	100
Tekapo Lake ..	Fairlie	5,100	900	400,000	300,000	Timaru ..	40
Ohau Lake ..	Waitaki River ..	5,000	600	250,000	180,000	,, ..	52
Otago and Southland Districts.							
Ahuriri River ..	Waitaki River ..	600	200	10,000	7,500	Oamaru ..	62
						Timaru ..	100
Waipori Falls ..	Waipori River ..	135	650	7,300	5,500	Dunedin ..	29
Lee Stream ..	Outram	15	750	1,280	970	,, ..	18
Deep Stream ..	Taieri River ..	110	900	8,400	6,300	,, ..	20
Taieri River ..	Deep Stream ..	700	220	12,000	9,000	,, ..	44
Inlia Burn ..	Clutha River ..	30	800	2,200	1,600	,, ..	60
Teviot River ..	Roxburgh	200	1,900	32,000	24,000	,, ..	90
Mauwherika River	Chatto Creek ..	200	350	5,800	4,400	,, ..	127
Hawea Lake ..	Wanaka Lake ..	3,600	220	66,000	50,000	,, ..	170
Wakatipu Lake ..	Kawarau River ..	11,000	544	500,000	375,000	,, ..	140
Shotover ..	Wakatipu Lake ..	500	250	14,500	11,000	Invercargill ..	112
Lake Hall ..	Doubtful Sound ..	220	2,625	48,000	36,000	On seaboard ..	..
Lake Cecil ..	Lake Te Anau ..	200	900	15,000	11,200	,, ..	..
Lake Hilda ..	,, ..	1,550	1,190	55,000	41,000	,, ..	..
Lake Te Anau ..	George Sound ..	12,630	694	750,000	560,000	,, ..	..
Lake Manapouri ..	Smith Sound ..	8,400	600	420,000	315,000	,, ..	..
Lake Monowai ..	Lake Hauroto ..	700	410	24,000	18,000	Invercargill ..	60
Lake Hauroto ..	Tewaewae Bay ..	2,300	514	100,000	75,000	,, ..	51

SECTION XX.—MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS.

Remarks on Summarized Results.

In connection with the following tables relating to census industrial statistics it should be mentioned, to avoid misunderstanding, that they do not purport to include all "factories" registered under the Factories Act. The tables, as in previous census collections, only show the results of returns collected from manufactories and works employing over two hands. In a number of cases where work was carried on by the same manufacturer in separate buildings a considerable distance from one another, each building would be registered as a distinct "factory," but only one census return would be furnished. For instance, in the case of a butter-factory with, say, a dozen or more creameries separating and supplying cream, each creamery would be registered as a separate "factory," but the particulars for all would be included in one census return. Certain industries also which are registered as factories (bakers, blacksmiths, &c.) do not furnish returns for census purposes. The present collection has followed as closely as possible the lines of previous census collections.

Manufactories and Works, 1911 and 1906.

	April, 1911. No.	April, 1906. No.	Increase 1906-11 No.
Number of establishments* ..	4,402	4,186	216
Hands employed—			
Males	42,267	44,946	-2,679†
Females	13,967	11,413	2,554
Totals	56,234	56,359	-125†
	1910.	1905.	1905-10.
Wages paid—	£	£	£
To males	4,865,426	3,979,593	885,833
To females	706,844	478,026	228,818
Totals	5,572,270	4,457,619	1,114,651
	H.p.	H.p.	H.p.
Horse-power	100,587	60,335	40,252
	£	£	£
Value of all manufactures or produce (including repairs)	31,729,002	23,444,235	8,284,767
Total approximate value of—			
Land	3,890,921	3,264,862	626,059
Buildings	5,174,890	3,851,902	1,322,988
Machinery and plant	7,665,548	5,392,522	2,273,026
Totals	16,731,359	12,509,286	4,222,073

* Omitting Government Railway Workshops and Government Printing Office.
† Decrease.

The number of establishments has increased in the quinquennium by 216, but the returns show that there were 125 less hands employed in 1911 than in 1906. A remarkable feature of this is that while the number of males decreased by 2,679, or at a rate of 5·96 per cent., the females actually increased by 2,554, or 22·38 per cent. In 1906, males represented 79·75 per cent. of the hands employed, and females 20·25 per cent., while in 1911 the proportions were 75·16 per cent. and 24·84 per cent. respectively.

In spite of the decrease in the hands employed, and in the proportion of males, the wages paid in 1910 show a considerable increase on the figures for 1905. The wages paid in the factories or industrial works dealt with in the census returns were returned for 1905 at £4,457,619, and for 1910 at £5,572,270, the increase on the total sum being at the rate of 25 per cent.

The average amount of wages paid to male hands in 1905 was £88 10s. 11d., and in 1910 £115 2s. 3d.; for females, £41 17s. 8d. and £50 12s. 2d. in the respective years. It must be remembered that these are not adult wages, but those of persons of all ages.

The increase for the quinquennium in the horse-power stated in the returns was 40,252, equal to a rate of 66·71 per cent.

The approximate value of the land used for purposes of the factories was returned as £3,264,862 for 1905, and £3,890,921 for 1910. The value of the lands used for mining is not included in the above figures, and the value of Crown lands has been omitted throughout.

As in the previous quinquennium a very large increase is found in the value of machinery and plant. The figures for the censuses of 1901, 1906, and 1911 are £3,852,457, £5,392,522, and £7,665,548 respectively. The rate of increase during the first of the two five-yearly periods was 39·98 per cent., and for the second 42·15 per cent.

The increase in the value of manufactures or produce (including repairs) is at the rate of 35·34 per cent. for the quinquennium as against an increase of 31·31 per cent. for the preceding five years. The development is analysed in the following statement, which includes nearly the whole increase, and has been worked down to a limit of £20,000 to show the main features. The factories or works in connection with our great primary industries, agricultural, pastoral, timber, and flax, include the greater part of the money.

Principal Increases between 1905 and 1910.	£
Meat freezing and preserving and boiling-down works	2,493,642
Butter and cheese factories	1,337,545
Sawmills, sash and door factories	571,122
Tailoring establishments	357,821
Iron and brass foundries, &c. (excluding Government Railway Workshops)	312,077
Printing and bookbinding establishments (exoluding Government Printing Office)	310,099
Clothing and boot and shoe factories	278,621
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	243,791
Gasworks	236,289
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	200,460
Grain-mills	189,315
Furniture- and cabinet-making factories	169,496
Breweries and malt-houses	141,895
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	120,863
Ham- and bacon-curing establishments	117,684
Coach building and painting works	101,194
Soap and candle works	90,079
Saddlery and harness factories	79,551
Lime and cement works	77,011
Ship- and boat-building yards	76,447
Hosiery-factories	72,854
Aerated-water factories	61,010
Paper bag and box factories	50,110
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	46,928
Electric light and supply works	42,921
Fruit-preserving and jam-making factories	37,474
Cooperages	35,683
Tinware-factories	33,434
Baking-powder factories	30,602
Mattress-factories	29,023
Sausage-casing factories	28,233
Agricultural-implement factories	22,299
Glass-works	21,204

From this table has been omitted reference to electric tramways, returns of which were collected in 1911 for the first time, as well as certain industries included with others in 1906, but shown separately in 1911.

The amounts shown above are in some cases over the fact. For instance, some of the butter made is included in returns for meat-freezing establishments, as well as in the butter-factory returns; timber cut is valued under sawmilling, and some again in the furniture-making line; while leather is valued in the tanning returns, and some part of it again in the boot and saddlery items. A certain amount of duplication is unavoidable. This is admitted in the accounts of industrial statistics of the United States of America and elsewhere.

Where decreases have been found in the returns these may be referred to in a comparative statement which follows.

Particulars relating to individual industries clearly show that quantities as well as the value of manufactures have risen, so that the development is not merely a question of market prices, but of actual output.

Cost of Materials operated upon.

This information was given in case of most industries, but in some cases estimates had to be made to obtain completeness. The sum arrived at for the year 1910 is £20,810,211. The difference between this amount and the total value of all the manufacture and produce (with repairs) may be termed the *net* value of the manufacture in a sense, and duplications on account of the articles of any one kind becoming materials operated upon for another sort would be eliminated. But to arrive at any approximate estimate as to profit £5,572,270 spent in wages ought further to be deducted, and also interest and depreciation on £16,731,359 invested in land, buildings, machinery, and plant, together with taxes, insurance, and other incidental expenses.

Industries in Provincial Districts.

All the various industries for which returns were received in 1911 are given in the statement below, which thus enumerates completely the manufactories and works in operation, specifying the provincial districts in which they are situated :—

Industries in Provincial Districts.

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.										Total Number of Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Southland.	
Animal food—											
Meat freezing and preserving works	8	3	4	4	1	1	..	7	6	7	41
Ham- and bacon-curing establishments	7	3	2	3	..	2	..	7	14	4	42
Fish curing and preserving works	9	1	..	4	..	1	1	..	3	1	20
Butter and cheese factories	57	75	18	65	8	10	4	33	15	53	338
Condensed-milk factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Vegetable food—											
Grain-mills	4	3	..	10	3	3	..	23	16	4	66
Biscuit-factories	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	9
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works	5	..	1	2	..	5	..	2	5	2	22
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	7	..	1	8	..	1	1	8	6	1	33
Sugar-refining works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baking-powder factories	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	11
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—											
Breweries	8	2	5	10	1	8	5	10	7	4	60
Malthouses	3	..	1	3	1	4	..	8	7	1	28
Colonial-wine making	5	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	12
Aerated-water factories	28	6	7	35	3	9	4	15	13	4	124

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.										Total Number Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Southland.	
Drinks, &c.—*continued.*											
Coffee and spice works ..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	4	1	12
Tobacco and cigarette works	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar factories	4	..	1	5	..	1	1	4	7	..	23
Animal matters (not otherwise classed)—											
Soap and candle works ..	6	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	4	..	20
Glue-factories	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Sausage-casing factories ..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	13
Boiling-down works ..	3	4	2	5	..	2	1	2	1	3	23
Bone-mills and other manure-works	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	10
Working in wood—											
Cooperages	4	2	2	7	..	..	..	4	1	..	20
Sawmills, sash and door factories	118	17	29	123	22	64	38	53	23	47	534
Woodware and turnery factories	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	9
Vegetable produce for fodder—											
Chaff-cutting establishments	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	5	..	..	13
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	13	9	7	37
Paper-manufacture—											
Paper-mills	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Paper bag and box factories	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	13
Gasworks	10	2	6	10	2	3	2	8	4	1	48
Electric light and supply works	1	5	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	14
Electric tramways	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.—											
Lime and cement works ..	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	8	..	17
Asphalt-works	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	7
Brick, tile, and pottery works	17	3	10	24	2	4	3	13	8	10	94
Monumental-masonry works	4	2	1	6	..	2	..	7	2	2	26
Glass-works	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	12
Electro-plating works ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	6
Pumice-works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fibrous-plaster works ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	3	..	13
Metals other than gold or silver—											
Tinware-factories	13	4	4	12	1	3	1	13	9	5	65
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.	17	2	1	20	..	2	2	11	12	2	69
Heel- and toe-plate factories	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Engineering-works* ..	26	2	6	23	5	4	3	21	20	10	120
Electrical-engineering works	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	2	..	15

* Excluding Government Railway Workshops

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.										Total Number of Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Southland.	
Metals—*continued.*											
Range-making works ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	11
Spouting and ridging works..	3	3	2	2	1	1	..	3	2	..	17
Lead-headed-nail works ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	6
Wirework-factories ..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	3	1	14
Books and publications—											
Printing and book-binding offices*	56	11	13	53	6	7	9	34	36	16	241
Musical instruments—											
Musical instrument factories	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	6
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares—											
Toy-factories	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Picture-frame makers ..	3	..	1	6	..	1	1	2	..	..	14
Basket and perambulator factories	6	..	1	9	..	1	..	5	4	..	26
Lapidaries	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Equipment for sports and games—											
Billiard-table works ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Designs, medals, type, and dies—											
Rubber-stamp making ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
Ammunition—											
Ammunition-works ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machines, tools, and implements—											
Agricultural-implement factories	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	7	2	5	19
Brush and broom factories ..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	10
Carriages and vehicles—											
Coach building and painting works	43	12	14	39	2	12	1	29	20	8	180
Cycle-works	4	1	4	23	2	3	..	15	17	2	71
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—											
Saddlery and harness factories	32	10	6	22	3	3	2	20	14	5	117
Whip-thong factories ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portmanteau-factories ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	8	5	7	8	4	2	1	23	9	7	79
Ships, boats, and their equipment—											
Ship- and boat-building yards	20	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	29
Block and pump factories ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	7	2	4	6	1	2	1	7	3	1	34

* Excluding Government Printing Office.

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS – *continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts										Total Number of Industries
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Southland.	
Furniture—											
Furniture and cabinetmaking	55	15	17	51	3	6	5	25	21	9	207
Venetian-blind works ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	5
Mattress-factories	8	1	7	13	2	..	..	6	4	1	42
Wool, rug, and mat making..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Chemicals and by-products—											
Varnish-factories	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Ink-factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Starch-factories	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Chemical-works	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	4	..	13
Hæmatite-paint works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sheep-dip works	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Match-factories	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Blacking-factories	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Textile fabrics—											
Woollen-mills	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	1	11
Flock-mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Cleaning and dyeing works ..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	2	14
Dress—											
Tailoring establishments ..	104	30	25	97	8	20	12	74	60	18	448
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	76	19	29	84	6	12	4	77	53	22	382
Boot and shoe factories ..	25	3	..	14	..	..	..	19	10	3	74
Clothing and waterproof factories	16	..	1	23	..	..	..	14	14	1	69
Corset and belt factories ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Hosiery-factories	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	6	1	14
Umbrella-factories ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Fibrous materials—											
Rope and twine works ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	8
Bag and sack works ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
Flax-mills	14	2	..	38	3	5	4	3	4	8	81
Returns not included in above..	6	..	1	11	..	1	..	9	4	3	35
Totals, census 1911 ..	934	253	251	982	95	214	107	724	549	293	4402
Totals, census 1906 ..	885	247	214	846	68	229	112	696	389	*	4186

* Included in Otago, 1906.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The principal industries returned at the census of 1911, and particulars relating thereto, are given in detail in the following table. These industries are arranged in classes according to their nature.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Cost of all Materials used or operated upon during 1910.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1910.*	Approximate Value of Land (exclusive Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Animal food—											
Meat freezing and preserving works†	41	3,954	24	3,978	444,237	1,161	445,398	16,531	6,533,363	7,304,676	1,741,170
Ham- and bacon-curing establishments†	42	200	1	201	27,016	39	27,055	678	285,354	371,621	103,266
Fish curing and preserving works†	20	57	2	59	5,660	73	5,733	109	18,207	29,002	20,724
Butter and cheese factories†	338	1,481	23	1,504	169,380	685	170,065	5,995	3,304,993	3,919,184	954,122
Condensed-milk factories‡	2	34	22	56	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Vegetable food—											
Grain-mills†	66	419	5	424	50,774	210	50,984	3,624	1,040,762	1,248,001	407,720
Biscuit-factories† ..	9	210	171	381	22,356	7,736	30,092	448	98,460	168,122	89,974
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works†	22	164	125	289	12,548	4,179	16,727	327	90,248	135,506	55,461
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works†	33	311	418	729	30,794	16,928	47,722	403	143,831	259,498	141,074
Sugar-refining works‡ ..	1	338	..	338	..	..	..	1,313	..	..	..
Baking-powder factories	11	37	31	68	4,423	1,001	5,424	81	26,027	46,954	16,223
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—											
Breweries†	60	738	3	741	109,465	79	109,544	1,378	304,062	634,759	499,357
Malthouses	28	106	1	107	13,727	50	13,777	114	118,395	152,773	114,170
Colonial-wine making† ..	12	20	..	20	1,438	..	1,438	10	2,461	5,498	17,290
Aerated-water factories†	124	537	33	570	61,578	1,359	62,937	431	75,501	250,571	200,965

Coffee and spice works ..	*12*	*47*	*19*	*66*	*4,559*	*770*	*5,329*	*108*	*21,388*	*32,261*	*25,977*
Tobacco and cigarette works	9	8	12	20	768	511	1,279	16	10,962	16,403	10,501
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar factories†	23	80	63	143	7,436	2,648	10,084	102	38,846	62,726	34,751
Animal matters (not otherwise classed)—											
Soap and candle works†	20	223	29	252	27,177	1,213	28,390	308	197,259	268,635	92,609
Glue factories‡ ..	2	9	2	11	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Sausage-casing factories	13	174	..	174	19,300	..	19,300	39	37,233	65,278	13,101
Boiling-down works† ..	23	117	..	117	14,252	..	14,252	366	96,117	117,511	75,260
Bone-mills and other manure-works	10	92	..	92	10,991	..	10,991	180	54,663	80,716	40,175
Working in wood—											
Cooperages†	20	170	1	171	14,841	150	14,991	484	48,517	73,807	33,881
Sawmills, sash and door factories†	534	6,871	6	6,877	774,043	359	774,402	19,484	1,253,153	2,699,888	1,806,628
Woodware and turnery factories	9	30	..	30	3,045	..	3,045	56	6,267	12,602	7,228
Vegetable produce for fodder—											
Chaffcutting establishments	13	37	..	37	2,924	..	2,924	167	39,318	48,398	16,266
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	37	110	..	110	11,359	..	11,359	729	238,414	275,693	116,011
Paper-manufacture—											
Paper-mills‡	3	69	31	100	..	..	..	782	..	..	..
Paper-bag and box factories	13	100	140	240	10,060	8,152	18,212	344	29,345	62,051	60,915
Gasworks†	48	751	6	757	92,721	429	93,150	..	§176,306	623,209	1,079,387
Electric light and supply works†	14	168	2	170	23,735	734	24,469	16,780	22,372	124,951	404,681

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. † For fuller particulars respecting these industries see special tables in this section and in Census volume. ‡ Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. § To this total of the cost of materials used should be added an amount estimated at £25,000 to cover the cost of gas fittings, pipes, &c., purchased and sold to consumers, the proceeds from which go to make up the amount of total revenue given in next column.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed			Wages paid			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Cost of all Materials used or operated upon during 1910.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1910.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Electric tramways† ..	5	1,633	..	1,633	221,229	..	221,229	..	106,187	548,842	1,387,635‖
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.—											
Lime and cement works†	17	456	..	456	53,934	..	53,934	3,586	80,882	184,686	255,614
Asphalt-works ..	7	33	..	33	3,666	..	3,666	10	8,921	16,831	7,044
Brick, tile, and pottery works†	94	966	..	966	112,328	..	112,328	3,039	..	235,220	326,290
Monumental-masonry works	26	121	1	122	14,823	52	14,875	107	22,126	47,718	34,221
Glass-works	12	84	..	84	8,705	..	8,705	59	11,974	26,327	15,070
Electro-plating works ..	6	12	1	13	1,514	104	1,618	22	955	4,885	6,650
Pumice-works‡ ..	1	20	..	20	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Fibrous-plaster works ..	13	65	1	66	7,242	21	7,263	5	4,151	16,907	15,445
Metals, other than gold or silver—											
Tinware-factories† ..	65	414	..	414	40,493	..	40,493	146	76,942	160,584	98,589
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.†	69	1,304	1	1,305	137,816	52	137,868	1,179	142,861	374,155	241,381
Heel- and toe-plate factories‡	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Engineering-works†§ ..	120	2,442	..	2,442	260,225	..	260,225	3,333	315,371	751,485	514,809
Electrical-engineering works	15	128	..	128	10,543	..	10,543	49	40,015	69,673	28,576

Range-making works ..	11	271	..	271	34,156	..	34,156	265	24,730	82,600	58,542
Spouting and ridging works	17	92	..	92	10,290	..	10,290	83	23,769	44,728	20,541
Lead-headed-nail works	6	10	..	10	970	..	970	24	3,759	5,905	3,650
Wirework-factories ..	14	64	..	64	6,439	..	6,439	68	15,147	31,991	18,708
Books and publications—											
Printing and bookbinding offices†§	241	3,433	789	4,222	454,812	35,434	490,246	3,370	314,763	1,377,926	1,302,497
Musical instruments—											
Musical-instrument factories	6	17	..	17	2,112	..	2,112	10	1,330	4,954	5,274
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares—											
Toy-factories	4	19	..	19	1,688	..	1,688	47	1,706	5,139	3,538
Picture-frame makers ..	14	29	8	37	3,170	475	3,645	9	5,024	14,135	11,132
Basket and perambulator factories	26	140	17	157	12,458	841	13,299	18	15,289	40,025	29,115
Lapidaries	4	6	..	6	576	..	576	10	158	1,423	2,747
Equipment for sports and games—											
Billiard-table works ..	4	35	..	35	4,574	..	4,574	45	7,914	20,165	13,407
Designs, medals, type, and dies—											
Rubber-stamp making ..	5	6	..	6	369	..	369	..	413	1,460	2,640
Ammunition—											
Ammunition-works‡ ..	1	20	65	85	..	..	..	48	..	..	..

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. † For fuller particulars respecting these industries, see special tables in this section and in Census volume. ‡ Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. § Particulars in reference to the operations of the Government Printing Office and the Government Railway Workshops are not included in the table. The total value of output at the Government Railway Workshops for the year to 31st March, 1911, was £701,175. In the Government Printing Office there were 326 male and 106 female hands employed; there were 12 electric motors and 3 steam-engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 170; 4 linotypes and 7 monotypes were in operation; and the total value of output was £89,293. ‖ Includes £782,665 permanent-way, and £249,218 cars and other vehicles. ¶ The cost of materials used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and pottery is not given, as the actual cost of the clay operated upon (apart from the outlay for labour) is practically nil.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued*.

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed			Wages paid			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Cost of all Materials used or operated upon during 1910.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1910.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Machines, tools, and implements—											
Agricultural-implement factories†	19	646	..	646	81,026	..	81,026	426	81,237	222,040	118,631
Brush and broom factories	10	90	43	133	8,860	1,939	10,799	139	17,497	33,303	18,714
Carriages and vehicles—											
Coach building and painting works†	180	1,436	3	1,439	149,699	107	149,806	657	156,829	396,012	320,974
Cycle-works†	71	310	5	315	30,137	229	30,366	239	38,904	92,141	144,877
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—											
Saddlery and harness factories†	117	541	53	594	59,233	3,249	62,482	21	114,993	220,364	142,974
Whip-thong factories‡ ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-factories ..	6	32	7	39	2,978	372	3,350	..	10,496	16,585	6,611
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments†	79	1,372	..	1,372	136,875	..	136,875	1,927	1,788,772	2,036,770	261,456
Ships, boats, and their equipment—											
Ship- and boat-building yards†	29	589	..	589	69,415	..	69,415	292	37,059	143,019	74,741
Block and pump factories‡	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..

Sail, tent, and oilskin factories†	34	113	111	224	12,533	5,754	18,287	43	61,572	92,249	46,593
Furniture—											
Furniture- and cabinet-making factories†	207	1,588	101	1,689	172,960	5,082	178 042	1,339	215,031	497,681	327,682
Venetian-blind works ..	5	24	10	34	2,377	411	2,788	15	6,942	11,368	8,589
Mattress-factories ..	42	112	16	128	11,680	742	12,422	49	24,886	46,915	23,978
Wool-, rug-, and mat-making works	5	7	8	15	859	330	1,189	11	1,852	5,267	3,950
Chemicals and by-products—											
Varnish-factories ..	4	15	2	17	1,780	77	1,857	29	11,718	16,260	8,555
Ink-factories‡	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Starch-factories‡ ..	3	18	6	24	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
Chemical-works ..	13	46	52	98	5,880	1,885	7,765	62	31,346	49,866	36,488
Hæmatite-paint works‡	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Sheep-dip works‡ ..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Match-factories‡ ..	2	28	160	188	..	..	..	113	..	..	..
Blacking-factories‡ ..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile fabrics—											
Woollen-mills† ..	11	664	746	1,410	77,787	59,374	137,161	2,641	248,187	377,713	289,089
Flock-mills‡	2	4	3	7	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Cleaning and dyeing works	14	32	27	59	3,323	1,407	4,730	37	1,672	11,599	14,141
Dress—											
Tailoring establishments	448	1,581	2,644	4,225	193,957	149,308	343,265	150	364,389	936,237	483,719
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	382	43	4,085	4,128	6,041	180,407	186,448	95	285,573	575,059	359,819
Corset and belt factories‡	2	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and shoe factories†	74	1,359	713	2,072	154,244	43,549	197,793	680	334,880	619,873	227,057
Hosiery-factories† ..	14	49	478	527	6,930	29,772	36,702	99	82,132	140,442	92,159
Umbrella-factories ..	5	16	45	61	1,475	2,276	3,751	4	17,581	22,885	6,768
Clothing and waterproof factories†	69	477	2,470	2,947	52,957	116,695	169,652	576	297,913	507,125	194,481

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. † For fuller particulars respecting these industries, see special tables in this section and in Census volume. ‡ Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued*.

Nature of Industries	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Cost of all Materials used or operated upon during 1910.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1910.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	
Fibrous materials—											
Rope and twine works† ..	8	190	..	190	20,377	..	20,377	1,071	65,020	104,325	98,342
Bag and sack works ..	4	9	36	45	674	1,995	2,669	36	39,387	50,871	12,885
Flax-mills†	81	1,240	4	1,244	143,676	219	143,895	2,516	73,835	284,399	342,638
Values for industries of which less than four of any one sort were found in the returns‡	..	..	..	..	69,991	12,976	82,967	..	796,689	952,926	422,988
Returns not included in above	35	128	79	207	12,963	3,244	16,207	149	67,608	107,650	60,458
Totals census 1911..	4,402	42,267	13,967	56,234	4,865,426	706,844	5,572,270	100,587	20,810,211	31,729,002§	16,731,359
Totals, census 1906..	4,186	44,946	11,413	56,359	3,979,593	478,026	4,457,619	60,335	13,163,692	23,444,235	12,509,286

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. † For fuller particulars respecting these industries see special tables in this section and in Census volume. ‡ Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. § Particulars in reference to the operations of the Government Printing Office and the Government Railway Workshops are not included in the table.

NOTE.—Two or more distinct industries were carried on at some establishments. In such cases particulars of power, hands, and plant employed, and wages paid, unless stated separately for each branch of industry, have been treated as belonging to the most important work.

The succeeding statement shows the most important industries in operation in 1911, ranged in order of the values of their output for 1910, and compared with the results obtained for the years 1905, 1900. 1895, and 1890 :—

	Total Value of all Manufactures or Produce, including Repairs.				
	1910.	1905.	1900.	1895.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£
Meat freezing and preserving and boiling-down works	7,422,187	4,928,545	3,834,891	1,652,275	1,464,659
Butter and cheese factories	3,919,184	2,581,639	1,535,150	501,274	150,957
Sawmills, sash and door factories	2,699,888	2,128,766	1,268,689	898,807	832,959
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	2,036,770	1,836,310	1,888,107	1,237,252	1,026,349
Printing establishments (not including Government Printing Office) ..	1,377,926	1,067,827	704,285	389,124	354,559
Grain-mills	1,248,001	1,058,686	682,884	874,656	991,812
Clothing and boot and shoe factories ..	1,126,998	848,377	897,299	649,414	591,943
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c. (not including Government Railway Workshops)	1,125,640	813,563	870,864	302,815	403,635
Tailoring establishments	936,237	578,416	301,356	..	..
Breweries and malthouses	787,522	645,637	659,298	418,830	380,849
Gasworks	623,209	386,920	290,567	199,025	178,947
Dressmaking and millinery establishments ..	575,059	331,268	312,436	..	..
Electric tramways ..	548,842	..	..	..	..
Furniture and cabinet-making factories ..	497,681	328,185	241,024	85,327	131,314
Coach building and painting factories	396,012	294,818	216,077	148,969	139,650
Woollen-mills	377,713	397,348	359,382	302,423	279,175
Ham- and bacon-curing establishments ..	371,621	253,937	159,564	86,022	83,435
Flax-mills..	284,399	557,808	203,492	32,546	234,266
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	275,693	270,028	241,239	..	..
Soap and candle works ..	268,635	178,556	158,649	152,298	155,714
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	259,498	138,635	88,580	33,235	17,248
Aerated-water factories ..	250,571	189,561	151,811	98,609	91,691
Brick, tile, and pottery works	235,220	216,550	122,230	66,140	56,830
Agricultural-implement factories	222,040	199,741	138,094	102,054	144,472
Saddlery and harness factories	220,364	140,813	147,626	63,735	37,347
Lime and cement works	184,686	107,675	45,142	15,881	19,416
Biscuit-factories ..	168,122	225 476	197,989	118,979	127,147
Tinware-factories ..	160,584	127,150	98,587	63,723	14,297
Ship- and boat-building yards	143,019	66,572	45,811	25,233	35,847
Hosiery-factories ..	140,442	67,588	31,265	9,357	5,650

	Total Value of all Manufactures or Produce, including Repairs.				
	1910. £	1905. £	1900. £	1895 £	1890. £
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	135,506	98,032	58,092	36,108	27,255
Electric light and supply	124,951	82,030	23,234	..	..
Rope and twine works ..	104,325	100,753	87,863	52,400	76,711
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	92,249	45,321	44,854	30,166	31,083
Cycle-works	92,141	75,991	65,047	18,817	5,655
Range-making works ..	82,600	64,271	53,307	..	..
Bone-mills and other manure-works ..	80,716	66,558	40,298	12,246	4,628
Cooperages	73,807	38,124	37,521	19,233	11,540
Sausage-casing factories..	65,278	37,045	30,674	13,472	10,582
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar factories	62,726	56,326	38,082	13,417	6,407
Paper bag and box factories	62,051	11,941	14,217	7,698	4,497
Bag and sack factories ..	50,871	..	..	..	..
Chemical-works ..	49,866	95,390	64,834	75,320	41,568
Chaffcutting establishments	48,398	139,060	169,313	78,497	63,236
Monumental-masonry works	47,718	35,993	22,313	..	..
Baking-powder factories..	46,954	16,352	18,163	10,153	5,637
Mattress-factories ..	46,915	17,892	16,296	1,850	..
Spouting and ridging works	44,728	73,756	112,691	23,762	33,140
Basket and perambulator factories	40,02	34,103	17,942	11,920	7,381
Brush and broom factories	33,303	36,345	21,131	23,363	13,340
Coffee and spice works ..	32,261	60,758	45,628	74,339	64,024
Wirework-factories ..	31,991	..	..	..	..
Fish curing and preserving works	29,002	28,109	25,173	10,292	19,537
Glass-works	26,327	5,123	..	..	..
Umbrella-factories ..	22,885	..	..	..	..
Billiard-table factories ..	20,165	10,417	..	..	..
Fibrous-plaster works ..	16,907	..	..	..	..
Asphalt-works	16,831	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-factories ..	16,585	12,064	5,483	..	2,889
Tobacco and cigarette works	16,403	..	..	..	..
Varnish-factories ..	16,260	..	6,732	..	6,850
Picture-frame making ..	14,135	16,296	5,771	..	..
Woodware and turnery factories	12,602	110,225	37,552	18,276	9,050
Cleaning and dyeing works	11,599	10,332	7,855	7,530	13,667

The order of the principal industries, ranged according to the number of hands employed, is as follows:—

	Number of Hands.			
	1911.	1906.	1901.	1896.
Sawmills, sash and door factories	6,877	9,111	6,812	4,059
Clothing and boot and shoe factories ..	5,019	4,357	5,439	4,500
Tailoring establishments	4,225	2,997	1,621	..
Printing and bookbinding establishments (excluding Government Printing Office) ..	4,222	3,898	3,134	2,351
Dressmaking and millinery establishments ..	4,128	3,039	2,888	..
Meat freezing, preserving, and boiling-down works	4,095	3,260	2,282	2,037

	Number of Hands.			
	1911.	1906.	1901.	1896.
Iron and brass foundries, machinists, &c. (excluding Government Railway Workshops)	3,747	3,706	3,397	1,642
Furniture- and cabinet-making works ..	1,689	1,528	1,310	496
Electric tramways	1,633	..	..	..
Butter and cheese factories	1,504	1,484	1,188	576
Coach building and painting works ..	1,439	1,465	1,185	807
Woollen-mills	1,410	1,549	1,693	1,416
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	1,372	1,336	1,963	1,629
Flax-mills	1,244	4,076	1,698	647
Brick, tile, and pottery works	966	1,254	838	455
Breweries and malthouses	848	821	827	560
Gasworks	757	954	572	295
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works ..	729	571	305	69
Agricultural-implement factories	646	793	586	581
Saddlery and harness factories	594	544	652	266
Ship- and boat-building yards .. .	589	237	211	108
Aerated-water factories	570	586	452	347
Hosiery-factories	527	374	282	133
Lime and cement works	456	280	184	79
Grain-mills	424	540	515	419
Tinware-factories	414	473	337	289
Biscuit-factories	381	587	667	425
Sugar-refining works	338	228	256	160
Cycle-works	315	452	395	125
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works ..	289	311	172	193
Range-making works	271	230	193	..
Soap and candle works	252	238	232	190
Paper bag and box factories	240	100	81	86
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	224	163	231	143
Ham- and bacon-curing establishments ..	201	224	196	123
Rope and twine works	190	195	192	150
Match-factories	188	206	183	121
Sausage-casing factories	174	151	98	56
Cooperages	171	116	138	76
Electric light and supply works	170	118	52	..
Basket and perambulator factories	157	148	118	76
Sauce and pickle factories	143	219	151	74
Brush and broom factories	133	154	128	92
Mattress-factories	128	53	55	15
Grass-seed-dressing establishments ..	110	92	60	7
Paper-mills	100	116	98	84
Chemical-works	98	178	95	114
Bone-mills and other manure-works ..	92	216	47	46
Spouting and ridging works	92	159	261	90
Ammunition-works	85	130	105	90
Glass-works	84	14	9	6
Baking-powder factories	68	25	29	19
Coffee and spice works	66	120	78	119
Fibrous-plaster works	66	..	..	..
Wirework-factories	64	..	..	..
Umbrella-factories	61	..	..	..
Cleaning and dyeing works	59	46	51	58
Fish curing and preserving works	59	106	137	75
Condensed-milk factories	56	58	33	10
Bag and sack factories	45	36	6	22
Portmanteau-factories	39	4	22	13
Chaffcutting establishments	37	197	266	212

	Number of Hands.			
	1911.	1906.	1901.	1896.
Picture-frame makers	37	34	22	..
Billiard-table factories	35	25	7	2
Venetian-blind works	34	35	51	45
Woodware and turnery factories	30	304	156	81
Starch-manufactories	24	25	32	27
Colonial-wine making	20	51	59	53
Tobacco and cigarette works	20	13	38	19
Pumice-works	20	12	28	20

Motive Power employed.

The following table showing for provincial districts the number of engines, &c., driven by the various kinds of motive power will be of interest. When compared with previous censuses a very large increase is apparent in the figures for electricity.

Table showing Motive Power employed in Provincial Districts.

Provincial District.	Number of Works.	Motive Power employed: Number of Engines, &c., driven by								Amount of Horse-power.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Oil.	Horse.	Hand.	Electricity.	Total.	
Auckland	934	497	16	219	62	..	17	189	1,000	23,398
Taranaki	253	167	67	29	32	..	3	49	347	3,677
Hawke's Bay ..	251	111	5	72	22	2	7	23	242	3,891
Wellington ..	982	470	13	205	46	..	14	303	1,051	27,547
Marlborough ..	95	69	3	15	7	..	4	..	98	1,577
Nelson	214	110	14	36	11	..	..	6	177	2,293
Westland	107	100	11	27	1	..	3	..	142	3,176
Canterbury ..	724	267	41	145	20	1	3	338	815	16,719
Otago	549	231	48	81	15	..	9	239	623	11,400
Southland ..	293	199	12	43	15	1	1	16	287	6,909
	4,402	2,221	230	872	231	4	61	1,163	4,782	100,587
Industries not included in 1896, 1901, and 1906 ..	889	3	1	19	20	..	..	79	102	628
Totals for 1910 (net)	3,519	2,218	229	853	231	4	61	1,084	4,680	99,959
Totals for 1905 ..	3,495	1,372	197	452	97	19	99	55	2,293	60,278
Totals for 1900 ..	3,163	1,359	216	400	31	72	..	15	2,094	39,052
Totals for 1895 ..	2,459	1,201	236	179	6	93	..	1	1,723	28,096

Note.—In 1905 wind was used as the motive power in two cases; in 1900 one case, and in 1895 seven cases.

Ages of Industries.

The next table shows, according to industries, the numbers of works established during each of the last six years, and for various periods of years prior to 1905. Five electric tramways are excluded from the table.

TABLE SHOWING AGES OF INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number established in													
	Prior to 1860.	1860–9.	1870–9.	1880–9.	1890–4.	1895–9.	1900–4.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Not stated.	Total.
Meat-freezing	1	..	1	13	5	5	5	..	2	2	2	2	1	2	41
Bacon-curing	..	3	..	5	3	8	7	1	1	4	..	1	6	3	42
Fish-curing	..	1	1	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	20
Butter and cheese	..	..	4	24	46	57	57	15	10	20	15	30	37	23	338
Condensed milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Grain-mills	4	5	14	16	6	2	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	9	66
Biscuits	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9
Fruit-preserving	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	22
Confectionery	1	5	2	4	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	..	2	4	33
Sugar-refining	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baking-powder	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Brewing	7	8	10	11	3	3	10	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	60
Malting	4	4	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	28
Colonial wine	..	3	..	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Aerated waters	..	14	13	15	14	9	20	2	8	2	6	6	4	11	124
Coffee and spice	..	3	2	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tobacco and cigarettes	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	9
Sauce, pickle, &c.	..	2	1	7	4	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	23
Soap and candle	..	2	2	5	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	20
Glue	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sausage-casings	..	..	..	1	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13
Boiling-down	..	2	1	2	..	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	2	5	23
Bone-mills	..	2	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10
Cooperages	..	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	20
Sawmilling	5	8	25	42	46	57	79	32	25	51	47	30	5	50	534
Woodware and turnery	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	9
Chaffcutting	..	..	1	3	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	13
Grass-seed dressing	..	2	3	5	5	1	6	1	3	1	..	1	1	8	37
Paper-mills	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Paper bag and box	..	1	2	3	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	13
Gasworks	..	5	13	6	2	6	1	2	5	3	..	3	2	..	48
Electric light and supply	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	14
Lime and cement works	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	17
Asphalt-works	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
Brick, tile, and pottery	3	4	12	14	9	7	18	3	2	..	2	5	2	13	94
Monumental masonry	..	3	5	3	2	2	6	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	26
Glass-works	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	12
Electro-plating	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pumice-works	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fibrous-plaster	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	13
Tinware-factories	..	4	9	12	2	8	10	2	3	1	3	1	1	9	65
Iron and brass foundries	1	9	11	6	4	8	9	1	3	3	2	3	4	5	69
Heel and toe plates	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Engineering-works	2	9	17	16	11	10	16	6	6	4	4	4	8	7	120
Electrical engineering	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	15
Range-making	..	..	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Spouting and ridging	..	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	17
Lead-headed nails	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
Wire-working	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	14
Printing	9	33	38	30	27	28	22	5	12	5	3	7	5	17	241
Musical instruments	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	6
Toy-factories	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Picture-framers	..	1	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	14
Basket and perambulator	..	..	2	5	7	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	26
Lapidaries	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Billiard-tables	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Rubber-stamps	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ammunition	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agricultural implements	..	4	3	1	3	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	19
Brush and broom	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10
Coachbuilding	3	9	30	39	22	11	21	9	4	3	5	4	6	14	180
Cycle-works	..	..	..	2	6	13	16	4	5	6	3	5	3	8	71
Saddlery and harness	1	7	7	34	8	15	12	1	4	1	4	2	3	18	117
Whip-thong factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Portmanteau	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	6
Tanning and fellmongering	..	4	5	23	12	9	8	1	3	1	1	2	3	7	79
Ship and boat building	..	1	4	6	3	5	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	29
Block and pump	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE SHOWING AGES OF INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Industry.	Number established in														
	Prior to 1860.	1860–9.	1870–9.	1880–9.	1890–4.	1895–9.	1900–4.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Not stated.	Total.
Sail, tent, and oilskin	2	3	7	5	2	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	34
Furniture and cabinet-making	1	8	8	18	24	19	38	9	12	10	10	16	9	26	207
Venetian-blinds	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mattress-factories	2	3	2	2	3	3	7	3	2	3	4	1	..	2	42
Wool, rug, and mat	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5
Varnish-factories	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ink-factories	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Starch	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chemical-works	..	1	1	1	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	13
Hæmatite paint	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sheep-dip	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Match-factories	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blacking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Woollen-mills	..	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Flock-mills	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cleaning and dyeing	..	2	..	1	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	14
Tailoring	8	10	22	45	41	41	77	28	28	28	18	35	38	20	448
Dressmaking	4	13	18	38	29	16	70	17	16	24	24	28	44	30	382
Corset and belt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Boot and shoe	..	4	14	9	8	6	15	1	1	2	3	2	..	9	74
Hosiery-factories	..	..	2	4	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	14
Umbrella-factories	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Clothing and waterproof	..	..	4	13	7	8	10	1	2	5	7	4	3	5	69
Rope and twine	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Bag and sack	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Flax-mills	..	1	1	4	3	3	23	0	11	3	2	7	5	12	81
Miscellaneous	..	1	1	5	3	4	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	35
Totals	62	223	360	559	440	424	670	182	200	214	194	218	245	367	4,367

CAPITAL OF REGISTERED COMPANIES.

The two following tables give information as to capital of (1) private registered companies and (2) public registered companies :—

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL OF PRIVATE REGISTERED COMPANIES.

Industry.	Number of Private Companies.	(*a.*) Amount of Subscribed Capital, including all Classes of Shares.	(*b.*) Amount of Paid-up Capital.	(*c.*) Amount of Loan-capital —*i.e.*, Debentures and Fixed Loans.	(*d.*) Amount of Paid-up Shares issued to Vendors included in (*b*)).
		£	£	£	£
Meat-freezing	4	44,211	34,682	15,156	..
Ham and bacon curing	4	73,055	59,501	1,809	..
Butter and cheese factories	8	18,731	10,069	4,242	5,141
Grain-mills	13	172,000	156,560	4,951	57,300
Biscuit-factories	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit-preserving	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-boiling and confectionery	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries	6	100,850	100,350	..	49,850
Malthouses	..	..	..	..	..
Aerated-water factories	7	31,600	29,600	500	13,418
Coffee and spice works	5	14,792	14,792	750	4,000
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar works	8	97,000	96,000	1,600	5,000
Soap and candle works	5	44,000	30,250	1,500	14,000
Boiling-down works	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling	73	436,722	355,629	104,722	97,241
Grass-seed dressing	10	12,500	12,095	405	..
Paper bag and box making	..	..	..	..	..
Gasworks	..	..	..	..	..
Electric light and supply	..	..	..	..	..
Lime and cement works	4	4,975	4,975	445	..
Brick, tile, and pottery works	9	62,000	51,900	1,800	600
Glass-works	4	2,350	2,350	..	..
Iron and brass foundries	15	98,424	97,949	6,032	58,400
Engineering-works	16	263,787	257,787	21,275	59,360
Electrical engineering	5	10,370	10,370	..	3,000
Printing-works	37	389,858	309,679	45,376	135,650
Agricultural-implement works	5	47,500	45,625	15,000	3,000
Coachbuilding	4	17,300	14,728	..	8,577
Cycle-works	6	60,930	58,545	14,216	45,070
Saddlery and harness works	5	60,000	51,734	1,443	8,004
Tanneries and fellmongery works	11	54,521	52,208	1,500	19,003
Ship and boat building	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and oilskin making	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture factories	13	66,617	61,967	..	6,950
Mattress-making*	6	..	..	..	..
Woollen-mills	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring establishments	15	22,350	13,768	..	3,000
Dressmaking and millinery	39	26,030	23,730	1,500	7,650
Boot and shoe factories	6	121,396	100,100	7,590	..
Hosiery-factories	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and waterproof factories	12	43,365	41,865	..	1,300
Flax-milling	10	121,550	114,511	14,181	45,560
Industries not included above	5	10,085	11,500	..	8,015
Industries, less than four of one kind	63	421,896	381,616	60,282	139,021
Totals	433	2,950,765	2,606,435	326,275	798,050

* Capital is included in figures given for furniture-factories.

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL OF PUBLIC REGISTERED COMPANIES.

Industry.	Number of Public Companies.	(*a.*) Amount of Subscribed Capital, including all Classes of Shares.	(*b.*) Amount of Paid-up Capital.	(*c.*) Amount of Loan-capital —*i.e.*, Debentures and Fixed Loans.	(*d.*) Amount of Paid-up Shares issued to Vendors (included in (*b*)).
		£	£	£	£
Meat-freezing	29	1,664,988	1,336,818	233,999	58,000
Ham and bacon curing ..	4	17,427	13,212	2,059	870
Butter and cheese factories ..	110	898,627	625,273	160,372	36,517
Grain-mills	8	167,587	144,876	13,750	47,507
Biscuit-factories	5	63,008	63,008	22,250	10,000
Fruit-preserving	6	119,167	111,016	2,750	..
Sugar-boiling and confectionery	5	41,917	41,917	24,084	..
Breweries	15	925,052	838,782	240,784	427,675
Malthouses	14	136,500	130,000	5,050	12,300
Aerated-water factories ..	14	45,300	25,408	12,896	4,000
Coffee and spice works ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar works	..	..	..	..	..
Soap and candle works ..	4	115,000	88,585	4,000	..
Boiling-down works	6	43,382	42,141	1,000	..
Sawmilling	50	2,212,600	1,935,843	179,108	588,609
Grass-seed dressing	10	559,000	259,000	..	..
Paper bag and box making ..	4	34,500	34,500	1,200	3,500
Gasworks	22	1,144,423	837,421	162,175	14,100
Electric light and supply ..	5	33,025	33,025	24,000	5,300
Lime and cement works ..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick, tile, and pottery works ..	12	158,977	146,707	32,840	74,562
Glass-works	..	..	..	..	..
Iron and brass foundries ..	10	55,635	55,635	3,458	28,835
Engineering-works	25	197,080	187,919	20,900	68,300
Electrical engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing-works	36	703,735	591,715	69,628	38,920
Agricultural-implement works ..	7	122,623	108,967	6,955	30,999
Coachbuilding	6	107,054	77,208	6,000	28,927
Cycle-works	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and harness works ..	6	78,000	73,500	18,000	12,000
Tanneries and fellmongery works*	10	90,000	80,000	11,500	60,000
Ship and boat building ..	4	32,000	32,000	..	..
Sail, tent, and oilskin making ..	4	3,811	3,811	1,000	..
Furniture-factories	10	37,149	35,904	1,880	6,500
Mattress-making	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-mills	7	1,169,511	1,076,868	79,350	..
Tailoring establishments ..	8	46,000	38,500	..	17,950
Dressmaking and millinery ..	19	38,200	38,200	7,000	12,100
Boot and shoe factories ..	4	59,168	58,302	506	..
Hosiery-factories†	5	..	..	..	..
Clothing and waterproof factories	8	15,382	15,382	2,000	..
Flax-milling	..	..	..	..	..
Industries not included above ..	6	95,375	95,375	..	3,500
Industries, less than four of one kind	68	1,265,897	1,224,874	387,632	187,815
Totals	566	12,497,095	10,501,692	1,738,126	1,778,786

* Capital in some cases is included in the figures given for meat-freezing and boiling-down.
† Capital is included in figures given for woollen-mills.

Character of Organization.

Of the total number of works (4,402) in operation at the census of 1911, 2,076 were under individual ownership. Public registered companies owned only 566 of the works, or 12·86 per cent. of the whole, but the value of the manufactures or products of these 566 amounted to £15,635,535, or 49·28 per. cent. of the total output. A summary is given showing figures for the various works as classified according to character of organization.

Table showing Character of Organization of Manufactories and Works.

Character of Organization.	Number of Works.	Hands employed.		Power.		Cost of Materials used or operated upon.	Value of Manufactures or Products.
		Number.	Wages.	Number using.	Horse-power.		
	£	£	£			£	£
Individual	2,076	13,654	1,164,137	973	12,444	2,292,634	4,498,825
Firm or limited partnership	1,126	11,497	1,141,979	747	15,933	2,562,074	4,706,066
Public registered company	566	19,480	2,059,360	474	40,995	11,697,405	15,635,535
Private registered company	433	9,118	905,238	332	12,104	2,281,193	4,062,757
Co-operative and miscellaneous ..	201	2,485	301,556	154	19,111	1,976,905	2,825,819
Totals	4,402	56,234	5,572,270	2,680	100,587	20,810,211	31,729,002

Remarks on Principal Industries.

Freezing and Preserving Works with Boiling-down.

The establishments increased from 48 in 1901 to 56 in 1906, and the hands employed from 2,282 to 3,260; while in 1911 the number of works was returned as 64, employing 4,095 hands. The value of output for 1910 greatly exceeds that for 1905, showing £2,493,642 increase, the figures being £7,422,187 against £4,928,545. Of the total value for 1910 (£7,422,187), sheep and lambs frozen were valued at £3,598,251, excluding legs of mutton. The number of carcases of sheep frozen in 1910 was more than in 1905 by 644,197, and carcases of lambs frozen increased by 1,599,792. Frozen beef increased at a great rate between 1905 and 1910, as regards both weight and value. The freezing of butter and other produce which developed very greatly between 1900 and 1905, shows (except in the case of rabbits) a decrease between 1905 and 1910, the figures for the respective years being £1,728,468 and £1,537,248.

The table below shows that while some items of the output decreased there has been considerable advance made on the operations taken as a whole.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		56	64
„ hands employed		3,260	4,095
Amount paid in wages	£	283,916	459,650
„ of horse-power	H.p.	9,625	16,897
Approximate value of land	£	126,174	196,327
„ buildings	£	732,802	845,159
„ machinery and plant	£	644,631	774,944
		Output for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Frozen sheep—			
Carcases	No.	1,355,934	2,000,131
Value	£	1,023,385	1,337,407
Frozen lambs—			
Carcases	No.	2,258,211	3,858,003
Value	£	1,407,761	2,260,844
Frozen legs of mutton—			
Quantity	Cwt.	15,598	41,452
Value	£	23,210	49,807
Frozen beef—			
Quantity	Cwt.	160,133	461,852
Value	£	154,988	520,734
Frozen rabbits—			
Quantity	No.	2,632,874	2,830,076
Value	£	60,329	60,523
Frozen produce (butter and all other)—			
Value	£	1,728,468	1,537,248
Preserved meats—			
Quantity	Cwt.	44,453	52,527
Value	£	88,719	140,610
Tallow—			
Quantity	Tons	13,910	19,267
Value	£	316,532	561,261
Bonedust—			
Quantity	Tons	5,870	6,356
Value	£	28,859	39,174

		Output for Years	
		1906.	1911.
Other manures—			
Quantity	Ton	6,410	4,845
Value	£	28,349	31,473
Neatsfoot and trotter oil—			
Quantity	Gal.	32,938	44,804
Value	£	3,879	4,420
Bones, horns, hoofs, &c.—			
Quantity	Tons	240	44
Value	£	1,276	1,277
Other products—Value	£	62,790	877,729
Total value of output	£	4,928,545	7,422,187

Bacon-curing Establishments.

These were 42 in number, employing 201 hands, against 52 with 224 hands in 1905. There is a steady increase observed in the value of the output, the figures being £86,022 for 1895, £159,564 for 1900, £253,937 for 1905, and £371,621 for 1910. The business done in hams and bacon in 1910 amounted to 132,007 cwt., besides which there was a large output of lard (370,533 lb.).

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		52	42
„ hands employed		224	201
Amount paid in wages	£	22,222	27,055
„ of horse-power	H.p.	532	678
Approximate value of land	£	21,098	18,342
„ buildings ..	£	35,130	51,814
„ machinery and plant ..	£	22,738	33,110
Value of material used	£	186,375	285,354

		Output for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Hams and bacon—Quantity ..	Cwt.	67,822	132,007
Lard—Quantity	lb.	364,896	370,533
Total value of output	£	253,937	371,621

Fish curing and preserving.

There was a considerable increase shown in the value of fish cured and tinned in 1910 as compared with 1905. The figures for 1905 were £11,859 for fish cured, and £2,736 for fish tinned, and the corresponding totals for 1910 were £22,599 and £5,929 respectively. The value of other products decreased from £13,514 to £474, but the total value of all products of the establishments rose from £28,109 to £29,002.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Approximate value of land	£	5,555	6,017
„ buildings ..	£	7,155	7,069
„ machinery and plant ..	£	7,662	7,638

		Output for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Fish cured—value	£	11,859	22,599
Fish tinned—Value .. .	£	2,736	5,929
Value of other products	£	13,514	474
Total value of output	£	28,109	29,002

Butter and Cheese Factories.

Comparison of the results shown by the returns collected at the census of 1906 with that of 1901 showed great development, and a similar development between 1905 and 1910 is shown by the census of 1911. Not only did the number of factories increase from 264 to 338 during the five years, but the value of the output in 1910 rose to £1,337,545 over the amount for 1905. The figures are £2,581,639 for 1905, and £3,919,184 for 1910.

The produce of factory-made butter for 1905 was set down at 462,666 cwt., and for 1910 at 541,851 cwt., while cheese made increased from 150,061 cwt. to 474,111 cwt. in the same period.

By far the greater number of butter and cheese factories are in the North Island, the number having been 215 (out of a total of 338) which turned out 467,753 cwt. of butter and 315,460 cwt. of cheese in the year 1910, leaving 74,098 cwt. of butter and 158,651 cwt. of cheese as the output for the South Island. Taranaki is the provincial district in which the operations are by far the largest, 142,913 cwt. of butter and 197,690 cwt. of cheese being the result of the factory operations. Wellington factories show for 1910 a total of 111,158 cwt. of butter and 74,568 cwt. of cheese. Otago makes more cheese (127,411 cwt.) in her factories than any other district with the exception of Taranaki, while Auckland, which makes little cheese, heads the list of provinces for output of butter.

The money invested for purposes of this industry in land, buildings, machinery, and plant has largely increased. Full particulars are given in the subjoined table :—

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of factories		264	338
„ hands employed		1,484	1,504
Amount paid in wages	£	131,123	170,065
„ of horse-power	H.p.	3,759	5,995
Approximate value of land	£	56,008	110,360
„ buildings	£	215,178	381,308
„ machinery and plant	£	345,080	462,454
		Produce for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Butter—			
Quantity	Cwt.	462,666	541,851
Value	£	2,195,681	2,685,103
Cheese—			
Quantity	Cwt.	150,061	474,111
Value	£	362,684	1,199,677
Other Produce—			
Value	£	23,274	34,404
Total value of all produce	£	2,581,639	3,919,184

Grain-mills.

The result of the inquiry regarding this industry is to show that so far as it relates to number of mills and hands employed there has been a decrease during the past five years. There has, however, been an increase as regards value of materials operated on, and of output.

The flour produced in 1905 was given as 95,528 tons, against which 105,939 tons were produced in 1910. The value of the output of all kinds, which includes meal, was returned for 1905 as £1,058,686, and for 1910 as £1,248,001.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of mills		77	66
„ hands employed		540	424
Amount paid in wages	£	57,335	50,984
„ of horse-power	H.p.	3,188	3,624
Approximate value of land	£	71,870	81,513
„ buildings	£	160,799	153,668
„ machinery and plant	£	178,889	172,539

		Grain operated on in	
		1905.	1910.
Wheat—Quantity	Bush.	4,352,544	5,165,763
Total grain—Value	£	835,477	1,040,762

		Produce for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Flour	Tons	95,528	105,939
Oatmeal	Tons	7,247	6,758
Other products—Value	£	144,188	192,502
Total value of output	£	1,058,686	1,248,001

Biscuit-factories.

A comparison of hands employed in the year 1910 with those in 1905 shows 381 against 587, a decrease of 206. The male hands decreased by 169 and females by 37 in the five years. In biscuit-making an increase from 4,133 to 5,667 tons is shown, but the value of biscuits manufactured decreased from £178,646 to £158,253, while that of other products (chiefly confectionery) decreased from £46,830 to £9,869. The total output came to only £168,122 as against £225,476 in 1905. Confectionery included in returns of biscuit-factories is, however, only a small portion of that made in the Dominion, as will be seen from a separate table, relating to confectionery-works and sugar-boiling only, which exhibits further output valued at £259,498, and 729 hands employed, for the year 1910.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		12	9
„ hands employed		587	381
Amount paid in wages	£	33,881	30,092
„ of horse-power	H.p.	389	448
Approximate value of land	£	26,131	14,000
„ buildings	£	42,440	29,780
„ machinery and plant	£	52,795	46,194
Value of materials used	£	110,396	98,460

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Biscuits made—			
Quantity	Tons	4,133	5,667
Value	£	178,646	158,253
Other products—Value	£	46,830	9,869
Total value of all manufactures	£	225,476	168,122

Confectionery and Sugar-boiling Works.

This industry is now of considerable magnitude, and gives employment to a large number of persons. There were 33 works in 1911, against 36 in 1906, a decrease of 3. The value of the manufactured articles, however, which, for the year 1905 reached the sum of £138,635, was returned for 1910 as £259,498, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Besides the output of £259,498 for the year 1910 given in these returns, a certain amount of confectionery is included in "other products" in the biscuit-factory table. The confectionery and sugar-boiling works used 3,836 tons of sugar, valued at £55,488, during the year 1910, together with other materials valued at £88,343. The hands employed show an increase from 571 to 729, of which latter number 418 were females.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		36	33
„ hands employed		571	729
Amount of wages paid	£	29,410	47,722
Approximate value of land	£	22,840	27,300
„ buildings	£	26,654	51,311
„ machinery and plant	£	34,258	62,463

		Years	
Sugar used—		1905.	1910.
Quantity	Tons	2,350	3,836
Value	£	44,703	55,488
Other materials used—Value	£	44,252	88,343
Total value of output	£	138,635	259,498

Fruit-preserving and Jam-making.

The weight of fruit preserved in cans in New Zealand during 1910 was returned at 11,957 cwt., valued at £20,372, and in addition there were 3,026 dozen of bottled fruit, valued at £2,499. The total weight of fruit canned or bottled in 1905 was 5,910 cwt., valued at £9,537; so that the output has more than doubled in the five years. The manufacture of jams and jellies also increased, the figures being 46,396 cwt. in 1905 and 49,661 cwt. in 1910. The value of the total output stood at £135,506, against £98,032 five years previously. The results shown for this industry are very satisfactory, although the actual money value of the total manufacture is not so great as in the case of many industries.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		24	22
„ hands employed		311	289
Amount paid in wages	£	12,203	16,727
Approximate value of land	£	10,828	11,179
„ buildings	£	20,021	23,297
„ machinery and plant	£	11,468	20,985

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Fruit bottled or preserved—Value ..	£	9,537	22,871
Jams and jellies made—			
Quantity	Cwt.	46,396	49,661
Value	£	83,520	88,281
Other preserves—Value	£	4,975	24,354
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	98,032	135,506

Breweries.

The number of breweries in the Dominion shown in the census returns for 1911 was somewhat fewer than that returned five years previously, but the hands employed were more numerous and the quantity of beer manufactured considerably greater.

While in the year 1905 there were 7,634,362 gallons of beer brewed, the output for 1910 amounted to 9,582,790 gallons, being an increase of nearly 2,000,000 gallons in the five-year period. In addition, 489,972 gallons of stout, valued at £29,058, and other products of the value of £6,608 were produced in 1910. The value of the total output in 1910 amounted to £634,759, as against £572,579 in 1905.

The quantities of beer on which excise duty was paid were—for 1905, 7,796,160 gallons, and for 1910 9,399,440 gallons. These quantities are in close agreement with those returned at the corresponding censuses as manufactured.

The imported beer entered at the Customs for home consumption increased in quantity only from 218,270 gallons in 1905 to 271,594 gallons in 1910, which tends to show that the colonial-made beer has practically displaced the beer brought from abroad. The consumption of beer per head of population, which was 7·421 gallons in the year 1895, reached 9·150 in the year 1900, 9·212 in 1905, and 9·741 in 1910.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of breweries		72	60
,, hands employed ..		731	741
Amount paid in wages	£	92,308	109,544
,, of horse-power .. .	H.p.	703	1,378
Approximate value of land ..	£	82,590	130,932
,, buildings ..	£	156,541	208,543
,, machinery and plant ..	£	95,800	159,882

		Beer made in 1905.	1910.
Quantity	Gal	7,634,362	9,582,790
Value	£	572,579	599,093

Malthouses.

The number of malthouses returned in 1911 was 28, as against 22 in 1906. The industry, though as yet not of any great dimensions, is a growing one, the output having more than doubled between 1905 and 1910, the figures for the respective years being £73,058 and £152,773. The malt produced in 1910 amounted to 509,391 bushels.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of malthouses		22	28
„ hands employed ..		90	107
Amount paid in wages	£	8,673	13,777
„ of horse-power	H.p.	59	114
Approximate value of land	£	15,618	21,715
„ buildings ..	£	49,050	67,513
„ machinery and plant ..	£	10,139	24,942
Value of output, 1905 and 1910 ..	£	73,058	152,773

Colonial-wine Making.

Establishments for the manufac ure of colonial wine decreased in number from 22 in 1906 to 12 in 1911, and the output of wine from 33,842 gallons in 1905 to 11,285 gallons in the year 1910. Cider-making seems to have increased slightly as regards amount, but to have decreased in value of output.

In 1905, 11,595 gallons of cider, of a value of £1,208, were produced in these establishments, while in 1910 the output was 12,200 gallons, valued at £956. A considerable quantity of cider is, however, turned out by aerated-water and cordial manufactories, for which see special table following.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		22	12
„ hands employed ..		51	20
Approximate value of land	£	13,334	7,315
„ buildings ..	£	7,768	4,490
„ machinery and plant ..	£	3,690	5,485

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Wine—			
Quantity	Gal.	33,842	11,285
Value	£	8,558	4,552
Cider—			
Quantity	Gal.	11,595	12,200
Value	£	1,208	956
Other products—Value	£	199	..
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	9,965	5,498

Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.

Although the output of these factories appears to have decreased as regards quantity, a considerable increase in value is shown. The value of manufactures increased from £189,561 in 1905 to £250,571 in 1910, an increase of £61,010, or at the rate of 32·18 per cent.

On the other hand, decreases in quantity of output are recorded. In 1905, 2,220,174 dozen of aerated waters, 37,945 dozen of cordials, and 106,607 dozen of hop-beer were produced, the corresponding figures for 1910 being 1,780,163 dozen, 36,399 dozen, and 95,400 dozen respectively.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		123	124
„ hands employed ..		586	570
Amount of wages paid	£	49,617	62,937
Approximate value of land	£	57,083	71,737
„ buildings ..	£	52,128	62,904
„ machinery and plant ..	£	57,259	66,324

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Aerated waters—Quantity	Doz.	2,220,174	1,780,163
Cordials—Quantity	Doz.	37,945	36,399
Hop-beer—Quantity	Doz.	106,607	95,400
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	189,561	250,571

Sauce, Pickle, and Vinegar Making.

This industry employed 115 males and 104 females in 1906, the numbers for 1911 being 80 and 63 respectively. Sauces and pickles with other condiments and vinegar were manufactured to the value of £62,726 in 1910, an increase of £6,400 over the amount made five years before. The quantities of the various articles manufactured, however, show considerable decreases.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		27	23
„ hands employed		219	143
Amount of wages paid	£	11,163	10,084
Approximate value of land	£	14,483	11,176
„ buildings ..	£	22,842	16,995
„ machinery and plant ..	£	7,657	6,580

		Manufactures for Year	
		1905.	1910.
Sauces—			
Quantity	Doz. pt.	111,982	67,983
Value	£	23,468	29,613
Pickles—			
Quantity	Doz. pt.	46,901	28,364
Value	£	13,090	20,668
Vinegar—			
Quantity	Gal.	130,092	62,301
Value	£	6,473	8,090
Other condiments—Value	£	13,295	4,355
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	56,326	62,726

Soap and Candle Works.

The value of manufactures of all kinds at these works reached the sum of £178,556 for the year 1905, and £268,635 for 1910. The soap made in 1910 was 7,609 tons, or 1,818 tons more than that produced five years previously. The making of candles also increased, according to the returns, the output for 1910 being 3,520,205 lb., valued at £75,047, as against 1,930,544 lb., of a value of £48,385, in 1905. Additional manufactures in 1910 consisted of 1,252 tons of soda crystals, valued at £5,628, and 70 tons of glycerine, valued at £3,519.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		19	20
„ hands employed.. ..		238	252
Amount paid in wages	£	21,853	28,390
Approximate value of land	£	9,447	16,459
„ buildings ..	£	27,533	44,562
„ machinery and plant ..	£	31,586	31,588

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Soap—			
Quantity	Tons	5,791	7,609
Value	£	107,012	149,970
Candles—			
Quantity	lb.	1,930,544	3,520,205
Value	£	48,385	75,047
Other manufactures—Value ..	£	23,159	51,802
Total value o all manufactures ..	£	178,556	268,635

Cooperages.

These numbered 20 according to the returns for 1911. The manufacture of casks would appear to have decreased slightly between the years 1905 and 1910, judging from the comparison given below. Kegs, however, went up by nearly 200 per cent., and butter-boxes by well over 100 per cent., while cheese cases and crates manufactured in 1910 numbered 184,343, against 10,645 in 1905.

The total value of the manufacture of all kinds increased by nearly 100 per cent. during the five-year period.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		22	20
„ hands employed.. ..		116	171
Amount of wages paid	£	9,503	14,991
Approximate value of land	£	10,283	9,915
„ buildings ..	£	7,200	9,104
„ machinery and plant ..	£	9,253	14,862

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Kegs	No.	11,297	32,028
Casks	No.	37,936	36,859
Butter-boxes	No.	212,776	512,414
Cheese cases and crates	No.	10,645	184,343
Other manufactures—Value ..	£	7,620	9,684
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	38,124	73,807

Sawmills, and Sash and Door Factories.

The great development of this industry between 1901 and 1906 has not been maintained at a similar rate during the five years preceding the census of 1911, though the value of the total output shows an increase of £571,122, the figures for 1910 being £2,699,888, as against £2,128,766 for 1905. Most of this increase, however, is due to higher prices, as there were decreases in the quantities of sawn timber and

of mouldings in 1910, which are not compensated for by an increase in the quantity of flooring and skirting. The number of works increased in the quinquennium from 444 to 534, but the number of hands employed decreased by 2,234, this being due to the increased use of machinery.

The value of the output for the mills for the year 1910 was far greater in the Auckland Provincial District than in any other, the order being as follows :—

	Value of Output of Sawmills. £
Auckland	1,194,953
Wellington	558,573
Otago (including Southland, £153,044)	230,594
Westland	173,670
Canterbury	127,761
Hawke's Bay	122,041
Nelson	103,691
Taranaki	94,613
Marlborough	93,992

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of mills		444	534
,, hands employed		9,111	6,877
Amount paid in wages	£	834,927	774,402
,, of horse-power	H.p.	13,278	19,484
Approximate value of land	£	373,313	340,968
,, buildings	£	181,899	283,122
,, machinery and plant	£	649,631	826,436

		Produce for Years 1905.	1910.
Sawn timber—			
Quantity	Ft.	336,470,930	296,033,017
Value	£	1,442,950	1,725,827
Posts, rails, &c.—Value	£	12,297	56,778
Resawing, planed, flooring, skirting, &c.—			
Quantity	Ft.	51,588,812	56,770,537
Value	£	517,954	435,986
Moulding—			
Quantity	Ft.	12,148,474	10,896,134
Value	£	56,027	80,056
Doors and sashes—Value	£	99,538	150,302
Total value of all manufactures	£	2,128,766	2,699,888

Gasworks.

The operations of the gasworks in the Dominion for the year 1910 still show such expansion as must be considered highly satisfactory, and this notwithstanding the increased use of electricity in substitution for gas.

There were 38 gasworks at the time of the census of 1906, employing 954 hands, and 48 with 757 hands in 1911. The quantity of gas generated in 1910 shows a big increase on the figures for 1905, being 2,074,566,794 cubic feet, against 1,274,873,860 cubic feet. The

output of coke and tar also increased during the five years, but no exact comparison of these items can be given, as in 1906 the value of "output" was returned, while the figures collected in 1911 are as regards "sales."

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		38	48
" hands employed		954	757
Amount paid in wages	£	113,785	93,150
Approximate value of land	£	132,188	151,101
" buildings	£	135,919	174,858
" machinery and plant	£	1,107,134	753,428
Value of materials used	£	134,474	176,306

		Produce for Year 1910.
Gas made—quantity	C. ft.	2,074,566,794
Gas sold—		
Quantity	C. ft.	1,881,867,919
Value	£	500,299
Coke sold—		
Quantity	Tons	58,960
Value	£	60,718
Tar sold—		
Quantity	Gal.	1,643,765
Value	£	30,575
Other receipts	£	31,617
Total receipts	£	623,209
Total expenditure	£	494,297

Electric Current.

The number of works at the census of 1911 was 14, an increase of 1 since 1906. The hands employed increased from 118 to 170, and the amount of wages paid from £17,627 to £23,969. The units generated during 1910 aggregated 18,392,733, and the units sold 12,419,940. The total revenue for 1910 amounted to £124,951, and the total expenditure to £120,866. Certain comparisons with the previous census are given below, and other items, concerning which no comparison can be given, will be found in Appendix E of the Census volume.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		13	14
" hands employed		118	170
Amount of wages paid	£	17,627	3,969
" horse-power	H.p.	6,029	16,780
Approximate value of land	£	48,245	83,032
" buildings	£	51,222	86,983
" machinery and plant	£	223,961	234,666

Electric Tramways.

In 1911, returns *re* electric tramways were collected for the first time. These show that 1,633 hands were employed, the length of

lines being 146 miles, including 26 miles of double track. During 1910, 8,080,155 car-miles were run, and 82,865,450 passengers carried. The revenue for the year amounted to £548,842 and the expenditure to £491,119.

Lime and Cement Works.

Twenty of these works, employing 280 hands, were in operation in 1906. In 1911 the number of works was only 17, but the number of hands employed had increased to 456. The value of the manufacture for 1910 was nearly double that for 1905, the figures being £184,686 and £107,675 for these years respectively. The value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant more than doubled during the five years.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		20	17
„ hands employed		280	456
Amount of wages paid	£	34,249	53,934
„ horse-power	H.p.	1,175	3,586
Approximate value of land	£	17,565	45,289
„ buildings ..	£	23,539	43,650
„ machinery and plant ..	£	75,642	166,675
		Years 1905.	1910.
Value of materials used	£	36,251	80,882
Total value of manufactures ..	£	107,675	184,686

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works.

These works employed 966 hands in 1910, against 1,254 in 1905, and the number of bricks made decreased from 69,785,911 to 62,735,239 in the quinquennium. There were also firebricks made to the number of 774,281 in 1905, and 877,028 in 1910. The value of bricks of all kinds made in 1910 was £131,594, a decrease of £18,606 on the figures for 1905. The value of pottery made, including drain-pipes, rose from £52,193 to £92,125, and the total value of all the manufactures from £216,550 to £235,220. The number of brick, stone, and concrete dwellinghouses increased between the last two censuses from 8,359 to 9,650, a rate of 15·44 per cent. Houses built of wood or iron increased from 178,551 to 209,760, the rate, 17·48 per cent., being somewhat higher than that which obtained for brick and stone dwellings.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		125	94
„ hands employed ..		1,254	966
Amount paid in wages	£	99,246	112,328
„ of horse-power	H.p.	1,496	3,039
Approximate value of land ..	£	96,001	97,890
„ buildings ..	£	83,367	103,501
„ machinery and plant ..	£	94,463	124,899

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Bricks—			
Common	No.	69,785,911	62,735,239
Firebricks	No.	774,281	877,028
Total value	£	150,200	131,594
Pottery—			
Drainpipes	No.	1,460,250	1,529,721
Tiles	No.	484,741	1,409,700
Flower-pots	No.	179,050	43,063
Miscellaneous—Value	£	14,157	11,501
Total value	£	52,193	92,125
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	216,550	235,220

Tinware-factories.

Again a steady development is observed in respect of this industry. The value of the manufacture rose from £98,587 in 1900 to £127,150 in 1905, and to £160,584 in 1910. In 1895 the value of the goods was only £63,723. The number of hands decreased from 473 to 414 between 1905 and 1910, though the wages paid were more in 1910 than in 1905, the figures being £40,493 and £36,467 for the respective years.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		54	65
„ hands employed.. ..		473	414
Amount of wages paid	£	36,467	40,493
Approximate value of land	£	36,792	39,072
„ buildings ..	£	23,657	38,564
„ machinery and plant ..	£	19,821	20,953
Total value of manufactures and repairs	£	127,150	160,584

Iron and Brass Foundries and Boiler-making.

The total value of the manufacture (including repairs) in connection with these industries was returned for the year 1910 at £374,155, which sum is £2,372 less than the amount returned for the year 1905. The number of works decreased in the quinquennium by 2, and the number of hands employed by 533.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		71	69
„ hands employed.. ..		1,838	1,305
Amount of wages paid	£	145,042	137,868
„ horse-power	H.p.	1,221	1,179
Approximate value of land	£	87,392	90,772
„ buildings ..	£	67,851	63,230
„ machinery and plant ..	£	129,632	87,379
		Years 1905.	1910.
Value of materials used or operated on	£	173,685	142,861
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)..	£	376,527	374,155

Engineering Works.

The number of these increased from 61 in 1905 to 120 in 1910, and the hands employed increased from 1,868 to 2,442 in the five years.

The total value of manufactures, including repairs, amounted to £751,485 in 1910, as against £437,036 in 1905.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		61	120
„ hands employed.. ..		1,868	2,442
Amount of wages paid	£	167,996	260,225
„ horse-power	H.p.	1,109	3,333
Approximate value of land	£	80,837	149,872
„ buildings ..	£	49,237	125,761
„ machinery and plant ..	£	119,827	239,176
		Years 1905.	1910.
Value of materials used	£	223,365	315,371
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	437,036	751,485

NOTE.—Particulars in reference to the Government Railway Workshops are not included above. The value of output of these for the year ended 31st March, 1911, was £701,175.

Printing and Bookbinding Establishments.

It is necessary to remark previously to considering the figures given that, for the sake of obtaining true comparisons, particulars relating to the Government Printing Office have been omitted. To arrive at the full measure of the printing and bookbinding industry as in 1911, 432 hands should be added, with £89,293 value of output for 1910.

The number of establishments increased from 239 in 1906 to 241 in 1911, and the number of hands employed from 3,898 to 4,222. Female hands increased from 660 to 789. The linotypes used in 1906 numbered 110, and the monolines in operation were 31, while in 1911 the number of linotypes was 216, and of monolines 26. The value of output increased in the five years from £1,067,827 to £1,377,926.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		239	241
Hands employed—			
Males	No.	3,238	3,433
Females	No.	660	789
Approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant	£	920,022	1,302,497
		Years 1905.	1910.
Wages paid—			
Males	£	374,872	454,812
Females	£	25,940	35,434
Value of all manufactures	£	1,067,827	1,377,926

Agricultural-implement Factories.

The total value of all manufacture increased from £199,741 to £222,040, including repairs. On the other hand, however, the number of works decreased from 29 to 19 in five years, while the hands employed decreased by 147.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		29	19
„ hands employed.. .		793	646
Amount of wages paid	£	79,042	81,026
„ horse-power	H.p.	419	426
Approximate value of land	£	27,878	42,914
„ buildings ..	£	30,791	30,006
„ machinery and plant ..	£	36,798	45,711
		Years 1905.	1910.
Value of all materials used	£	91,043	81,237
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	199,741	222,040

Coachbuilding.

The value of the manufacture and repairs rose from £294,818 in 1905 to £396,012 in 1910, an increase of £101,194, or at a rate of 34 per cent. The number of establishments decreased by 3, and the number of hands employed by 26.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		183	180
„ hands employed ..		1,465	1,439
Amount paid in wages	£	116,204	149,806
„ of horse-power	H.p.	395	657
Approximate value of land	£	116,916	142,414
„ buildings ..	£	97,238	127,754
„ machinery and plant ..	£	37,563	50,806
		Years 1905.	1910.
Value of materials used	£	122,384	156,829
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	294,818	396,012

Cycle-works.

The number of cycle-works was 71 in 1911, being 26 less than in 1906. The value of the manufacture rose from £75,991 for the year 1905 to £92,141 for 1910, or at a rate of 21 per cent. The value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant was much higher in 1911 than in 1906.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		97	71
„ hands employed ..		452	315
Amount of wages paid	£	30,831	30,366
Approximate value of land	£	38,020	71,266
„ buildings ..	£	33,664	58,244
„ machinery and plant ..	£	11,982	15,367
		Years 1905.	1910.
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	75,991	92,141

Saddlery and Harness Works.

A considerable increase in the value of output is shown, as compared with 1905, the figures for 1910 being £220,364, or an increase of £79,551 during the five years. The number of works in 1911 was 117, or 11 more than in 1906.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		106	117
„ hands employed ..		544	594
Amount of wages paid	£	42,213	62,482
Approximate value of land	£	65,038	76,913
„ buildings ..	£	36,554	54,995
„ machinery and plant ..	£	7,082	11,066

		Years	
		1905.	1910.
Value of materials used	£	72,662	114,993
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	140,813	220,364

Tanning, Fellmongering, and Wool-scouring.

Although the number of works decreased from 99 to 79 during the five years, the value of manufactures and products was £200,000 more in 1910 than in 1905. Hands employed increased by 36, while horse-power shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		99	79
„ hands employed ..		1,336	1,372
Amount paid in wages	£	102,506	136,875
„ of horse-power	H.p.	980	1,927
Approximate value of land	£	48,386	46,305
„ buildings ..	£	80,380	124,894
„ machinery and plant ..	£	53,916	90,257

		Years	
		1905.	1910.
Value of materials used	£	1,261,026	1,788,772
Wool scoured and sliped	lb.	23,347,891	25,281,998
Pelts salted or preserved	No.	4,432,103	2,944,360
Total value of manufactures and produce	£	1,836,310	2,036,770

Ship and Boat Building.

As to the number of hands employed and the total value of all manufactures and repairs, the returns for last census show a great improvement on those for 1906. Nevertheless, the number of establishments has fallen from 30 to 29, and boatbuilding is shown to have very slightly declined, while the number of larger vessels built shows a decided decrease.

Of vessels under 50 tons, 95 were built in 1910, and of those 50 to 100 tons, 5. There were also built 3 vessels over 100 tons.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of establishments ..		30	29
,, hands employed ..		237	589
Amount of wages paid	£	20,889	69,415

		Years 1905.	1910.
Total value of manufactures ..	£	52,070	40,763
,, repairs	£	14,502	102,256
,, manufactures and repairs	£	66,572	143,019

Sail, Tent, and Oilskin Making.

This industry, though still of small dimensions, shows a considerable advance during the quinquennium. In 1911 there were 34 establishments employing 224 hands, as against 29 establishments and 163 hands in 1906. The value of products was £92,249 in 1910, an amount more than double that for 1905.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		29	34
,, hands employed		163	224
Amount of wages paid	£	11,205	18,287

		Years 1905.	1910.
Sails manufactured	No.	489	1,505
Tents and flies manufactured ..	No.	6,048	15,921
Oilskins manufactured	No.	15,920	31,773
Horse and cow covers manufactured ..	No.	11,345	15,292
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	45,321	92,249

Furniture-factories.

In this branch of industrial work a substantial increase took place during the five years' operations. The value of the output, which was £328,185 in 1905, rose to £497,681 in 1910. There were 1,689 hands employed in 1911, being an increase of 161 on the number for 1906.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of factories		172	207
,, hands employed		1,528	1,689
Amount of wages paid	£	134,584	178,042
Approximate value of land	£	98,966	134,279
,, buildings ..	£	99,373	138,039
,, machinery and plant ..	£	41,036	55,364

		Years 1905.	1910.
Value of materials used	£	157,484	215,031
Total value of manufactures ..	£	328,185	497,681

Woollen-mills.

In April, 1911, there were 11 woollen-mills in the Dominion, which employed 1,410 persons—664 males and 746 females. These factories

therefore provide more occupation for women and girls than for the male sex.

The value of manufactures shown for 1910 is less than that for 1905 by nearly £20,000. It must be pointed out, however, that in 1910 hosiery branches of woollen-mills have been excluded from the woollen-mills table and included with the hosiery-factories in a separate table. In 1905, 80,578 dozen pairs of hosiery, manufactured in hosiery branches of woollen-mills, helped to swell the value of output of woollen-mills for that year. In comparing 1910 with 1905 increases are shown in respect of blankets, shawls and rugs, and yarn, while the quantity of flannel and of tweed and cloth manufactured was less in 1910 than in 1905.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		10	11
„ hands employed		1,549	1,410
Amount of wages paid	£	105,036	137,161
„ horse-power	H.p.	1,945	2,641
Approximate value of land	£	9,003	7,694
„ buildings ..	£	110,297	100,941
„ machinery and plant ..	£	188,459	180,454

		Years	
		1905.	1910.
Wool used—			
Quantity	lb.	3,835,064	3,092,777
Value	£	167,291	214,387

		Output for Years	
		1905.	1910.
Tweed	Yard	1,300,471	1,160,686
Flannel	Yard	1,368,268	1,140,794
Blankets	Pair	59,572	67,201
Rugs and shawls	No.	23,780	49,073
Yarn	lb.	259,067	260,397
Total value	£	397,348	377,713

Clothing and Waterproof Factories.

This industry employs nearly three thousand hands, and is therefore of considerable importance in the matter of labour, especially that of the female sex, of whom 2,470 are employed.

The value of all manufacture for the year 1905 was returned at £308,943, and for 1910 £507,125, the increase for the quinquennium being £198,182, or at the rate of 64 per cent.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1911.
Number of works		23	69
Number of hands employed—			
Males		375	477
Females		1,539	2,470
Amount of wages paid—			
Males	£	38,045	52,957
Females	£	67,516	116,695
Approximate value of land	£	32,985	63,036
„ buildings ..	£	42,493	92,285
„ machinery and plant ..	£	15,163	39,160

		Output for Years 1905.	1910.
Suits	No.	101,113	196,825
Shirts	Doz.	45,239	94,249
Caps and hats	Doz.	5,895	23,861
Waterproof garments	No.	7,280	745
Other garments	No.	27,985	355,445
Total value	£	308,943	507,125

Hosiery-factories.

At the census of 1911 returns were obtained from 14 hosiery-factories, employing 49 males and 478 females. The value of the output amounted to £140,442, against £67,588 in 1905. To the total for 1905, however, should be added the value of 80,578 dozen pairs of hose, manufactured in hosiery branches of woollen-mills, and included in the woollen-mills table for that year.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		10	14
„ hands employed ..		374	527
Amount of wages paid	£	21,960	36,702
Approximate value of land	£	4,248	4,077
„ buildings ..	£	5,513	32,067
„ machinery and plant ..	£	26,936	56,015

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Hose—Quantity	Doz.	12,499	33,348
Half-hose—Quantity	Doz.	44,165	50,794
Shirts and pants—Quantity	Doz.	19,129	21,444
Other knitted goods—Value ..	£	6,581	39,939
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	67,588	140,442

Boot and Shoe Factories.

The total value of all manufactures as brought out is £619,873 for 1910, an increase of £118,808 on the figures for 1905. The output from the factories during 1910 was 1,324,477 pairs of boots and shoes, 68,040 pairs of slippers, 98,644 pairs of shoe-ettes, and 17,464 pairs of uppers.

Comparison of quantity and value of output from the boot and shoe factories of New Zealand for the year 1910 with the returns rendered for 1905 exhibits a great improvement in the condition of the industry. Increases are shown in number of factories as well as in value of output. Moreover a decreasei n the value of boots imported is shown, the imports for 1910 aggregating only £261,327, as against £282,211 in 1905.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		72	74
Number of hands employed—			
Males		1,518	1,359
Females		688	713
Amount of wages paid—			
Males	£	142,826	154,244
Females	£	28,669	43,549
Approximate value of land	£	46,409	61,602
„ buildings ..	£	50,170	74,751
„ machinery and plant ..	£	57,412	90,704

		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1910.
Boots and shoes	Pair	1,081,644	1,324,477
Slippers	Pair	89,378	68,040
Uppers	Pair	38,410	17,464
Leggings	Pair	1,468	2,279
Shoe-ottos	Pair	20,000	98,644
Total value of all manufactures ..	£	501,065	619,873

Flax-mills.

This industry was in the lowest depths of depression at the time of the census of 1896. At that time only 52 mills were left in operation, and the hands employed had fallen in number to 484 men and 163 boys. Returns for 1901 showed a revival in the mills to 101 in operation, with 1,519 men and 179 boys, while in 1906 there were 240 mills with a total of 4,076 employees. But the census returns for 1911 shows only 81 mills in operation during April of that year, with 1,244 persons employed thereat. The wages paid stood at £227,646 for the year 1905, but decreased to £143,895 for 1910. While nearly 200,000 tons of raw material were used in 1905 only 126,034 tons were used in 1910. The money value of the total output in 1910 was £284,399, against £557,808 in 1905. Of the total value of output for 1910 the Provincial District of Wellington contributed £217,879, or 77 per cent.

The most important particulars given in the returns are tabulated below :—

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		240	81
„ hands employed ..		4,076	1,244
Amount paid in wages	£	227,646	143,895
„ of horse-power	H.p.	3,087	2,516
Approximate value of land	£	192,471	236,306
„ buildings ..	£	43,751	31,197
„ machinery and plant ..	£	119,618	75,135

		Years 1905.	1910.
Raw material used—			
Quantity	Tons	199,171	126,034
Value	£	185,894	73,835
Fibre dressed—			
Quantity	Tons	22,128	15,130
Value	£	544,070	270,530
Tow produced—			
Quantity	Tons	2,439	2,396
Value	£	13,738	13,869
Total value of output	£	557,808	284,399

Rope and Twine Works.

The number of these works decreased from 10 in 1906 to 8 in 1911, and the number of hands employed also decreased slightly. The output, however, shows a great increase as regards quantity, 1,377

tons of rope and 1,490 tons of twine being produced in 1910, as against 618 tons of rope and 1,117 tons of twine in 1905. On account of a drop in prices the value of the output increased by only £3,572 during the quinquennium. As to materials used, phormium comes by far the first, 5,267 tons in 1910 being utilized, against 558 tons of manila.

		Census Years 1906.	1911.
Number of works		10	8
„ hands employed		195	190
Materials used—			
		Years 1905.	1910.
Phormium—			
Quantity	Tons	1,568	5,267
Value	£	35,165	44,040
Manila—			
Quantity	Tons	363	558
Value	£	16,524	14,469
Total value of all manufactures	£	100,753	104,325

SECTION XXI—LABOUR LAWS.

THE legislation passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand prior to 1908 and termed the "labour laws" was consolidated in that year. A complete schedule of the Acts now in force relating to conditions of labour is given below, and in addition are shown those statutes now repealed and incorporated in existing laws:—

Acts in Force.	Acts Consolidated.
Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1908	Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1902.
Banking Act, 1908 (extracts)	Bank Holidays Act, 1902.
Bankruptcy Act, 1908 (sections 112 and 120, *re* wages of employees)	Bankruptcy Act, 1892 (sections 112 and 120).
Barmaids Registration Act, 1912.	
Coal-mines Act, 1908 (extracts) ..	Coal-mines Compilation Act, 1905.
Coal-mines Amendment Act, 1908.	
Coal-mines Amendment Act, 1909 (extracts).	
Coal-mines Amendment Act, 1910 (section 5 (1)).	
Companies Act, 1908 (sections 1 and 249, *re* wages of employees of companies that are being wound up)	Companies Act, 1903 (sections 1 and 249).
Crimes Act, 1908 (sections 89 and 168, *re* conspiracy in trade disputes, *re* masters and apprentices)	Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894; Criminal Code Act, 1893 (sections 150 and 213).
Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act, 1908	Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act, 1880; Legitimation Act, 1894 (section 6).
Exhibitions Act, 1910 (section 9 (1*a*) and (2)).	
Factories Act, 1908	Factories Act, 1901; Factories Amendment Act, 1905; Factories Amendment Act, 1906; Factories Amendment Act, 1907.
Factories Amendment Act, 1910.	
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Compilation Act, 1905.
	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1905; Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1906.
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908.	
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1910.	
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1911.	
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1913.	
Inspection of Machinery Act, 1908 ..	Inspection of Machinery Act, 1902; Inspection of Machinery Amendment Act, 1903.
Inspection of Machinery Amendment Act, 1908.	
Inspection of Machinery Amendment Act, 1910.	

Acts in Force.	Acts Consolidated.
Judicature Act, 1908 (section 100, *re* accidents compensation)	Accidents Compensation Act, 1901.
Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1908 ..	Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1898; Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1899; Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1902; Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1903.
Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1910.	
Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908	Labour Day Act, 1899; Labour Department Act, 1903.
Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913.	
Land for Settlements Act, 1908 (section 16)	Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900 (section 13).
Land for Settlements Administration Act, 1909 (section 9)	
Legislature Act, 1908 (section 123, *re* holiday on election day)	Electoral Act, 1905 (section 115).
Licensing Act, 1908 (extracts) ..	Licensing Act, 1881 (section 13); Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Amendment Act, 1895 (section 10).
Licensing Amendment Act, 1910 (section 36).	
Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1909 (section 7).	
Master and Apprentice Act, 1908. (See also Crimes Act, section 168)	Master and Apprentice Act, 1865.
Mining Act, 1908 (extracts)	Mining Compilation Act, 1905; Mining Amendment Act, 1905.
Mining Amendment Act, 1910.	
Mining Amendment Act, 1911.	
Monopoly Prevention Amendment Act, 1910.	
New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, sections 59 to 63, Advances to Workers.	
New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Amendment Act, 1910 (section 11).	
Phosphorus Matches Act, 1910.	
Police Offences Act, 1908 (sections 1 and 24, *re* combinations affecting supply of light or water	Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894.
Public Contracts and Local Bodies' Contractors Act, 1908 (extracts)	Public Contracts Act, 1900.
Public Holidays Act, 1910 (sections 3 and 5).	
Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908	Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1906; Scaffolding Inspection Amendment Act, 1907.
Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1908 ..	Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895.
Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1908	Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898; Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1907.
Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Amendment Act, 1912.	

Acts in Force.	Acts Consolidated.
Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908 (extracts)	Shipping and Seamen Act, 1903; Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1905.
Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1909 (extracts).	
Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1910 (section 2).	
Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1911.	
Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1912.	
Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1913.	
Shops and Offices Act, 1908	Shops and Offices Act, 1904; Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1905; Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1907.
Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910.	
Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1913.	
Stone Quarries Act, 1910.	
Stone Quarries Amendment Act, 1911.	
Trade-unions Act, 1908	Trade-union Act, 1878; Trade-union Act 1878 Amendment Act, 1896.
Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act, 1908	Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892; Threshing-machine Owners' Lien Act, 1895; Truck Act, 1891; Wages Attachment Act, 1895; Wages Protection Act, 1899; Workmen's Wages Act, 1893.
Workers' Compensation Act, 1908 ..	(This Act amends and repeals the Consolidated Act of 1908.)
Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1909.	
Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1911.	
Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1913.	
Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910 ..	Repealing the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1908 (consolidated).

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The most important of the labour laws both as affecting the employment of labour and from the economic point of view is the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which was first passed in 1894; since that date it has been amended from time to time as new difficulties have arisen. The Act, comprising one of the statutes consolidated in 1908, now stands as the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, with amending Acts of 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1913, to be read with the principal Act. The main provisions are now as follows:—

Industrial Districts.—Under the regulations to the Act the Dominion of New Zealand is divided into eight industrial districts.

Registration of Industrial Unions and Associations.—Any society consisting of not fewer than three persons in the case of employers

or fifteen in the case of workers in any specified industry or industries in an industrial district may be registered as an "Industrial union" on compliance with the requirements for registration. Any incorporated company may also be registered as an industrial union of employers. Any two or more industrial unions of either employers or workers in any industries may form an "Industrial association," and register the same under the Act. Industrial Associations are usually formed for the whole or greater part of New Zealand, comprising the unions registered in the various industrial districts. Such registration enables any union or association—(1) To enter into and file an industrial agreement specifying the conditions of employment agreed upon. This agreement (which is binding only on the parties to it), although required by the Act to be limited to a period of not more than three years, remains in force until superseded by another agreement or an award of the Court of Arbitration, except where the registration of the union of workers concerned is cancelled. (2) In the event of failure to arrive at an industrial agreement, to bring an industrial dispute before a Council of Conciliation set up for the purpose, and, if necessary, before the Court of Arbitration. It should be noted that while employers may individually be cited by a workers' union or association workers can be cited by employers only when such workers are voluntarily registered under the Act as an industrial union or association of workers. The constitution of Councils of Conciliation and of the Court of Arbitration is explained later on in this section. A Council of Conciliation has no compulsory powers; it merely endeavours to bring about a settlement. If a settlement is effected it may be filed as an "Industrial agreement." In most cases, however, it has been found that on arriving at a settlement through the Council of Conciliation the parties prefer to have the agreement made into an award of the Court of Arbitration, and in such cases the dispute is formally passed on to the Court for that purpose. If the members of the Council agree upon a unanimous recommendation, but do not get an "Industrial agreement" signed by all the parties, the recommendation is now (*vide* the 1911 and 1913 amendments) filed for one month, and if no party disagrees with the same within that time the recommendation becomes automatically binding on the parties. If a complete settlement is not arrived at, the Council is required by the Act to refer the dispute to the Court of Arbitration, which, after hearing the parties, may make an award, and any items of the dispute that have been agreed upon before the Council may be embodied by the Court into its award without any further reference. Such an award is, like an industrial agreement, binding on all the parties cited, and is also binding on any other employers subsequently commencing business in the same trade in the district. Unless the district is further limited by the Court in the award, the award applies to the industrial district in

which it is made. Pending the sitting of the Court of Arbitration to hear the dispute, it is the duty of the Council to endeavour to bring about some provisional agreement. Awards are also required by the Act to be limited to a period of not more than three years, but, nevertheless, remain in force until superseded either by another award or by a subsequent agreement, except where the registration of the union of workers has been cancelled.

Under the Act in force from 1901 to 1908 power was given to any of the parties to a dispute, when once filed for hearing by the Board of Conciliation appointed under that Act to hear all disputes in the district, to refer the same to the Court of Arbitration direct without waiting for a hearing by the Board. This provision was repealed in 1908, when all disputes were again required to be heard by the Conciliation tribunal before being referred to the Court of Arbitration. In 1911, however, a clause was inserted to enable an Industrial Association, party to a dispute extending over more than one industrial district (and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of a Conciliation Council), to apply direct to the Court of Arbitration for the hearing of the dispute.

Registration also enables a union or association to cite before a Magistrate any party committing a breach of an award or industrial agreement. Parties generally prefer, however, to hand over any such cases to the Labour Department to cite or otherwise dispose of as it thinks fit.

Under the Act individual employers have the same powers as unions or associations of citing other parties, although they seldom exercise those powers.

Constitution of Conciliation Councils.—The Act provides for the appointment of not more than four Conciliation Commissioners to hold office for three years; three have been appointed and each of the eight industrial districts is placed under the jurisdiction of one of them.

When a dispute arises the union, association, or employer desiring to have the same heard makes application to the Commissioner in the form provided, stating the nature of the dispute, and the names of the respondents, and recommending, at its option, one, two, or three assessors to act as representatives on the Council to be set up. On receipt of the application the Commissioner notifies the respondents and calls upon them to similarly recommend an equal number of assessors to represent them. The assessors must, except in special cases at the discretion of the Commissioner, have been engaged in the industry. Councils of Conciliation are thus set up for each dispute as it arises.

Constitution of the Court of Arbitration.—The Court of Arbitration is appointed for the whole of New Zealand, and consists of three members, one of whom, the permanent Judge of the Court, possesses the same powers, privileges, &c., as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Of the other members, one is nominated by the various

unions of employers throughout the Dominion, and one by the unions of workers, and their appointments are determined by a majority of the unions on each side respectively. Like the members of the former Boards of Conciliation they hold office for three years, and are eligible for reappointment. The Judge and one member constitute a quorum. All decisions of the Court are arrived at by the judgment of a majority of the members present at the sitting, or, if those members present are equally divided in opinion, the decision of the Judge is final. The Court has full power to deal with questions brought before it, and, except in the case of matters which may be ruled to be beyond the scope of the Act, there is no appeal from its decision.

Strikes and Lockouts.—Except in special industries (see below) a strike or lock-out is illegal only if the parties concerned are bound by an award or agreement. If a strike takes place in any industry, each worker who is a party to the strike, and who is bound by an award or agreement, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, and in case of a lockout each offending employer is liable to a penalty not exceeding £500. For inciting, instigating, aiding, or abetting an unlawful strike or lockout, or its continuance, a worker is liable to a penalty of £10, and a union, association (of employers or workers), or an employer, £200. A gift of money or other valuable thing for the benefit of a party or union engaged in a strike is deemed to be aiding or abetting. There are special provisions in the case of strikes and lockouts in industries affecting the supply of the necessaries of life, such as water, milk, meat, coal, gas, or electricity, or in the working of any ferry, tramway, or railway used for the public carriage of goods or passengers. In these industries, whether affected by an award or agreement or not, fourteen days' notice must be given (within one month beforehand) of an intended strike or lock-out, failing which each worker concerned is liable, on summary conviction, before a Magistrate, to a maximum fine of £25 and an employer to a maximum fine of £500. The maximum fine for inciting, aiding, or abetting in these cases is £25 for a worker and £500 for an employer or a union or association. Strikes and lockouts are also forbidden during the hearing of a dispute by a Council or the Court of Arbitration.

A strike is now defined as the act of any number of workers who are, or have been, in the employment, whether of the same employer or of different employers, in discontinuing that employment, whether wholly or partially, or in breaking their contract of service, or in refusing or failing after any such discontinuance to resume or return to their employment, the said discontinuance, breach, refusal, or failure being due to any combination, agreement, or common understanding, whether express or implicit, made or entered into by the said workers with intent to compel or induce any employer to agree to terms of employment, or comply with any demands made by workers, or with intent to

cause loss or inconvenience to any such employer in the conduct of his business, or with intent to incite, aid, abet, instigate, or procure any other strike, or with intent to assist workers in the employment of any other employer to compel or induce the employer to agree to terms of employment, or comply with any demands made upon him by any workers. A similar definition is, *mutatis mutandis*, given to a lockout.

Breaches.—Breaches of awards and industrial agreements are punishable as follows: A union, association, or employer by fine not exceeding £100 for each breach; a worker by fine not exceeding £5 for each breach. Penalties are recoverable at the suit of either an Inspector of Awards (by action in the Magistrates' Court or the Arbitration Court), or any party to the award or agreement (by action in a Magistrates' Court), but there is a right of appeal from the Magistrates' to the Arbitration Court. Actions for the recovery of penalties must be commenced within six months after the cause of action has arisen.

Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913.

This Act provides machinery for the investigation of all disputes not coming within the scope of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

It provides for conferences of parties with a view to securing an amicable settlement, or in the alternative for the investigation of disputes by Labour Dispute Committees consisting of representatives of both parties to the dispute. Before a strike may lawfully take place a secret ballot of the workers affected is taken by the Registrar of Industrial Unions, and the result of the ballot is publicly notified. On the lapse of seven days after the publication of such result the workers are free to strike whatever the result of the ballot may have been.

Similar provisions are made to apply in the case of lockouts.

Agreements entered into by employers and workers to whom the Act applies may be filed in the Court of Arbitration and enforced as if they were industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Factories Act.

The Factories Act, 1908, is another consolidation of former legislation. It is now to be read in conjunction with its amendment of 1910. The Acts passed prior to 1901 dealt almost exclusively with the protection of working women and girls and boys; but the consolidated law takes cognisance also of the working-hours of men, and arranges for due payment of overtime work. The eight-and-a-quarter hour day and the forty-five hour week, with restricted overtime, which must be paid for, is insisted on for women and boys, except in woollen-mills, where forty-eight hours per week are allowed. If men are employed over eight hours and three-quarters per day or forty-eight hours in the week, overtime rates

must be paid, and the amount of overtime is limited. The hours fixed for men are, however, subject to an award of the Arbitration Court. The wages of young persons, the statutory holidays (without deduction of wages therefor), the regulated hours of overtime, the sanitation and hygiene of factories, provision of fire-escapes, drinking-water, &c., are all carefully arranged for under this Act. The statutory half-holiday is fixed for Saturday, but may be altered to the day observed for shops on the carrying of a poll of the electors of the local district. Under the 1910 amendment further protection is afforded to young persons in regard to non-deduction from the week's wages. In order to prevent unfair competition on the part of Chinese and other laundry proprietors the restrictions as to working-hours in laundries are extended by the amendment to cover proprietors as well as employees. "Sweating" has almost disappeared in New Zealand through the restriction of subcontracts in the issue of textiles to be made up into garments.

Any establishment wherein two or more persons (including occupiers) work to produce articles intended for sale is a factory in New Zealand. All bakehouses, all laundries, all places wherein Asiatics are employed, and where machinery is used, are also factories, even if only one person is employed therein. This low limit is made mainly for the purpose of inspection, in order that the public should not be injured by tainted food or by clothing manufactured in filthy surroundings.

Shops and Offices Act.

The Shops and Offices Act, 1908, is a consolidation of the Shops and Offices Act, 1904, with the amending Acts of 1905 and 1907. It is the result of legislative growth on the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892. There are also amending Acts of 1910 and 1913. The Act regulates the hours of assistants in shops, not allowing them to exceed fifty-two hours a week or more than nine hours a day, with the exception of eleven hours on one day in the week, and overtime under warrant from the Inspector; overtime to be paid for. The shops are to be kept clean and well ventilated; separate sanitary accommodation so as to ensure privacy must be provided when persons of different sexes are employed in the same establishment. A weekly half-holiday from 1 p.m. is compulsory, the day to be chosen in each district by the local authority, except where it is fixed by a poll of the electors. Compulsory closing of shops at any hour on other days is not insisted on, except that each trade in any district may fix a closing-hour by a majority vote, or the closing of all shops in any district may be effected by a majority vote of all shopkeepers. To all young persons wages of 5s. a week must be paid as a minimum, with an annual increase of 3s. per week until £1 is reached. Overtime at time-and-a-half rate must be paid for in both shops and offices, but some offices, such as banks and shipping

offices, are exempt. Under the 1910 amendment all assistants employed in hotels and restaurants were brought under special provisions as to hours, holidays, &c. The hours were by this amendment fixed at ten per day, and from fifty-two to fifty-eight per week for females and for males under sixteen years of age to sixty-two per week for males over sixteen years of age. A feature of the holiday provisions is that the weekly half-holidays may by mutual agreement be accumulated for three months, when a full week's holiday must be given. The keeping of a wages and time book is now compulsory in all shops, including hotels and restaurants.

Section 8 of the 1913 amendment makes provision whereby a whole holiday of twenty-four hours per week is to be granted by the Court of Arbitration to hotel and restaurant assistants when an award affecting these workers is being made. The provision does not, however, apply to small establishments where less than five persons are ordinarily employed, nor to any hotel, restaurant, or locality where the Court is satisfied that such whole holiday would not be reasonably practicable.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The Employers' Liability Acts, which were designed to protect workers from accident arising through negligence, &c., on the part of employers or their agents, were repealed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908. It had been found that little practical advantage accrued to injured workers or their families under the Liability Acts, as most industrial accidents have nothing to do with negligence or shortcomings of employers; such accidents are the outcome of risks incidental to every branch of enterprise and manufacture. The Workers' Compensation Act does not imply a fault on the part of any individual. It provides for compensation for injury or death in the case of any accident occurring in the course of the worker's employment, so that the hardships necessarily ensuing in case of injury may be minimized to the sufferer, or, in case of his death, to the family through the loss or disablement of the breadwinner. By means of the Workers' Compensation Act, the burden of industrial accident is borne by the profits of the business in which the accident occurred. To meet the difficulty of too great expense falling suddenly on an employer through his being called upon to pay large compensation for accident, provision is made by the Government Accident Insurance Act, 1908, and by a State Department which insures employers against risk. There are also several private insurance companies which undertake these risks, and are regulated in some degree by the Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1908. The Workers' Compensation Act allows compensation up to £500 in case of death, according to the extent to which the relatives are dependent for support. In the case of total or partial incapacity the compensation payable is half-wages, limited to £2 10s. per week by the 1911 amendment, with a limit

of £500, or six years' payments. In addition to the payment during incapacity, the second schedule to the Act fixes a specific payment for the loss of certain limbs and organs of the body, thus: "Total loss of a leg, 75 per cent. of full compensation as for total incapacity; total loss of forefinger of the right hand, 20 per cent.," &c. "Contracting out" is permitted—that is to say, another scheme of compensation may be substituted for those in the Act if it has been approved by the Arbitration Court; the Deaths by Accident Compensation Act, 1908, and the Judicature Act, 1908, also bear on the subject of compensation. The Workers' Compensation Act was amended in 1911, provision being made for the payment of reasonable medical expenses (including first aid), but not exceeding £1; it also provides that no agreement made between an employer and worker as to the amount of compensation to be paid for injury causing permanent disablement (partial or total) shall be binding unless made in writing and approved by a Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories.

A further amendment in 1913 provides that the right to recover compensation or damages shall survive notwithstanding the death of either employer or employee. Section 13 of this amendment gives employees of the Crown the same right to recover compensation or damages in respect of accidents as is possessed by other workers.

Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act.

This Act is a consolidation of statutes previously known as the Truck Act, 1891; the Contractors and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892; the Workmen's Wages Act, 1893; the Threshing-machine Owners' Lien Act, 1895; the Wages Attachment Act, 1895; and the Wages Protection Act, 1899. The consolidated Act guards the interest of workers in the following directions:—

(1.) It insures the regular payment of wages.

(2.) It permits attachment of moneys in hand of employers when wages are in arrears.

(3.) It prohibits attachment of a worker's wages except in the case of any surplus exceeding £2 per week. (This, however, has been affected by section 20 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908, under which, in the case of a penalty for a breach of that Act, the surplus above £1 per week earned by unmarried men may be attached by judgment in the Magistrates Court.)

(4.) It prohibits payment for wages being made in goods (truck) or in any other way than in money or by approved cheque.

(5.) It entitles a contractor, or subcontractor, or worker to a lien on the lands or chattels of his employer upon giving due notice, and the employer must then retain in his hands sufficient of the contract-moneys to satisfy and guarantee payment of the claimant's dues.

(6.) If the cost of threshing a crop is not paid to the workers employed in threshing it, the cost of threshing can be made a charge on the proceeds of the realization of such crop..

(7.) No deduction from workers' wages may be made for purposes of insurance against compensation for accident.

Liens to be imposed as security for miners' wages or earnings are dealt with under the Mining Act, 1908, and the Coal-mines Act, 1908.

Inspection of Machinery.

The Inspection of Machinery Act makes provision for the inspection of all steam boilers and digesters, hydraulic, electric, and other lifts, and of any prime mover such as gas, oil, and air engines used to drive machinery on land, also of machinery used on vessels afloat that are not self-propelled.

It also provides for the issue of certificates to those who pass the prescribed examination for land engineers and engine-drivers in charge of boilers and machinery, for winding-engine drivers for mining purposes, for drivers employed on locomotives working on railway-lines not under the control of the Government Working Railways Department, and for the drivers of traction engines on roads. Certificates are also issued to electric-tram drivers as provided by the Tramways Amendment Act, 1910. The issue of these certificates is controlled by a Board of Examiners set up by the Act, the Chairman being the Chief Inspector of Machinery.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, the following certificates were issued :—

Boiler certificates	7,036	
Machinery certificates	9,030	
		16,066
Extra first-class engineers' certificates	8	
First-class stationary-engine drivers' certificates ..	61	
Second-class " " " " ..	238	
Locomotive and traction-engine drivers' certificates	180	
Winding-engine drivers' certificates	59	
Electric-tram drivers' certificates	131	
		677
		16,743

Shipping and Seamen.

Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908.

The law relating to shipping and seamen is contained in the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908, with amendments of 1909, 1911, 1912 and 1913. The following are the principal provisions of those Acts :—

A foreign-going ship is required to carry two certificated mates instead of one. Home-trade steamships of 60 tons register and upwards, and home-trade cargo sailing-ships of 100 tons register, must carry certificated mates, and such ships of 100 tons register and upwards trading more than 300 miles between terminal ports must have second mates.

Foreign-going certificated second mates are entitled to ship as mates in the home trade, and all candidates for certificates are to be British subjects.

Any master or mate may, at any time, be required by the shipowner or by the Minister of Marine to be examined in the sight tests by Government Examiners.

No person is to be licensed to procure seamen, who are to be procured through the shipping offices, or by the masters, mates, engineers, owners, or the *bona fide* servants of the owner in his constant employment. The engagement and discharge of whole crews of home-trade ships are to be effected before Superintendents of Mercantile Marine.

Desertion is defined, and deserters who cannot be dealt with before their ship sails can afterwards be prosecuted by the owner or agent, and copies of the agreement and of entries in the log-book are to be accepted by Courts as evidence. Forfeited wages are to be paid into the Public Account instead of to the shipowner.

Masters and officers who assault seamen on the high seas are made liable to imprisonment or fine.

The clearances of foreign-going ships which are required to pay the coastal rate of wages are to be withheld until such wages are paid.

Intercolonial, in addition to home-trade ships, are made liable to pay the wages, maintenance, and medical expenses of seamen taken ill in the service of the ship for the remainder of the agreement, not exceeding three months, and, in the case of intercolonial ships, if the agreement expires within one month from the commencement of the illness, payment is to be made for one month after the expiry. The illness which is to entitle a man to the benefits provided for, is one which requires medical treatment for fourteen days. Power is given to the Minister to define restricted limits for steamers and vessels propelled by oil, gas, &c. The adjustment of compasses is to be carried out under regulations made by the Marine Department. Power is given to the Governor in Council to make regulations as to the loading and stowage of ballast, and the loading of grain cargo in bulk. It is made an offence to ship wool, flax, tow, or skins in such a condition as to be liable to spontaneous combustion.

The law as to inquiries into shipping casualties has been remodelled on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, and provision is made for rehearings, for Superintendents of Mercantile Marine taking part in such inquiries, for Magistrates ordering a change of venue, that the inquiries are not to be held in Police Courts unless other suitable buildings are not available; and that, in cases where there has been loss of life, but no injury to the ship, the inquiries may be held by Coroners.

Alteration is made as to the liability of shipowners as regards cargo lost, and they are authorized to make special freight-charges for valuables. Provision is made against owners inserting certain

clauses in bills of lading exempting themselves from liability for damage to cargo.

Provision is made for issuing certificates of competency to second mates of home-trade ships, and for recognizing as valid in the Dominion certificates of competency as skipper of fishing-boats, granted by the Board of Trade.

Intercolonial and home-trade agreements are to be transmitted to a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine within twenty-one days of their expiration.

It is an offence for the master or owner of a ship to engage a certificated officer for the purpose only of enabling a ship to clear, and not for the purpose of making the voyage.

Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1909.

This Act was reserved for the Royal assent, and did not come into force until 1st May, 1911. The Act embodies several of the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, gives effect to certain of the resolutions of the Colonial Merchant Shipping Conference held in London in 1907, and makes amendments in the Act of 1908 in other directions which experience has shown to be necessary.

The main provisions of the amending Act are as follows:—

The definition of "home trade" is altered; provision is made for recognizing certificates of masters, mates, and engineers granted in any part of the British Dominions, and certain other alterations as regards certificates are made.

It is made unlawful for any person other than the owner, master, mate, or engineer of a ship, or a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, to engage or supply seamen for ships, and only such seamen as have a knowledge of the English language are to be allowed to ship. The period of service for the rating of A.B. is reduced, and training-ships are allowed to carry less able seamen than are required in the case of ordinary ships, apprentices being allowed to take their place to a certain extent.

British foreign-going ships of not less than 1,000 tons gross register must carry certificated cooks, and the space provided for seamen is increased. Sanitary, hospital, and lavatory accommodation, including bathrooms, with an adequate supply of hot water for the crew employed in connection with the engines, is to be provided.

Where a seaman receives an advance note or an advance in cash, and having negotiated the note, or having received the cash, wilfully or through misconduct fails to join his ship, or deserts before the note becomes payable, he is liable to fine or imprisonment; and in any case of desertion power is given to the Minister to withhold a seaman's discharge for such period as he thinks fit.

Under the Act of 1908 boats under 5 tons register propelled by mechanical power other than steam were exempt from carrying certificated officers; this exemption is done away with, and pro-

vision is made that such boats, up to 6 tons register, when carrying passengers or plying for hire, are to carry either a certificated master or engineer.

In cases where restricted limits are reduced, provision is made to enable masters and engineers to continue to act in their respective capacities within the old limits; and special provision is also made for fixing the load-lines of all ships employed in river and extended river limits and all home-trade ships under 20 tons register carrying cargoes of sand, shingle, gravel, cement, or other dead weight.

In the case of ships over 25 tons gross tonnage built in New Zealand after the coming into operation of the Act of 1909, plans and specifications are to be submitted to the Minister for approval before the construction is commenced.

Provision is made for the inspection of wool, flax, tow, skins, and other goods liable to spontaneous combustion before shipment on any foreign-going ship.

Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1911.

This Act came into force on the 1st May, 1912. It remodels and amends the provisions of Section 119 of the Act of 1908 relating to sick and disabled seamen and makes a few other small amendments.

Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1912.

This Act came into force on the 1st May, 1913. It amends the provisions of the principal Act of 1908, in respect of liability for damage caused by collisions, to bring New Zealand provisions into line with those agreed on at the Imperial Maritime Convention of 1911, and also in respect of rendering assistance to any person, whether a foreigner or not, who is found at sea in danger of being lost, as well as to the apportionment of the salvage by foreign ships.

Power is given to the Secretary for Marine to exempt any ship of 100 tons register or upwards, running more than 300 miles between terminal ports, from having to carry a second mate if it is proved that compliance with this requirement would unduly delay the ship.

The provision in the 1911 amending Act relative to the granting of a certificate of discharge to a seaman left on shore ill is amended.

More complete provision is made for requirements in respect of carrying out boat-drill and entering particulars of same in the official log.

Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1913.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st May, 1914, amends the provisions of the principal Act relating to manning and the engagement and discharge of members of the crew. It makes provision for the appointment at any port by the Minister of a seamen's inspector to register seamen and apprentices desiring employment,

and to supply them to ships. Provision is also made for the classification, according to construction and stability, of vessels licensed to carry cargo or live-stock on deck. Certain vessels used as training-ships are exempted from the payment of light dues.

The amendment makes further provision for the medical treatment of a seaman injured on board ship, and for the recovery from the owner of expenses incurred and wages due.

It provides for regulating the building, equipment, manning, and working of surf-boats used between vessels and beaches, and of vessels or launches towing such surf-boats. It also amends the 1912 amending Act relative to the examination of the provisions carried in the boats on board ship, and provides for the limitation of the cargo on open launches carrying passengers.

OTHER LAWS RELATING TO LABOUR.

The Public Contracts and Local Bodies' Contractors Act, 1908 (extracts from), provides that in every contract let by a public body, such as His Majesty's Government, an Education Board, Harbour Board, municipality, &c., the contractor must observe such length for the working-day, and pay such rates to his employees for wages, overtime, holidays, &c., as are generally considered usual and fair in that locality, or as fixed by the Court of Arbitration for the industrial district, whether the contractor is or is not a party to the award.

Priority of payment for wages or salaries in preference to other debts is insured by the Companies Act, 1908, in the event of the winding-up of a company.

The Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1908, with the amendment of 1912, authorizes the inspection of shearing-sheds and homesteads on farms, runs, and stations, also of flax-mills and sawmills throughout the Dominion. Proper sleeping and dining accommodation, ventilation, sanitation (including a convenient and wholesome water-supply), &c., must be provided for both shearers and harvest hands, also for the farm-assistants and flax- and saw-mill workers employed the whole year round. If no provision is made, or if the accommodation is insufficient, formal notice may be served on the owner or occupier in regard to the improvements to be effected, and, if the notice is disregarded or not fully complied with, the offender can be brought before a Magistrate for enforcement of the notice.

The licenses of registry offices for all classes of servants are regulated by the Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1908. This Act prevents friendless or uneducated servants from becoming the prey of unscrupulous persons so far as engagements for employment, &c., are concerned. Applicants for licenses as registry-office keepers pay a small fee to the Government, and must present a certificate of good character. Proper ledgers and account-books, open to inspection, must be provided. Registry-office keepers are not allowed to

keep lodginghouses for servants, nor to have any interest in such houses.

The Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908, defines the statutory existence of the Labour Department. The duties of that Department are to administer the labour laws, and to furnish information on all industrial matters, while power is given to certain of its officers to collect statistics with the authority wherewith a Crown Commissioner is invested. "Labour Day" is a public holiday, fixed as being the fourth Monday in October of each year.

The Master and Apprentice Act, 1908, applies mainly to the indenturing of young persons to employers. Special sections of the Act apply to the punishment of apprentices for absenting themselves from duty, and to the fine of a master for neglecting or ill-using his apprentice. This Act is, however, somewhat obsolete, and the employment of apprentices is now largely controlled by the awards and agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Crimes Act, 1908, in some sections relates to the proper care of apprentices by their masters; but this Act also refers to the position of legal and illegal combinations for trade purposes, and thus partly supersedes the Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894. The real position of combinations among employers or workmen in restraint of trade, however, is more effectively dealt with by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908.

The Police Offences Act, 1908, also contains certain restrictive measures dealing with conspiracy in regard to supply of light and water.

The Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908, gives power for the appointment of Inspectors to examine scaffolding and gear used in the erection or repair of buildings, ships, &c., and to see that all due precaution is used for the prevention of accidents, and to ensure safety of workers' lives and limbs.

Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils.

The business dealt with by the Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1914, may be summarized as follows:—

	Number of Cases.
Industrial agreements	42
Recommendations of Conciliation Councils	166
Awards of Arbitration Court	93
Applications for awards refused	3
Enforcement of awards (cases conducted by Labour Department)	8
Interpretation of awards	20
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	48
Appeals from decision of Magistrates in enforcement cases	5
Appeal from Registrar's decision to refuse registration	1
Cases under the Workers Compensation Act	64

The following is the number of cases brought before Magistrates during the year ended 31st March, 1914:—

Cause.	Number of Cases.
Enforcement of awards	.. 363
Enforcement of the law *re* strikes	.. 6
Enforcement of the law *re* lock-outs	.. Nil

Of 433 cases in which proceedings were taken by the Labour Department for breaches of award or of provisions of the Arbitration Act, 401 were decided in favour of the Department and 32 dismissed. In four cases conducted by unions, one conviction was recorded and 3 cases were dismissed.

Councils of Conciliation.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1914, the number of industrial disputes brought under the notice of the Commissioners was 166. One hundred and twelve disputes were settled by mutual agreement, twenty-eight were partly settled, and twenty-six were wholly referred to the Arbitration Court.

Industrial Disputes dealt with by Conciliation Commissioners and Councils during the Year ended 31st March, 1914.

District.	Total Number of Disputes dealt with.	Number of Disputes.		
		Fully settled.	Partially settled.	Wholly referred to the Arbitration Court.
Northern and Taranaki ..	45	31	8	6
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland	57	45	10	2
Canterbury, Otago, and Southland	64	36	10	18
Totals	166	112	28	26

Partial settlements represent cases in which there was failure to agree on one or more of the points in dispute, and these undecided questions were referred to the Arbitration Court for judgment. The cases wholly referred to the Court are those in which substantially no agreement could be arrived at.

Cost of Administration.

The cost of administration of the Act by the Arbitration Court and Councils of Conciliation during the year 1913–14 was £7,756 2s. 10d. Of this amount £4,179 1s. 10d. is allocated to the Arbitration Court, and £3,577 1s. to Conciliation Councils. The total for the previous year was £8,171 19s. 6d.

Industrial Unions.

Returns of the number and membership of industrial unions of employers and workers are compiled for the calendar year. The number under each heading on 31st December of each year from 1904 to 1913 inclusive is shown in the following table:—

Number of Unions, and Membership, 1904–13.

Year.	Employers.		Workers.	
	Unions.	Membership.	Unions.	Membership.
1904	109	3,292	273	30,271
1905	113	3,276	261	29,869
1906	109	3,337	274	34,978
1907	121	3,630	310	45,614
1908	122	3,918	325	49,347
1909	120	3,702	308	54,519
1910	118	4,262	308	57,091
1911	118	4,251	307	55,629
1912	123	4,410	322	60,622
1913	134	4,700	372	71,544

It will be seen that during the year 1913 there has been an increase of eleven employers' unions, the total membership of which has increased by 290; and an increase of fifty workers' unions, the total membership of which shows the very substantial gain of 10,922. With regard to the membership figures of workers' unions, however, it must be remembered that many new unions were registered on account of the strike of 1913, and some hundreds of men who belonged to the original unions, and whose names appeared on the certified lists of same, subsequently joined the new unions, and were thus counted twice.

The following table shows the number of members of workers' unions, as shown in the returns, classified into their respective groups:—

Trades	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1912.	1913.		
Agriculture	4,680	5,207	527	..
Building and wood-working	10,893	11,268	375	..
Clothing	4,119	4,524	405	..
Iron and metal	3,192	2,542	..	650
Shipwrighting	170	176	6	..
Light, heat, and power-producing	120	308	188	..
Food	7,525	8,076	551	..
Mining	2,822	3,788	966	..
Printing	1,568	1,681	113	..
Transport	13,260	21,766	8,506	..
Leather	2,434	2,236	..	198
Stone, clay, and allied trades	484	435	..	49
Amusements	..	724	724	..
Miscellaneous	9,355	8,813	..	542
Totals	60,622	71,544	10,922	..

STRIKES.

The following is a summary of strikes in New Zealand from the inception of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1894) to 31st March, 1914:—

Number of strikes coming within scope of the Act	..	51
Number of strikes outside the Act	..	93
Total number of strikes	..	*144
Number of disputes included in total which may be classed as trivial or unimportant	..	48
Men fully successful in	(cases)	25
Employers successful in	„	84
Compromise effected in	„	†32
Average duration of all strikes (trivial cases not included), (days)	..	32
Total number of strikers (trivial cases not included)	..	17,317
Approximate loss in wages to workmen concerned (average, £30 11s)	..	£529,258
Total amount of fines inflicted on strikers	..	£1,933
Total amount collected to date	..	£1,549

Particulars *re* strikes which occurred prior to 31st March, 1913, will be found in previous issues of the Year-book. Information *re* strikes occurring during the year ended 31st March, 1914, is given in the pages following, the information being as extracted from the Annual Report of the Labour Department.

Wellington Waterside Workers' Strike and other Strikes arising therefrom.—18/10/1913 to 20/12/1913.

This series of strikes commenced with the cessation of work by the Wellington shipwrights on the 18th October, 1913, and reached a climax with the calling of a general strike by the New Zealand Federation of Labour on the 10th November. The Wellington Shipwrights' Union was, at the time the dispute commenced, registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but had no award or industrial agreement; and the members of the union were therefore not bound by the strike provisions of the Act. There was, however, a long-standing verbal agreement, under which, when work was performed at the Patent Slip, some three miles from the city, travelling-time, wages, or free conveyance had

* Of this total thirty-one strikes were of slaughtermen, consisting of two separate sympathetic disputes, one in 1906–7 and the other in 1912–13, spread over practically the whole of the Dominion. Six were within the scope of the Act, and twenty-five outside it. † In three other cases the employers were not involved.

been allowed. On the 3rd March, 1913, the Union Steamship Company removed its headquarters for repairing-work from the city to its new premises adjoining the Patent Slip. The company then stopped payment of the customary allowance for travelling-time, and the union demanded a continuance of the allowance. Negotiations followed, but broke down owing to the refusal of the union to agree to the terms offered by the company—viz, permanent employment at £3 7s. per week, instead of the former rate of 1s. 6d. per hour plus travelling-time allowance. The Shipwrights' Union cancelled its registration under the Act and joined the Wellington Waterside Workers' Union, which was affiliated to the New Zealand Federation of Labour, a body comprising a number of unions not registered under the Act. The Waterside Workers' Union then made claim on behalf of the shipwrights, but the company declined to negotiate with it on the grounds that the existing agreement between the company and the Waterside Workers' Union did not cover shipwrighting. Further negotiations proving futile, the shipwrights ceased work (Saturday, 18th October).

At 8 a.m. on the 22nd October the Waterside Workers' Union held a "stop-work" meeting to consider what action should be taken. After the meeting the men went to resume the work on which they had been employed on the previous day, but found that other members of the union had been engaged in their places. Another meeting was then held, and it was decided to stop work until the men who had lost their places were reinstated. The several employers of the men refused to reinstate them, holding that the stoppage of work constituted a breach of the Waterside Workers' agreement, a clause of which provided that in the event of any dispute arising no cessation of work should take place, but that the matter should be referred for decision to a committee consisting of representatives of the employers and employees. The Waterside Workers' Union thereupon handed over the control of the strike to the Federation of Labour.

Some attempts were made by business men to load and unload vessels by means of their permanent employees, but these were prevented by the waterside workers; and, although negotiations were continued for some time, all attempts to end the dispute were unsuccessful. A new union of waterside workers was then formed and registered under the Act, and on the 6th November work was recommenced by its members under the protection of a force of special as well as regular police.

In the meantime the waterside workers at the other principal ports had ceased work in sympathy with those at Wellington. Immediately after the recommencement of work on the Wellington wharves, the Federation of Labour called upon all unions of workers, including those registered under the Arbitration Act, to join in the strike. The call, however, met with little response except in Auckland. The Wellington drivers (a registered union) struck, but their places were mostly taken by other workers, who formed a new Drivers' Union. The only other large bodies of workers in Wellington who took part in the strike were the builders' labourers (registered) and the seamen (not registered). The latter left their vessels after giving twenty-four hours' notice, and for a time coastal and intercolonial steamer services were almost entirely suspended, but by means of volunteer crews services were maintained on the most important lines of communication. Although (except in one instance) the seamen employed in the overseas cargo traffic took no part in the strike, this traffic was suspended until after the resumption of work on the wharves by the new Waterside Workers' Union.

The inconvenience caused by the strike in Wellington gradually lessened, and many of the strikers drifted back to their former employment, but the strike was not finally declared "off" until the 20th December. On the cessation of the strike nearly all who had taken part in it joined the unions which during the strike had been registered under the Act.

In Auckland the response to the call for a general strike was more marked, as many as 5,916 workers in various trades ceasing work. With the exception of the waterside workers all the unions were registered under the Act. As in Wellington, there was a complete stoppage of cargo traffic for some days. The coastal steamer services were almost entirely suspended owing to the seamen leaving their ships after giving twenty-four hours' notice, and great inconvenience was caused thereby. New unions were formed, and work upon the wharves was resumed under police protection. Many of the workers concerned then returned to work, and by the 23rd November practically all the strikes in the city had ceased, though the original bodies of waterside workers and seamen remained on strike until the Wellington strike was declared "off" on the 20th December.

At Christchurch and Dunedin also some inconvenience was caused by the cessation of work at the adjacent ports, where the waterside workers struck in common with those at Wellington and elsewhere (these unions were not registered). Work was shortly resumed in much the same manner as at Wellington—viz., by the formation of new unions, and with the aid of the police. The only workers in Christchurch City who took part in the strike were the drivers (registered); a new drivers' union was formed and work thus resumed. Work was for a time suspended at the smaller ports of New Plymouth, Nelson, Westport, Picton, and Oamaru, owing to the sympathetic strikes of (unregistered) waterside workers at those places, but at Gisborne, Wanganui, Napier, Timaru, and Bluff, where the unions of waterside workers were registered under the Act, no strike took place, and the effects of the disturbance were only indirectly felt. The only registered union of waterside workers which took part in the strike was that at Greymouth.

The early part of the strike was marked by scenes of disorder at the four principal ports, and at Wellington several conflicts took place between the strikers and the police, in the course of which two civilians were wounded by revolver-shots and several of the special police by the throwing of missiles.

The coal-mining industry was almost entirely suspended throughout the Dominion during the strike period, the only mine of any importance which was not closed being that at Kaitangata, where the union was registered under the Act. At the other principal mines the miners' unions had some time previously cancelled registration and affiliated with the Federation of Labour; these miners struck in sympathy with the waterside workers. A coal famine was threatened, and in Auckland the tramway service was for a time suspended owing to the shortage of coal, but the famine was averted by the importation of large shipments of foreign coal. When the struggle was given up in December the miners' unions decided to work, but the mine-owners insisted on their registration under the Act before reopening the mines. In consequence the coal-mining industry was not in full swing until about the middle of January. The total number of miners who took part in the strike was approximately three thousand. The effect of the coal-miners' strikes was particularly felt on the west coast of the South Island, where trade generally was almost entirely stopped for some weeks, and where there was at one time a scarcity of food-supplies owing to the suspension of steamer services.

A feature in connection with the strike was the part taken by the waterside workers and seamen in New South Wales who at one period of the strike decided to boycott all New-Zealand-owned ships. A number of unions that did not actually join in the strike assisted the strikers by contributing to their funds. The strikers also received considerable financial assistance from unions in Australia.

The following statement shows particulars in regard to each body of workers that struck :—

Trade.	Number of Strikers.	Duration of Strike.	Approximate Loss in Wages to Workers.
			£
Auckland brewers and aerated-water employees	150	3 weeks ..	900
Auckland bricklayers	150	3 „ ..	1,575
Auckland carpenters	800	3 „ ..	3,750
Auckland coal-miners—			
Huntly	474	12 „ ..	19,600
Hikurangi, &c.	210	8 „ ..	5,500
Auckland drivers	500	3 „ ..	3,750
Auckland furniture-workers	280	2 „ 2 days	1,680
Auckland hotel employees	850	3 „ 2 „	2,000
Auckland labourers	1,000	3 „ 2 „	7,250
Auckland painters	200	2 „ ..	900
Auckland seamen	400	6 „ ..	4,000
Auckland timber-workers	376	11 days ..	2,707
Auckland waterside workers	1,000	6 weeks ..	15,000
New Plymouth waterside workers ..	76	7 „ 4 days	152
Wellington builders' labourers	310	2 „ ..	1,600
Wellington drivers	500	2 „ ..	2,500
Wellington seamen	1,000	6 „ ..	12,000
Wellington shipwrights	30	11 „ ..	1,200
Wellington waterside workers	1,500	9 „ ..	33,000
Picton waterside workers	50	2 „ ..	65
Nelson seamen	40	6 „ ..	300
Nelson waterside workers	50	8 „ ..	800
Nelson coal-miners (Puponga and North Cape)	94	9 „ ..	3,002
Stockton coal-miners	185	9 „ ..	6,350
Denniston coal-miners	540	9 „ ..	15,300
Granity coal-miners	588	9 „ ..	16,500
Seddonville coal-miners	80	11 „ ..	4,000
Westport waterside workers	76	7 „ 4 days	2,000
Paparoa coal-miners	73	11 „ 2 „	2,750
Brunner coal-miners	83	9 „ ..	2,000
Blackball coal-miners	354	13 „ 3 days	15,000
Runanga coal-miners	347	11 „ 4 „	15,000
Greymouth waterside workers	200	6 „ 5 „	2,750
Christchurch drivers	60	4 „ ..	576
Lyttelton waterside workers	450	9 „ ..	20,250
Oamaru waterside workers	75	6 „ ..	280
Dunedin waterside workers	500	7 „ ..	7,875
Nightcaps coal-miners	80	8 „ 2 days	2,740
Totals	13,731		236,602

The above figures cannot be relied on as being more than approximate; in addition to the workers included in this list, there was a large number indirectly affected by the strike. It has not yet been possible to arrive at any estimate of the loss caused to employers.

It was considered that fifteen of these strikes were illegal owing to there being awards or industrial agreements relating to the respective industries in

force at the time. The advice of the Crown Law Officers went to show that there were certain legal difficulties in the way of successful prosecution, and it was therefore deemed inadvisable to institute proceedings.

Cement-workers (Warkworth).—15/9/13 to 1/10/13.

The employees of the Warkworth Portland Cement Works, numbering about 140, struck owing to the refusal of a demand for an increase of 1s. a day in their wages. The strike was eventually settled by negotiations between the United Federation of Labour (on behalf of the men) and the employers. A compromise was arranged, the men agreeing to accept an increase of 6d. per day. The loss in wages to the workers concerned is estimated at £750. The strike was not illegal, as the workers were not bound by any award or industrial agreement.

Coal-miners (Blackball).—18/8/13 to 12/9/13.

In this case the men struck owing to the refusal of a demand for the abolition of the shift between midnight and 8 a.m. The dispute was settled at a conference between the union delegates and the employers, by which it was arranged that not more than six pairs of men should be employed on this shift, and that an increase on the ordinary rates of payment should be made for places worked in three shifts. The loss in wages to the workers concerned is estimated at £5,000. The strike was not illegal, as there was no award or industrial agreement in force affecting these workers.

Coal-miners (Huntly).—20/10/13 to 6/1/14.

This strike arose from the dismissal of certain men who it was alleged were victimized on account of their opposition to the formation of the union which had recently been registered under the Act. There were prospects of an early settlement of the trouble when the Wellington waterside workers' strike took place, and the miners decided to remain on strike until that was settled. Eventually a new union was registered, and most of the strikers joined it and resumed work under a new agreement. The workers were covered by an industrial agreement at the time of the strike, but no action was taken against them for the same reason as in the case of other strikers who ceased work in sympathy with the Wellington waterside workers (see above). The loss in wages to the workers in this strike totalled £19,600.

Coal-miners (Puponga).—7/4/13 to 28/5/13.

This strike took place in consequence of the discharging of two truckers and the using of a pony instead for the the purpose of hauling trucks. The miners asked for the reinstatement of the two truckers, and as this demand was not complied with they ceased work. In the course of the strike a disturbance took place, during which a hut occupied by a deputy was burnt down. The men returned to work under the old agreement, the employers agreeing to discharge the deputy whose hut had been burnt down. The loss to the workers is estimated at £1,600, and the loss to the employers at £700. As there was no award or industrial agreement in force affecting the strikers their action was not illegal.

Coal-miners (Stockton).—6/10/13 to 20/10/13.

This dispute arose owing to the opening of a new mine, which necessitated some of the workers leaving their homes ten minutes earlier than before. Shortly after this arrangement commenced these men decided to leave their homes at the same time as before the new mine was opened, with the result that they arrived at their work ten minutes late. The management declined to allow them to start work, and all hands in the mine then struck. Eventually the miners decided to resume work under the existing conditions, the employers refusing to make any concession. The strike was not illegal as there was no award or industrial agreement in force affecting these workers. The loss to the workers concerned is estimated at £2,100.

Minor Strikes.

Particulars *re* "strikes" of a comparatively trivial nature, involving in the majority of cases very little loss of employment or monetary loss are given below:—

Coal-miners (Denniston).—This strike lasted only two days.

Firemen, s.s. "Te Anau." (Lyttelton).—In this case the men, who refused to accept the wages offered by the employers for a special trip, were paid off, and the proposed trip was abandoned.

Rope-factory Hands (Auckland).—This strike also lasted only two days.

Storemen, Vacuum Oil Company (Auckland).—In this case the workers were employed casually, and on their ceasing work the remainder of the cargo which they had been handling was sent to Wellington.

Waterside Workers (Wellington).—A number of men engaged for salvage operations on the wrecked s.s. "Devon," demanded higher wages. The trouble was settled next day by fresh men being engaged.

Lockouts.

The following are cases of lockouts to date under sections 4 and 5 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908. They are all of a trivial nature.

1907.—A Reefton gold-mining company was proceeded against for an alleged lockout. The dispute arose on the "eight-hours bank-to-bank" question and the arrangement of overtime payment. The Court held that the company had not closed down the work of the mine in order to lock out its men so as to compel them to meet the company on the above matter, but to make the necessary connection with another shaft in a neighbouring mine so as to reduce the time taken by the miners to reach the face.

1908.—In connection with the Blackball strike, the Blackball Coal-miners' Union proceeded against the Blackball Coal Company for an alleged lockout in dismissing the men, which action caused a strike. The Court held that, as only seven men out of eighty were dismissed, and the company was willing and anxious to carry on operations with the remaining seventy-three, it was clear no lockout had occurred.

1910.—A case under the Wellington Shearers' award was taken against a Dannevirke sheepowner. The men refused to shear, alleging that the sheep were wet, and in consequence the employer dismissed them. Action was taken by the Department, and the case was dismissed by the Magistrate, who held that on the evidence the sheep were dry, and therefore no offence had been committed.

A case under the Hawke's Bay Fishermen's industrial agreement was taken against a Napier trawling company. A trawler had been running at a loss, and the owners asked for a conference with the crew in reference to a proposed charter and partnership scheme. Ostensibly to allow of this conference being held the boat was laid up for two days, and it was alleged that this was done with the intention of compelling the crew to agree to the proposed scheme. The Magistrate held that the evidence was insufficiently convincing to impute such an intention to the defendant company, and dismissed the case.

1913.—There was one alleged lockout during the year. A sheepowner was reported to have locked out a number of shearers who had refused to shear certain sheep which they considered to be wet. In legal proceedings instituted by the Department of Labour the Court held that the wetness was due not to rain but to perspiration, and dismissed the case.

Reefton Gold-mining Dispute, 1912.

The labour dispute in connection with the gold-mining industry which occurred at Reefton on 18th May, 1912, and lasted until 16th November, 1912, was neither a "strike" nor a "lockout" within the meaning of the Industrial Conciliation

and Arbitration Act. The trouble arose over the company's decision to work the Waugh drill machines, commonly known as "poppers," single-handed, instead of continuing to employ two men on each machine. When the men were asked to work the poppers single-handed they refused to do so, and were paid off. Work was thus brought practically to a standstill, and, as a consequence, 519 men were rendered idle. The deadlock continued for nearly six months, after which an industrial agreement was arrived at providing for the working of the poppers by men in pairs, for the non-victimization of members of the union who had taken part in the dispute, and for the re-engagement of all men employed at the mines when the dispute commenced if they applied for work within fourteen days of the date of the agreement. Both the company and the workers were bound by the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but there was not sufficient evidence to show that the company had locked out the men, on account of the men refusing to work under the proposed new conditions. Had the men not refused to work, it may have been necessary for the company to enforce its demands by means of a lockout. Regarding the men's action the cessation of work was not effected with the intention of compelling the employers to agree to new terms of employment or to comply with demands made by the workers. The latter made no demands, and therefore no strike within the meaning of the Act was deemed to have occurred.

Co-operative Public Works.

The construction of public works under the co-operative system was adopted by the Government in 1891, and still continues in force, although it is now being superseded in many places by a system of small and medium sized contracts, which are let by public tender and competed for by parties of workmen as well as by regular contractors. Works such as railway and road formation, requiring no special skill, are well adapted to the co-operative system, and during the years from 1892 to 1912 the principal construction works of this class undertaken by the State were carried out almost entirely under this system, the plant, explosives, tents, and huts required by the workmen being supplied at cost price or at low rentals by the State.

The method is somewhat as follows: When a length of railway or road is to be constructed on the co-operative principle the formation work is divided into sections, the size of which depends upon the difficulty of the work. Plans and a simple specification of the work are prepared, also an estimate of the cost, based on the rate of wages ruling in the district for similar work. The work, at a price reckoned at so much per unit of quantity or measurement, is offered to a party of men, who, if they accept, become the contractors. The work done by the men is measured periodically and full payment made to the party, who divide the money among themselves according to the time worked by each. The engineer in charge of the work has a certain amount of discretion and control in respect of the character of the men employed, the progress of the work, hours of labour, &c.

The system worked very well for about twenty years, but latterly difficulties inseparable from the human factor and the opposition of a section of the workmen detracted from its popularity and led to the re-introduction of the district contract system as well as the

co-operative system, on the principal construction works now in progress.

The numbers of men employed under the system during each month of the year ended 31st March, 1914, were as follows :—

Month.		Roads.	Railways.	Total.
April,	1913	2,344	2,083	4,427
May,	"	2,435	1,990	4,425
June,	"	2,404	2,086	4,490
July,	"	2,030	2,041	4,071
August,	"	1,859	2,095	3,954
September,	"	1,872	2,044	3,916
October,	"	1,912	1,978	3,890
November,	"	1,791	1,862	3,653
December,	"	1,837	1,778	3,615
January,	1914	1,634	1,727	3,361
February,	"	1,739	1,851	3,590
March,	"	1,708	1,792	3,500

The (monthly) average number of men employed in each year since 1891–92 was as follows :—

Year.	Roads.	Railways, Buildings, &c.	Total.
1891–92	261	527	788
1892–93	280	842	1,122
1893–94	933	1,015	1,948
1894–95	1,103	962	2,065
1895–96	1,572	764	2,336
1896–97	1,459	854	2,313
1897–98	1,552	890	2,442
1898–99	1,613	1,194	2,807
1899–1900	1,825	1,243	3,068
1900–1	1,820	2,090	3,910
1901–2	1,894	2,673	4,567
1902–3	1,319	1,733	3,052
1903–4	1,493	2,305	3,798
1904–5	1,407	2,119	3,526
1905–6	3,440	2,345	5,785
1906–7	2,393	4,614	7,007
1907–8	2,132	3,000	5,132
1908–9	3,482	4,031	7,513
1909–10	1,762	3,929	5,691
1910–11	1,920	3,450	5,370
1911–12	3,128	3,418	6,546
1912–13	2,730	3,098	5,828
1913–14	1,964	1,944	3,908

Labour Department—Employment Branches.

Men's Branches.

The total number of men for whom employment has been found by the Department of Labour up to the end of March, 1914, is given on next page. The statement also shows the number of persons dependent upon the men assisted :—

Year ended 31st March.	Men.	Dependants.	Year ended 31st March.	Men.	Dependants.
1892*	.. 2,593	4,729	1905	.. 3,130	3,425
1893	.. 3,874	7,802	1906	.. 6,712	7,351
1894	.. 3,341	7,942	1907	.. 7,393	4,187
1895	.. 3,030	8,883	1908	.. 6,305	4,408
1896	.. 2,871	8,424	1909	.. 10,391	7,510
1897	.. 1,718	4,719	1910	.. 8,506	10,164
1898	.. 2,035	4,928	1911	.. 7,102	8,454
1899	.. 2,115	4,759	1912	.. 5,735	4,233
1900	.. 2,147	4,471	1913	.. 5,848	5,122
1901	.. 3,124	5,432	1914	.. 5,645	4,295
1902	.. 1,830	2,747			
1903	.. 3,704	5,934		102,009	133,004
1904	.. 2,860	3,685			

*10 months only.

Women's Branches.

In each of the four chief centres of population—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin—women's employment branches of the Labour Department were established in June, 1908. In January, 1909, a branch was opened at Nelson, and in October, 1910, a branch was established at Masterton. Each branch is in charge of an experienced female officer, and every assistance is given, free of charge, to women seeking employment. During the year ended 31st March, 1914, work was found for 493 married and 1,670 single women; making a total of 13,891 women assisted since the initiation of the system. In most cases the employment was domestic service.

SECTION XXII.—STATE AID TO SETTLERS AND WORKERS.

Advances to Settlers.

The Advances to Settlers Office was established by an Act passed in 1894. An administrative officer called the Superintendent was appointed early in the following year, and a Board set up to advise and co-operate with the Superintendent. Advances can be granted only with the consent of the Board.

The capital fund was limited to £3,000,000, which was to be raised within two years from the passing of the Act, at an annual rate of interest not higher than 4 per cent. The first issue of £1,500,000 realized £94 8s. 9d. per £100 stock. The minimum advance was fixed at £25, and the maximum at £2,500, repayable in thirty-six years and a half by half-yearly instalments of 3 per cent. on the amount borrowed.

The legislation has been amended at different times, and is now embodied in the State Advances Act, 1913. It authorizes the borrowing of moneys for the purpose of lending to settlers, workers, and local authorities. Each year there may be borrowed for advances to settlers £1,500,000, to workers £750,000, and to local authorities £1,000,000.

Money is advanced to settlers on first mortgage of lands and improvements held under the following classes of tenure, free from all encumbrances, liens, and interests other than leasehold interests, that is to say,—

(*a.*) (1.) Freehold land in fee-simple under the Land Transfer Act, 1908. (2.) Freehold land in fee-simple the title to which is registered under the Deeds Registration Act, 1908.

(*b.*) Crown land on perpetual lease under the Land Act, 1885.

(*c.*) Crown land held under Part III or Part IV of the Land Act, 1892, or of the Land Act, 1908.

(*d.*) Crown land held on lease as a small grazing-run under the Land Act, 1885, or under the Land Act, 1892, or under the Land Act, 1908.

(*e.*) Crown land held on agricultural lease under the Mining Act, 1891.

(*f.*) Crown land held on lease (not being for mining purposes) under the Westland and Nelson Coalfields Administration Act, 1877.

(*g.*) Native land held on lease under the West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1881, or under the West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1892.

(*h.*) Land held on lease under the Westland and Nelson Native Reserves Act, 1887.

(*i.*) Land held under the Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1881, or the Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1908.

(*j.*) Educational and other reserves held under leases administered by the Land Boards.

(*k.*) Crown land held by license on the deferred-payment system under Part III of the Land Act, 1885.

(*l.*) Land held under lease from a leasing authority as defined by the Public Bodies' Leasing-powers Act, 1908, or the Public Bodies' Leases Act, 1908, and providing for the payment by the incoming tenant of valuation for improvements made upon the land.

(*m.*) Land held under lease from a Maori Land Board under the Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905.

(*n.*) Crown lands held on lease for agricultural purposes under the Mining Districts Land Occupation Act, 1894.

(*o.*) Crown lands held on license-for-residence sites under the Mining Act, 1891, or the Mining Act, 1905.

(*p.*) Crown land held on lease under section 45, Part III, of the Mining Act, 1898, and section 45, Part III, of the Mining Act, 1908.

(*q.*) Maori lands which have been transferred in trust for leasing to and are held under leases from a Maori Land Board under the powers contained in the Maori Lands Administration Act, 1900, and its amendments.

(*r.*) Land held under certain classes of lease granted by a Borough Council under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908, or the Municipal Corporations Act, 1900.

If the land offered as the security for the desired advance is of any one of the classes of land lettered (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*), or (*n*), the applicant must, before despatching his application, post to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district in which the land is situated a notice of his application, in order that the Commissioner may at once furnish the Superintendent with a report respecting the leasehold. A copy of the form of notice can be obtained from any post-office.

NOTE.—Envelopes for posting applications to the Superintendent may be obtained at any post-office in New Zealand, together with application forms.

Loans can be granted only on the instalment system (fully described hereafter):—

(*a.*) On all freeholds, up to three-fifths of the value of the security: Provided that in the case of first-class agricultural freeholds loans may be made up to two-thirds of the value.

(*b.*) On leaseholds, up to three-fifths of the value of the lessee's interest in the lease.

(*c.*) On securities classified by the Board as first class, loans shall be granted for a term of thirty-six and a half years.

(*d.*) On securities classified by the Board as second class, loans shall be granted for a term of thirty years.

(*e.*) On securities classified by the Board as third class, loans shall be granted for a term of twenty years.

The classifying of securities, the granting of advances, and the determining of what shall be considered first-class agricultural land shall rest solely with the Board of the office.

Where an advance is required for the purpose of erecting a building, the amount of the loan granted by the Board may either be paid over in one sum when the building is completed, or, if the applicant desires it, may be advanced in progress payments from time to time as the erection of the building proceeds. An inspection and report must be made by an officer of the Valuation Department prior to payment of any progress payment on account of the loan, and for each such inspection a fee as per scale below shall be paid by the applicant.

The Department requires that not less than three inspections be made, and, in the case of other than farm properties, that the fencing be completed before all the loan is paid over.

A copy of the plan and specifications for a proposed building must be provided for the Department's use, and such shall become and remain the property of the Department.

Every applicant after lodging an application for a loan should await the decision of the Board before proceeding with the erection of the building.

No loan of less than £25 or more than £2,000 can be granted. Applications for loans not exceeding £500 shall have priority over applications for larger sums. If the applicant has already obtained any advance under the Act and is desirous of obtaining a further advance, either on the same security or on a separate security, the amount of the application, added to the amount of the advances already obtained, must not exceed £2,000. The security which the applicant offers for the loan must consist of one or more holdings of the several classes of tenure mentioned above, and must, of course, be of the necessary value; and, if the security is leasehold, all the covenants and conditions of the lease, including the payment of rent, must have been regularly complied with.

All applications must be accompanied by a valuation fee according to the following scale:—

Scale of Valuation Fees. (*Advances to Settlers.*)

On an application for a loan not exceeding	£	s.	d.
£100	0	10	6
Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £250 ...	1	1	0
Exceeding £250 but not exceeding £500 ...	1	11	6
Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £2,000	2	2	0

Mortgages are repayable by half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined. They may also be wholly repaid at any time. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent. provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date and no arrears in respect of instalments or other payments under the mortgage remain outstanding.

Tables showing half-yearly instalments, apportioned as principal and interest payments, and showing also amount of rebate, and balance of principal owing at end of half-year, were published in the 1913 issue of the Year-book.

The mortgagor may pay to the Superintendent at any time the whole balance of principal owing with interest to date of payment, and obtain a discharge of the mortgage on payment of the fee prescribed for such discharge.

The mortgagor may also from time to time pay to the Superintendent, in addition to the half-yearly payments, sums of £5 or a multiple of £5, which, at the next instalment due date, may be applied in one of the following methods, according as he directs:—

(*a.*) In payment of the half-yearly instalments (consisting partly of interest and partly of principal) as they fall due, until the deposit is exhausted; or

(*b.*) In payment of as many future half-yearly instalments of principal (but not of interest) as it will cover, and, as far as such instalments are concerned, the corresponding interest will not be charged. On the next half-yearly date, however, the mortgagor will be required to continue his payments as before, the advance payment having the effect of reducing the period during which he would have to pay such instalments. For instance, a mortgagor has a loan of £100 for a term of 36½ years. On the due date of his eighth half-yearly instalment he pays, in addition to the amount due, a sum of £5. This is applied in payment of his ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth instalments of principal 12s. 2d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 10d., 13s. 1d., 13s. 5d., 13s. 9d., 14s. 2d. (see table), making a total of £4 11s. 11d.; and the corresponding interest — £2 7s. 10d., £2 7s. 6d., £2 7s. 2d., £2 6s. 11d., £2 6s. 7d., £2 6s. 3d., £2 5s. 10d. (which has not begun to accrue)—is not charged. A balance of 8s. 1d. remains in his favour. Then, on the next due date he has to make the half-yearly payment as usual (less 8s. 1d.), but, instead of being the ninth, it counts as the sixteenth instalment, and by this means the whole loan is repaid three years and a half earlier (seven half-yearly payments) than it otherwise would be.

(*c.*) It may be applied as provided in the next paragraph.

Readjustment of Loans.

On the due date of any instalment, after at least one-tenth of the loan has been repaid by means of the half-yearly instalments or

of moneys repaid in advance, or both, the mortgagor (provided he is not in arrear with any instalment or other payment due under the mortgage) may, with the consent of the Superintendent, readjust the loan by treating the balance of principal then unpaid as a fresh loan duly granted on that date for a fresh term. But no readjustment is allowed to any amounts less than £100. Under this arrangement the mortgagor will be relieved of paying interest on the original amount of the loan, and will pay only on the balance of principal owing.

Following is the scale of fees payable for preparation of mortgages:—

Mortgages under the Land Transfer Act, 1908.

Law-costs of perusing title, preparing and registering mortgage (to be deducted from the advance):—

	£	s.	d.
If advance be not exceeding £250 ...	0	7	6
Exceeding £250 but not exceeding £500 ...	0	10	0
Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £750 ...	0	15	0
Exceeding £750 but not exceeding £1,000	1	1	0
Exceeding £1,000 but not exceeding £1,500	1	6	0
Exceeding £1,500 but not exceeding £2,000	1	11	6

With cash disbursements, which are the same in every case, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
Search fee (with an additional 2s. for every certificate of title after the first) ...	0	2	0
Registration (with an additional 2s. for every certificate of title after the first)...	0	10	0

Mortgages under the Deeds Registration Act, 1908.

Law-costs of perusing title, preparing and registering mortgage (to be deducted from the advance):—

	£	s.	d.
If advance be not exceeding £150 ...	0	18	0
Exceeding £150 but not exceeding £250 ...	1	0	6
Exceeding £250 but not exceeding £500 ...	1	5	0
Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £750 ...	1	13	0
Exceeding £750 but not exceeding £1,000	2	3	0
Exceeding £1,000 but not exceeding £1,500	2	13	0
Exceeding £1,500 but not exceeding £2,000	3	13	0

With cash disbursements:—

Fee chargeable by solicitor not residing in registration centre for employing agent to register mortgage	0	5	0
Fee for partial or total discharge of mortgage	0	5	0
Fee for execution of consent by the Superintendent of any document	0	5	0
Fee for production of title-deeds held by the Superintendent	0	5	0

Valuation reports on the securities offered are made on behalf of the Department by expert land-valuers permanently employed by the Government Valuation of Land Department; and these reports, together with the corresponding valuations appearing in the district valuation rolls, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, and reports from the Commissioners of Crown Lands in the case of Crown leaseholds, are considered by the General Board. Board meetings are held weekly, or as occasion requires, and the Superintendent is bound by the resolutions of the Board. A resolution is taken with regard to every application placed before the General Board, so that on the Board rests the responsibility of granting loans or of refusing to grant them.

Some applicants offer securities which are obviously not eligible; and in that event the valuation fees paid are returned, the securities are not reported on, and the applications do not go before the Board.

By arrangements made with the Post Office, mortgagors are enabled to pay their instalments and interest to the credit of the Superintendent at any money-order office, and free of all costs for remitting the money to Wellington. This is an arrangement at once convenient and economical for the large number of persons scattered all over New Zealand who have financial dealings with the Advances Office. Loans may also be repaid in part or in full through the Post Office, and advances also are made through the Post Office. The total amount advanced to settlers since the establishment of the Department (including moneys repaid and again advanced) was, up to the 31st March, 1914, £14,545,360.

Transactions during 1913–14.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, applications for 3,604 loans were received, amounting to £1,400,248. The advances granted during the year numbered 2,098, aggregating £973,005. The number of borrowers and the sums actually advanced during the year, classified according to amount, were,—

Category.	Number of Advances.	Amount advanced. £
Not exceeding £500	1,713	602,995
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £1,000 ..	272	191,355
" £1,000, " £2,000 ..	98	142,070
" £2,000, " £3,000 ..	15	36,585
Totals	2,098	£973,005

The nature of the security upon which these advances were made was as follows :—

Security.	Number of Advances.	Amount advanced. £
Freehold	1,082	487,080
Leasehold	985	466,260
Freehold and leasehold combined	31	19,665
Totals	2,098	£973,005

The total loans authorized to the 31st March, 1914, classified according to provincial districts, are shown in tabular form :—

Provincial District.	Number of Applications.	Amount of Advances authorized. £
Auckland	12,831	4,389,048
Taranaki	4,865	2,248,699
Hawke's Bay	2,026	645,810
Wellington	10,046	3,941,448
Marlborough	1,138	460,800
Nelson	734	224,690
Westland	834	211,115
Canterbury	3,888	1,298,480
Otago—		
Otago portion	2,244	871,010
Southland portion	2,814	1,036,790
Totals	41,420	15,347,890

The total sum raised by the Government for investment on mortgage is £8,408,950. Nineteen thousand and forty-one mortgagors are indebted to the Department to the extent of £7,730,569 in respect of principal moneys.

The advances outstanding, classified according to amount, are as follows :—

Category.	Number of Advances.	Amount outstanding £
Not exceeding £500	14,561	3,059,382
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £1,000 ..	2,900	2,217,982
" £1,000, " £2,000 ..	1,366	1,920,811
" £2,000, £3,000 ..	214	532,394
Totals	19,041	£7,730,569

The nature of the security for the total amount of advances outstanding on 31st March, 1914, was,—

Security.	Number of Advances.	Amount outstanding.
		£
Freehold	11,669	5,602,254
Leasehold	7,086	1,953,939
Freehold and leasehold combined	286	174,376
Totals	19,041	£7,730,569

The average freehold advance is £480, the average leasehold advance £276, and the average of advances secured on both freehold and leasehold combined £610. Corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March, 1913, are freehold, £483; leasehold, £274; and combined freehold and leasehold, £609.

The number and amounts advanced on rural, and urban and suburban, land since the inception of the Department are,—

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
On rural land	11,937	5,025,485 10 1
On urban and suburban land	7,104	2,705,073 3 6
Totals	19,041	£7,730,568 13 7

The average rural advance is £421, and the average urban and suburban advance is £380.

The following table shows the transactions of the State Advances Office in respect of advances to settlers during each of the financial years ended 31st March, 1906–14, and the total transactions to the latter date.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS, 1905–6 TO 1913–14.

Year ended 31st March.	Applications received.		Loans authorized.		Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
		£		£	£	£
1906	2,288	949,432	2,054	786,735	633,453	261,381
1907	2,420	999,461	2,098	819,190	767,730	340,111
1908	3,183	1,668,135	2,955	1,355,450	1,197,416	568,655
1909	4,471	2,050,252	3,078	1,202,995	1,493,836	559,163
1910	4,131	1,539,150	3,201	1,038,340	1,095,120	545,528
1911	4,957	2,122,749	3,571	1,282,880	1,204,310	726,714
1912	5,355	2,593,084	4,610	2,191,300	2,174,085	1,018,286
1913	3,187	1,164,225	2,114	749,590	850,300	693,511
1914	3,604	1,400,248	2,390	878,855	973,005	700,253
Total to 31st March, 1914	53,101	21,443,453	41,420	15,347,890	14,545,360	6,814,791

The gross profits for the year ended the 31st March, 1914, were £93,484, and the cost of management £11,264, being 0·13 per cent., or 2s. 7d. per £100 on the capital employed. The net profits amounted to £81,894.

The liabilities and assets at 31st March, 1914, of the Settlers' Branch of the State Advances Office were,—

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Sundry loans	8,408,950	1	7
Temporary advance from Public Debt Sinking Fund Branch	45,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
Advances Suspense Account	28,901	1	0
Fire Loss Suspense Account	2,077	11	8
Interest payable on loans, accrued but not due ..	56,677	16	1
Interest payable on deposits, accrued but not due ...	8	5	1
Profit and Loss Account ...	286,243	3	9
	£8,877,857	19	2

Assets.	£	s.	d.
Investment Account—			
Less total repayments ...	7,722,143	9	6
*Plus mortgage instalments overdue—principal ...	8,425	4	1
Total principal owing by mortgagors at 31st March, 1914	7,730,568	13	7
*Mortgage instalments overdue—interest	26,263	9	6
Interest on mortgages, accrued but not due ...	92,165	16	3
Suspense Account	688	8	0
Loan Charges Account	30,000	0	0
Office Furniture and Equipment Account	1,023	15	7
Sinking Fund—			
Public Trustee	322,904	13	9
Advances Office Sinking Fund Branch	128,690	12	2
Temporary advances to Workers' Branch ...	70,000	0	0
Interest accrued on amounts deposited in London ...	1,700	0	0
Insurance Premiums Account	393	5	11
Cash in hand and in bank on 31st March, 1914 ...	474,059	4	5
	£8,877,857	19	2

* Of the mortgage instalments overdue, a large percentage had been received by Postmasters at 31st March, 1914, and was in course of transit.

Advances to Workers.

The Superintendent of the State Advances Office is authorized to lend money, for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a dwelling, to any person employed in manual or clerical work who is not in receipt of an income of more than £200 per annum, and is not the owner of any land other than the allotment on which it is proposed to build. The sum advanced must not exceed £450, nor may any advance be granted exceeding the value of the dwelling-house to be erected. The advance is secured by a mortgage over the whole property.

The interest is payable half-yearly, together with an instalment of the principal, which by this means is fully repaid in thirty-six and a half years, thirty years, or twenty years, as the case may be, when the mortgage is released. Valuation fees and the cost of preparing and registering the necessary deeds are fixed by regulation on an exceedingly low scale, and are payable by the borrower.

A worker is defined as a person of either sex engaged (whether as an employee or on his or her own account) in manual or clerical work, who is not in receipt of an income of more than £200 per annum, and is not the owner of any land other than that offered as security.

A valuation fee of 7s. 6d. must accompany each application, and no loan can be granted to any person who does not take up permanent residence on the security.

The amount of the loan granted by the Board may either be paid over in one sum, or, when the dwelling is to be erected, may be advanced in progress payments as the erection of the building proceeds. An inspection and report must be made by an officer of the Valuation Department prior to any progress payment being made on account of the loan, and for each such inspection a fee of 7s. 6d. is payable by the applicant. Every applicant after lodging an application for a loan should await the decision of the Board before proceeding with the erection of the building.

A copy of the plan and specifications for a proposed building must be provided for the Department's use, and such becomes and remains the property of the Department.

On securities classified by the Board as first class, loans may be granted for a term of thirty-six and a half years; on securities classified by the Board as second class, loans may be granted for a term of thirty years; on securities classified by the Board as third class, loans may be granted for a term of twenty years. The classifying of securities rests entirely with the Board.

Loans are granted only on the instalment system, and may be repaid or readjusted as in the case of a loan from the Advances to Settlers Branch. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent. provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date, and no arrears or other payment under the mortgage remain outstanding.

Mortgages under the Land Transfer Act, 1908, are, if the applicant's title is free from encumbrance, prepared and completed free of charge to mortgagors, with the exception of the repayment of cash disbursements, which are deducted from the advance. Except as above provided, the scale of costs and fees with respect to advances to settlers applies to advances to workers.

Any person desiring an advance should make a written application on the form provided for the purpose, a copy of which can be obtained from any Postmaster in the Dominion. The Postmaster will also supply an envelope in which the application may be forwarded, and will give the applicant any explanation which may be required respecting the filling-in of the form. Application for a loan may also be made to representatives of the Valuation Department, who, together with Postmasters, only, act as agents for the office throughout the Dominion. No professional assistance is necessary, and no charge is authorized for the filling-in of the application form. The Department has no agents authorized to act on its behalf in this respect.

The total of the advances to workers up to 31st March, 1914 (including moneys repaid and again advanced), was £2,543,725. The Department supplies applicants with plans and specifications free of charge. Eighteen different types of homes, containing from two to eight rooms, are covered by the plans. They are drawn with a view to getting the maximum of room and convenience for a reasonable price. The cost of the buildings varies ac-

cording to the size from £120 to £640. The plans may be inspected at the Chief Post-offices in the Dominion, and at the Valuation Offices at Invercargill, Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland.

The reason for including a type of building to cost £200 above the maximum authorized to be lent to workers is that an applicant may have some money saved and would wish to expend the amount on a better building than could be erected for the sum borrowed.

Transactions during 1913–14.

The applications received for loans during the year ended 31st March, 1914, numbered 1,599, the aggregate amount required being £528,240. The advances actually granted during the year numbered 879 for an aggregate of £272,860. The tenures upon which these loans were made were,—

Tenure.	Number of Loans.	Aggregate Amount.
Freehold	831	262,492
Leasehold . ..	48	10,368
Totals	879	272,860

The total number of loans and the aggregate amount authorized in each provincial district from the inception of the system to the 31st March, 1914, are as follows :—

Provincial District.	Number of Applications.	Amount of Advances authorized.
		£
Auckland	2,764	771,460
Taranaki	313	85,000
Hawke's Bay	593	165,070
Wellington	2,390	709,885
Marlborough	319	91,830
Nelson	190	45,805
Westland	187	40,505
Canterbury	2,292	693,445
Otago—		
Otago portion	721	201,000
Southland portion	359	93,040
Totals	10,128	2,897,040

The total amount advanced to the end of the financial year was £2,543,725, and the net amount outstanding at the same date was £2,199,844, secured upon the following tenures :—

Tenure.	Number of Loans outstanding.	Aggregate Amount outstanding. £
Freehold	7,065	2,103,296
Leasehold	517	96,548
Totals	7,582	2,199,844

The following table gives particulars of the transactions for each of the past eight years and the total transactions since the passing of the Government Advances to Workers Act on 29th October, 1906 :—

ADVANCES TO WORKERS, 1906-7 TO 1913-14.

Year ended 31st March.	Applications received.		Loans authorized.		Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
		£		£	£	£
*1907 ..	160	42,920	107	27,875	5,490	..
1908 ..	1,150	308,690	1,072	268,430	203,978	6,312
1909 ..	1,784	472,989	1,220	307,495	298,184	18,792
1910 ..	2,028	550,651	1,854	470,425	362,353	26,295
1911 ..	2,125	660,892	1,521	473,530	407,760	47,925
1912 ..	2,223	750,772	1,900	612,910	543,840	78,853
1913 ..	1,805	574,493	1,254	397,175	449,260	84,771
1914 ..	1,599	528,240	1,200	339,200	272,860	80,933
Total to 31st March, 1914	12,874	3,889,647	10,128	2,897,040	2,543,725	343,881

The financial position of the Advances to Workers Branch of the State Advances Office as on 31st March, 1914, is shown in the following table :—

ADVANCES TO WORKERS BRANCH: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	*Assets.*	£ s. d.
Sundry loans	2,281,926 12 7	Investment Account—	
Temporary loan from Settlers Branch	70,000 0 0	Less total repayments ...	2,196,516 5 4
Interest payable on loans, not accrued but not due ...	28,406 7 8	*Plus mortgage instalments overdue—principal ...	3,327 16 11
Advances Suspense Account	14,245 0 0	Total principal owing by mortgagors at 31st March, 1914	2,199,844 2 3
Fire Loss Suspense Account	1,107 17 6	*Mortgage instalments overdue—interest	8,040 17 1
Reserve Fund	13,860 11 7	Interest on mortgages, accrued but not due ...	29,445 5 4
		Interest accrued on amounts deposited in London ...	6,000 0 0
		Loan Charges Account ...	52,000 0 0
		Insurance Premiums Account	116 8 7
		Sinking Fund—Public Trustee	52,715 17 9
		Sinking Fund—Advances Office Sinking Fund Branch	4,927 17 5
		Suspense Account	3,341 16 8
		Cash in hand and in bank at 31st March, 1914 ...	33,114 4 3
	£2,409,546 9 4		£2,409,546 9 4

*Of the mortgage instalments overdue, a large percentage had been received by Postmasters at 31st March, 1914, and was in course of transit.

Advances to Local Authorities.

Loans are granted to Municipal Corporations, County Councils, Road Boards, or any other local body empowered to strike rates for the security of loans for,—

(*a.*) The construction of a road, including channelling;
(*b.*) The construction of a bridge;
(*c.*) The construction of waterworks for the supply of water within a district;
(*d.*) The construction of drainage-works or irrigation-works; or
(*e.*) The construction of sanitary works.

The rate of interest at which loans are granted is to be 4½ per cent. per annum, or ½ per cent. per annum more than the rate of interest at which the money is borrowed (whichever charge is the greater). Special provision is made for advances to local authorities for the purpose of constructing roads and bridges in outlying districts, and for metalling such roads for the first time. Applications for such loans receive preference. Loans are repayable, principal and interest, in thirty-six years and a half. Power is given to lend for a term up to fifty years, but loans for a longer term than thirty-six years and a half are not favoured by the Board. After the poll by the ratepayers is taken and the resolution levying the rate gazetted the Department does all that is necessary. The loans may be obtained by instalments (not exceeding four) as the work proceeds (the loan must be lifted within one year of the granting of the same), and so payment of interest on unused moneys avoided, as interest is charged by the Department only on moneys paid out. Tables are issued as in the case of advances to settlers and workers, so that the borrowing authority can ascertain the exact amount owing at any time. In any case where a local authority is authorized by the ratepayers to borrow moneys and the Advances Board has provisionally approved or finally granted an application for a loan at a specified rate of interest, the loan, or any part thereof, may be raised at a higher rate of interest without any further consent of the ratepayers being obtained if, before the loan or any part thereof is paid to the local authority, a resolution in the prescribed form making a special rate sufficient to cover the increased payments in respect of the loan or part thereof as aforesaid is passed by the local authority at a special meeting and is gazetted. Special provisions exist in respect of joint loans. Two or more local authorities are permitted to unite and raise an aggregate amount for several works.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, one hundred and sixty-seven new applications for loans to local bodies were provisionally approved, one hundred and forty-seven of these being for local bodies situated in the North Island. Information as to the number of applications and amount of advances provisionally approved is given for each provincial district.

Provincial District.	Number of Applications approved.	Amount of Advances provisionally approved. £
Auckland	73	69,825
Taranaki	23	33,805
Hawke's Bay	16	17,200
Wellington	35	25,220
Marlborough	5	2,990
Nelson	2	2,500
Westland	2	2,600
Canterbury	5	4,875
Otago	6	7,150
Totals	167	£166,165

The new applications finally approved during the year numbered seventy-two, and amounted to £84,970.

The amount actually paid over to local bodies during the year was £259,430.

The total sum raised by the Government for loans to local bodies to 31st March, 1914, is £2,058,067.

Local bodies were at 31st March last indebted to the Department to the extent of £1,889,682 in respect of principal moneys.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

The Workers' Dwellings Act, 1905, made provision for the erection by the State of workers' dwellings on Crown or settlement lands set apart for that purpose. It was laid down that the cost of construction must not exceed £300, and the dwellings were to be disposed of to workers on a weekly tenancy or by way of lease for a period of fifty years, with right of renewal. The rent fixed by the Act was to be at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital value of the dwellings, plus insurance and rates. Provision was also made for a worker to acquire the freehold of the dwelling in one of three ways—viz., by a cash payment after a twenty-five years lease; by monthly payments over periods of thirty-two or forty-one years; or by taking out a life-insurance policy (with the State Office) covering a term of twenty-five, thirty-two, or forty-one years, the policy-moneys to be paid to the State on maturity.

By an amendment passed shortly after the principal Act, certain lands reserved for defence purposes were set aside as sites for workers' dwellings, and the maximum cost of construction was raised to £350 in the case of a wooden dwelling, or £400 for a dwelling of brick, stone, or concrete.

A worker was defined in the Act of 1905 as one who is landless and whose earnings do not exceed £156 per annum. The maximum of annual earnings was increased in 1906 to £200, but in 1910 a new Workers' Dwellings Act was passed which fixed the maximum at £175.

The Act of 1910 contained other important alterations in the law relating to workers dwellings. The maximum capital value was set down at £600, and a new system of disposal of the dwellings was instituted. Dwellings may now be let on a weekly or monthly

tenancy at a rental of 6 per cent., plus rates and insurance, or may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal. In cases where the worker desires to acquire the freehold, he may do so on the instalment system—viz., by weekly, fortnightly, or monthly payments for a period of 25½ years, instalments being calculated at 7 per cent. (5 per cent. on account of interest and 2 per cent. on account of principal). An initial deposit of £10 is payable, and the purchaser may reduce the term of 25½ years by at any time paying off principal the sum of £7 or any multiple thereof.

The number of dwellings erected under the original Act was 126, and up to the 31st March, 1914, 183 had been erected under the Act of 1910, while thirty-one were in course of construction. The following table sets out the information :—

District	Erected under Act of 1905.	Erected under Act of 1910.		In Course of Erection on 31st March, 1914.	Total.
		To 31st March, 1913.	During Year ending 31st March, 1914.		
Auckland	35	22	36	..	93
Wellington	40	23	..	..	63
Christchurch	31	20	7	..	58
Dunedin	20	..	2	..	22
Wanganui	..	13	..	..	13
Palmerston North ..	..	6	..	..	6
Nelson	..	..	..	6	6
Westport	..	..	..	12	12
Greymouth	..	..	14	..	14
Temuka	..	9	..	..	9
Timaru	..	9	10	..	19
Willowbridge ..	..	..	..	13	13
Invercargill	..	..	12	..	12
Totals.. ..	126	102	81	31	340

The whole of the dwellings erected under the 1905 Act were leased or let, after their erection, to applicants for same; but a number of them have, since the passing of the 1910 Act, been disposed of under the instalment-purchase system provided in the latter Act. The whole of the dwellings erected under the 1910 Act were built for applicant purchasers.

The total expenditure in connection with workers' dwellings during the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £42,680, this amount including £656 incurred for maintenance, fire insurance, rates, &c., upon the dwellings erected under the Act of 1905, and leased to occupants. The balance, £42,024, was made up as follows :—

	£
Acquisition of land	13,602
Preparation of land	1,215
Erection of dwellings..	26,924
Administration, &c.	283
	£42,024

The total instalments payable during the year amounted to £9,969. The average weekly instalments payable by purchasers of four- and five-roomed dwellings built under the Act are shown below. The amounts shown include fire insurance, but not rates or maintenance.

Town.	Four Rooms and Section.	Five Rooms and Section.
	s. d.	s. d.
Auckland	14 3	15 5
Wellington	14 5	15 11
Christchurch	12 2	13 9
Dunedin	14 4	15 5
Wanganui, ...	13 4	14 6
Palmerston North	12 7	14 2
Greymouth	10 7	12 2
Temuka	12 2	13 2
Timaru	12 4	13 9
Invercargill	13 1	14 1
Average for all towns	13 0	14 3

The Act of 1905 contained provisions whereby the management and control of any workers' dwellings erected by the State could be placed under the control of a local body. The Municipal Corporations Act, 1908, gave authority for Borough Councils to erect workers' dwellings, and an amendment to the Counties Act, 1913, extended this authority to County Councils.

SECTION XXIII.—PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION, ETC.

Old-age Pensions.

On the 26th June, 1894, a Committee of ten members of the House of Representatives was appointed to examine into and report upon the question of making provision for old age. The report of this Committee was brought up on the 27th September, 1894, and ordered to be printed. No particular scheme was recommended, but a suggestion was made that the Government should appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the question.

On the 8th July, 1896, a Bill providing for the payment of old-age pensions was introduced by the late Right Honourable R. J. Seddon into the House of Representatives, but lapsed in Committee on the 16th September.

Later in the same year, on the 14th October, a Registration of People's Claims Bill was introduced, the object being to ascertain the probable cost of establishing an Old-age Pension Fund. This Bill passed through all its stages in Parliament, and received the Governor's assent on the 17th October.

In 1897 an Old-age Pensions Bill was again introduced, and passed all its stages in the House of Representatives, but was thrown out at the second reading in the Legislative Council.

Still again, in 1898, an Old-age Pensions Bill was introduced, and this year succeeded in passing both Houses, receiving the Governor's assent on the 1st November, 1898. Under this Act the Registration of People's Claims Act of 1896 was repealed.

Amending Acts were passed in 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1905. Early in the session of 1908 a consolidating Act was passed, since which there have been further amending Acts in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913. Coincident with the 1913 amendment, a further consolidation was approved by the Legislature in which were merged the Acts relating to Widows' and Military Pensions.

The original Act of 1898 provided for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d. per week, without contribution by the beneficiaries. This amount was, however, increased to £26 per annum (*i.e.*, 10s. a week or £2 3s. 4d. a month) by the Amendment Act of 1905, which came into operation on the 1st September of that year.

The Act is administered by a Commissioner located at Wellington, who is responsible to the Minister of Pensions. For the purposes of administration New Zealand is divided into seventy-three districts, each in charge of a Registrar. In the chief centres of population the duties are performed by officers specially appointed for the purpose, but otherwise they are undertaken by Clerks of Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts. All claims are investigated by Stipendiary Magistrates, who alone have the power to grant or refuse pensions.

The Act applies to all residents of New Zealand who fulfil the necessary conditions, except—

(1.) Maoris who receive votes other than pensions out of the grant appropriated by the Civil List Act, 1908.
(2.) Aliens.
(3.) Naturalized subjects who have not been naturalized one year.
(4.) Chinese or other Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and whether British subjects by birth or not.

The qualifications for the pension are briefly as follows:—

(1.) The applicant, if a male, must have reached the age of sixty-five, or, if a female, must have reached the age of sixty.

NOTE.—The pension age has been reduced to fifty-five for women and to sixty for men where the applicant is the parent of two or more children under fourteen years of age for the maintenance of whom he (or she) is responsible. The pension payable in such cases may be any sum up to £13 per annum, in addition to the ordinary pension payable as set out hereunder.

(2.) The applicant must have resided continuously in New Zealand for the past twenty-five years.

NOTE.—Continuous residence is not interrupted by occasional absences not exceeding two years. An additional six months' period of absence is allowed for every additional year's residence in excess of the twenty-five years immediately preceding the date of application, provided that the applicant has resided in New Zealand during the twelve months immediately preceding the said date of application. In the case of a seaman, continuous residence is not interrupted by absences on board a ship registered in New Zealand, provided the applicant establishes the fact that his home is in New Zealand.

(3.) The applicant must not during the past twelve years have been imprisoned for four months or on four occasions for an offence punishable by twelve months' imprisonment.
(4.) The applicant must not during the past twenty-five years have been imprisoned for five years for any offence.
(5.) The applicant must not during the past twelve years have deserted his wife (or husband as the case may be) and children.
(6.) The applicant must have lived a sober and reputable life during the past year.
(7.) The yearly income of the applicant, if single, must not reach £60, and, if married, £100.
(8.) The net value of accumulated property must not be £260 or over.
(9.) The applicant must not have deprived himself or herself of property or income to qualify for a pension.

Each applicant must apply to the Registrar of the district in which he resides, and fill in a claim form. The Registrar proceeds at once to verify the applicant's statements, and the results of his inquiries are transmitted, with the form of application, to the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate, when a date is fixed for the personal examination of the pensioner.

The Magistrate, who is required to hear each case in chambers, has power to dispense with the personal attendance of the applicant, if he is satisfied that the documentary evidence in support of the claim is sufficient to establish it.

The Magistrate intimates his decision to the Commissioner, who, if the pension is allowed, issues a pension-certificate for the amount granted, without which no payment can be received.

Each pension is granted for twelve months, the first instalment being payable on the first day of the month following the date on which the Magistrate grants the pension. A fresh application is required to be made each year for a renewal of the pension.

Payment of the pension is made by twelve monthly instalments at the most convenient post-office.

Instalments are payable on the 1st of the month, but may be collected up to the 1st day of the month following, after which date the special authority of the Minister of Finance is required before payment can be made. Instalments falling due on the 1st of January may be paid on any day not earlier than the 23rd December.

The full pension of £26 is reduced by—

(1.) £1 for every complete £1 of income over £34.
(2.) £1 for every complete £10 of net accumulated property.
(3.) £1 for every year or part of a year by which the age of the applicant is less than sixty-five years.

The income of a married applicant for pension purposes is half of the joint incomes of husband and wife. The joint incomes of a married couple, however, must not exceed, with pension added, the sum of £100.

Income is money, valuable consideration or profits derived by any means from any source, and includes free board and lodging up to £26 per annum, but does not include :—

(*a.*) Sick allowance or funeral benefits paid by a friendly society.
(*b.*) Relief by way of charity, or gifts from relatives, up to £52 in any year.
(*c.*) Grants from the Gold-miners' and Coal-miners' Relief Funds.
(*d.*) Capital expended for the benefit of the applicant, or the wife or husband of the applicant.
(*e.*) Property received on the intestacy, or under the will, of a deceased husband or wife.

The income chargeable is that derived during the twelve months preceding the date of application, the Magistrate having power to exempt all personal earnings earned at a rate not exceeding £2 a week, provided it is shown to his satisfaction that owing to loss of employment or any other cause such earnings have ceased.

Income at the rate of the disqualifying amount—*i.e.*, £60 for a single person, and £100 for a married person—being received at the date of application is a bar to the granting of a pension.

Net accumulated property is the capital value of all real and personal property owned by an applicant, other than life assurance policies and annuities, or other life interests in the capital sum of which the applicant has no interest beyond the income derived therefrom, less the following deductions :—

(1.) The amount of mortgage existing on the property.
(2.) £340 from the home, including furniture and personal effects.
(3.) £50 from any other property.

The net accumulated property of a husband or wife for pension purposes is half of the total net accumulated properties of both.

The pension is not affected by any increase in the value of property used exclusively as a home, which is taken at the valuation obtaining at the date of the original grant of the pension.

Provision is made for including transferred property, or property disposed of by will by the husband or wife of an applicant, in the computation of the pension.

To ascertain whether a pensioner is entitled to a renewal of his pension, he is required each year, shortly before the expiry of the certificate held by him, to furnish the Registrar with a statement of his income during the past year, and also of his property. On receipt of this statement the Registrar proceeds to verify the contents, and then submits it to the Magistrate, who investigates it in the same manner as an original claim, the pensioner being required to attend at the discretion of the Magistrate. The decision of the Magistrate is notified to the Commissioner, who issues a fresh pension-certificate for the amount for which the pension is renewed, and authorizes payment for another twelve months. The expired certificate is retained by the paying officer on payment of the final instalment, and forwarded to the Commissioner, by whom it is filed.

A pensioner may have any instalment paid at any post-office in New Zealand.

If a person is physically unfit to draw his pension in person, he may apply to the Commissioner to have an agent appointed to collect instalments. Any authority issued to such an agent holds good only for the pension-certificate for any one year, but it may be renewed each year when the pension itself is renewed.

A pension granted to a person maintained in a charitable institution is paid to the governing body of the institution on production of an authority signed by the local Registrar. A fresh authority is required each month in cases of this nature.

When any person to whom a pension has already been granted is committed to a mental hospital, the instalments of such pension are payable to the superintendent of the institution. An inmate of a mental hospital, however, cannot lodge an original claim for a pension.

The pension, being for the personal support of the pensioner, is absolutely inalienable, whether by way of assignment, charge, execution, bankruptcy, or otherwise howsoever.

No payment is made of an instalment which falls due while a pensioner is in gaol or out of New Zealand.

On the death of a pensioner the portion of the instalment accruing to date of death, together with any unpaid instalment then payable, may be paid if applied to defray funeral expenses, or, in the case of a charitable institution, towards cost of maintenance.

If the Commissioner has reason to believe that any pension has been improperly obtained, he may suspend payment and cause an inquiry to be held before a Magistrate, who has full power to act.

If during the currency of a pension-certificate a pensioner or the wife or husband of a pensioner, becomes possessed of property

or income in excess of the amount allowed by law, the Commissioner may apply to the Magistrate to have the pension cancelled or varied.

A Magistrate has power on his own initiative to review any previous decision, and to cancel or amend any pension-certificate.

Any person who by a wilfully false statement obtains or attempts to obtain a pension to which he is not entitled is liable to six months' imprisonment, or to a fine of £50, as also is any person who aids or abets such person.

It is an offence to receive any money in consideration of the procuring of a pension for any person; and it is also an offence to refuse to answer any question concerning any applicant or any statement contained in any application, the penalty being a fine not exceeding £10 in each case.

Where it has been found that a pensioner has been overpaid, and the Magistrate is of opinion that such overpayment was obtained by fraud, the pensioner is liable, in addition to imprisonment, to a penalty of double the amount paid in excess.

If on the death of a pensioner, or the wife or husband of a pensioner, it is found that he, or either of them, was possessed of property in excess of the amount allowed by law in respect to the amount of pension granted, double the amount of pension so overpaid may be recovered from the estate so found to be in excess.

If a pensioner is convicted of drunkenness or of any offence punishable by imprisonment for one month or more, or misspends, wastes, or lessens his estate, the Commissioner is empowered to pay the instalments of pension to an agent for the benefit of the pensioner, or to suspend the pension for such period as he deems fit.

Any person otherwise qualified to receive a pension who owns property on which he resides, and which does not permit of the granting of a full pension, may qualify for the full pension by transferring the said property to the Public Trustee. The pensioner is permitted to reside on the property rent-free during his lifetime, but he must pay all rates and charges thereon. If a husband and wife, both being pensioners, are living together, and one dies, the survivor is permitted to continue to reside on the property. On the death of both pensioner and survivor, or where the pensioner is no longer entitled to a pension, the Public Trustee shall sell the property, and, after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the amount of pension paid as a consequence of the transfer of the property, together with his commission and interest at the rate of 4 per cent., shall pay the balance to the person or persons entitled thereto. Provision is made for a pensioner, or survivor, or next-of-kin paying such amounts as aforesaid at any time, with a view to obtaining a retransfer of the property and obviating a sale.

Two registers are kept in the office of each Registrar—namely, a Pension-claim Register and an Old-age Pensions Register.

The Pension-claim Register contains a record of each claim filed, and how it is dealt with.

The Old-age Pensions Register contains a record of each pension granted in the district, as also of each pension transferred from any other district. All changes made from time to time in regard to any pension are entered up in this register.

Each Registrar is required to supply the following monthly returns:—

(1.) A return of new pensions granted by the Magistrate—to include transfers from other districts.
(2.) A return of original claims rejected or adjourned by the Magistrate.
(3.) A return of renewal applications rejected or adjourned by the Magistrate.

The number of old-age pensioners at the end of each financial year since the Act came into operation, the gross yearly payments, and the cost per head of population are as follows:—

At 31st March,	Pensioners.	Amount. £	Cost per Head of Population s.	d.	At 31st March,	Pensioners.	Amount. £	Cost per Head of Population s.	d.
1899	7,443	3,124	0	1	1908	13,569	325,199	6	11
1900	11,285	157,342	4	1	1909	14,396	336,760	6	11
1901	12,405	197,292	5	1	1910	15,320	362,496	7	4
1902	12,776	207,468	5	3	1911	16,020	383,393	7	7
1903	12,481	210,140	5	2	1912	16,649	406,256	7	10
1904	11,926	203,164	4	10	1913	16,509	415,761	7	10
1905	11,770	195,475	4	6	1914	18,050	416,776	7	7
1906	12,582	254,367	5	8					
1907	13,257	314,184	6	10	Gross total		£4,389,197		

The number and value of existing pensions at each rate on 31st March, 1914, were,—

Rate.	Number.	Liability.	Rate.	Number.	Liability.
£		£	£		£
39	36	1,404	17	113	1,921
38	2	76	16	114	1,824
37	1	37	15	83	1,245
36	1	36	14	85	1,190
35	1	35	13	83	1,079
33	2	66	12	67	804
32	2	64	11	68	748
30	1	30	10	70	700
29	1	29	9	41	369
28	1	28	8	35	280
26	14,270	371,020	7	24	168
25	555	13,875	6	25	150
24	542	13,008	5	20	100
23	460	10,580	4	19	76
22	370	8,140	3	13	39
21	422	8,862	2	10	20
20	185	3,700	1	1	1
19	175	3,325			
18	152	2,736	..	18,050	£447,765

Average pension, £24 16s.

The ages of pensioners (exclusive of Maoris) on the roll on the 31st March last are as shown in the following table:—

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
60	190	71	1,083	82	409	93	16
61	199	72	1,058	83	340	94	19
62	260	73	1,058	84	230	95	2
63	259	74	967	85	178	96	2
64	267	75	900	86	127	97	1
65	488	76	832	87	108	98	4
66	710	77	756	88	73	99	1
67	816	78	709	89	70	100	1
68	925	79	721	90	43		
69	1,311	80	659	91	18	Total	17,379*
70	953	81	595	92	21		

* Not including 671 Maoris.

Tables are also given showing (1) original nationality and (2) sex and conjugal condition of all pensioners on the roll on 31st March, 1914.

(1.) ORIGINAL NATIONALITIES OF ALL PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1914.

	Number.		Number.		Number.
British (England)	8,154	British (Fiji)	2	Portuguese	12
" (Ireland)	3,726	" (Malta)	2	Russian	10
" (Scotland)	3,269	" (Pitcairn Island	1	Finn	7
" (New Zealand)	581	German	319	Pole	7
" (Australia)	360	Dane	157	Greek	6
" (Wales)	146	Swede	98	Belgian	6
" (Canada)	102	Norwegian	94	Hungarian	3
" (Channel Is'ds)	63	Austrian	42	Spaniard	2
" (India)	17	French	38	Chilian	1
" (West Indies)	15	Italian	36	Maori	671
" (South Africa)	15	American	32		
" (Isle of Man)	15	Swiss	18	Total	18,050
" (Newfoundland)	9	Dutch	14		

These pensioners are now all British subjects, as required by law.

(2.) SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Totals.
Male	2,221	3,892	2,571	8,684
Female	332	3,340	5,694	9,366
Totals	2,553	7,232	8,265	18,050

The conjugal condition of all old-age pensioners (40,144) admitted to the roll since the Act of 1899 came into force is as follows: Single, 6,819; married, 18,760; widowed, 14,565.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The Widows' Pensions Act, 1911, which received the Governor's assent on the 28th October, came into operation on the 1st January, 1912. The scope of this Act was widened by an amendment Act passed in 1912, further amendments being embodied in the Act of 1913 consolidating the law relating to Old Age, Widows', and Military Pensions.

Similarly to Old-age Pensions, this part of the Act is administered by the Commissioner of Pensions at Wellington.

The term "widow" includes a woman whose husband is detained in a mental hospital.

Applicants must be British subjects of good character, and applications require to be lodged with the local Registrar of Pensions, and to be investigated by a Magistrate, who alone has power to grant pensions.

The following scale of payments is provided for :—

To a widow with one child under fourteen years	£12	per annum.
" two children under fourteen years	£18	"
" three children under fourteen years ..	£24	"
" more than three children under fourteen years	£30	"

The term "child" includes a step-child, or a child legally adopted during the lifetime of the husband of the applicant.

For children born before the arrival of their parents in New Zealand, ten years' residence is required. A child born out of New Zealand during the temporary absence of its mother, however, is not debarred from the benefits of the Act.

The foregoing rates of pension are subject to a deduction of £1 for every £1 of the annual income of the widow and her children under fourteen in excess of £30. Such annual income, however, does not include personal earnings which do not exceed £100.

Property which produces no income, or an income of less than 5 per cent. of its value, is deemed to produce an income of at least 5 per cent. of such value, and such amount is included in the computation of the annual income.

Property does not include furniture and personal effects, nor property used as a home up to £340 in value. The pension is not affected by any increase in the valuation of the home, which is charged at the valuation obtaining at the date of the original granting of the pension.

The Act does not apply to aliens, or to Chinese or other Asiatics. Similarly to old-age pensions, all payments are made through the Post Office. In practically every other respect the same conditions as apply to an Old-age Pension apply to a Widow's Pension.

Provision is also made for continuance of the pension, after the death of a widow, to the guardian of her children.

The number of pensions in force under this head on the 31st March, 1914, was 1,540, the annual value of these being represented by the sum of £29,320.

Tables are given showing (1) ages and (2) original nationalities of widows in receipt of pensions as at 31st March last.

(1.) AGES OF WIDOWS IN RECEIPT OF PENSIONS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
21 ..	4	32 ..	41	43 ..	79	54	29
22 ..	2	33 ..	61	44 ..	66	55	15
23 ..	5	34 ..	50	45 ..	63	56	10
24 ..	8	35 ..	57	46 ..	58	57	6
25 ..	14	36 ..	67	47 ..	65	58	7
26 ..	22	37 ..	68	48 ..	57	59	3
27 ..	21	38 ..	69	49 ..	36	63	1
28 ..	27	39 ..	62	50 ..	48	64	1
29 ..	27	40 ..	67	51 ..	45	68	1
30 ..	36	41 ..	81	52 ..	29		
31 ..	44	42 ..	46	53 ..	27	Total	1,525*

* Not including 15 Maoris.

(2.) ORIGINAL NATIONALITIES OF WIDOWS IN RECEIPT OF PENSIONS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1914.

	Number.		Number.
British (New Zealand) ..	1,021	German	11
" (England) ..	232	Dane	4
" (Ireland) ..	91	Italian	3
" (Australia) ..	91	Norwegian	1
" (Scotland) ..	61	American	1
" (Wales) ..	5	Maori	15
" (Channel Islands) ..	2		
" (Pitcairn Island) ..	1	Total ..	1,540
" (Isle of Man) ..	1		

MILITARY PENSIONS.

The Military Pensions Act, 1912, which received the Governor's assent on the 7th November, 1912, was enacted to provide for payment out of the Consolidated Fund of an annual pension of £36 to veterans of the Maori War who have been awarded the New Zealand War Medal for active service in such war. This Act is now embodied in the Pensions Act of 1913 above referred to, which consolidates the law relating to Old-age, Widows', and Military Pensions.

The qualifications of an applicant for this pension are as follows:—

(1.) He must have resided in New Zealand for the 10 years immediately preceding the date of his application.

(2.) He must not have been imprisoned during the same period for any offence punishable by imprisonment for two years.

(3.) He must not during the same period have deserted or failed to provide for his wife and children.

(4.) He must be of good character and sober habits.

Unlike the old-age and widows' pensions, which require to be applied for through a Registrar and determined by a Stipendiary Magistrate, the military pension is obtained by applying direct to the Commissioner of Pensions at Wellington, or to the nearest

officer of the Defence Department, who reports to the Commissioner.

The number of pensions in force on 31st March, 1914, was 1,240, the annual value of these being £44,640.

The ages of pensioners as at 31st March last are shown below:—

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
56 ..	1	66 ..	47	76 ..	52	86 ..	8
57 ..	1	67 ..	62	77 ..	47	87 ..	5
58 ..	2	68 ..	64	78 ..	42	88 ..	7
59 ..	2	69 ..	68	79 ..	49	89 ..	1
60 ..	6	70 ..	76	80 ..	32	91 ..	2
61 ..	6	71 ..	82	81 ..	27	93 ..	1
62 ..	10	72 ..	69	82 ..	10	96 ..	2
63 ..	12	73 ..	96	83 ..	19		
64 ..	31	74 ..	63	84 ..	6	Total ..	1,112*
65 ..	43	75 ..	56	85 ..	5		

* Not including 128 Maoris.

SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

The question of providing pensions for the public and semi-public servants of the Dominion on their retirement has received a good deal of attention in recent years. The schemes now in force embrace the Government Railways (1903), Public Service (1908) including Police (1899), and Teachers (1906), while the various local bodies are empowered to establish schemes under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act, 1908.

Public Service Superannuation Fund.

The Public Service Superannuation Act, 1907, now embodied in the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Act, 1908, which with its amendments includes all branches of the Public Service except the Railway Department and so much of the Education Department as is included in Part IX of the Education Act, 1908 (mainly inspectors and teachers of public schools), came into force on the 1st January, 1908. The scheme, although optional on the part of public servants permanently employed at that date, is compulsory on all persons appointed thereafter.

The principal benefits are,—

(1.) A pension for every year of service equal to one-sixtieth of the average annual salary for the last three years, payable (*a*) after 40 years' service; or (*b*) at age 65; or (*c*) on retirement owing to ill health. The maximum pension is not to exceed two-thirds of the salary, or in the case of entrants after 24th December, 1909, £300 per annum.

(2.) A pension of £18 per annum to the widow of a contributor or pensioner during widowhood, and £13 per annum for each child under the age of 14.

Females may retire after 30 years' service or at the age of 55, while the retiring age may be reduced in certain cases for both males

and females. Special pensions may be given in the case of a member of the Police Force for injuries received on duty.

The contributions vary with the age on joining the fund: For ages under 30 they are 5 per cent. of the salary; ages 30 and under 35, 6 per cent.; 35 and under 40, 7 per cent.; 40 and under 45, 8 per cent.; 45 and under 50, 9 per cent.; 50 and over, 10 per cent.

The contributions are returned on withdrawal.

On the 31st December, 1913, there were 10,808 contributors paying £117,993 per annum into the fund. The pensioners numbered 811 and were entitled to £60,970 per annum, made up as follows:—

	Number.	Pension. £
Retired for age or length of service	438	48,727
Retired for ill health	97	7,576
Police injured on duty	4	442
Widows	138	2,484
Children	134	1,742
	811	£60,970

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1913, were as follows:—

Revenue.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Amount of funds at beginning of year	423,556	Retiring-allowances—	
Members' contributions—		To members	54,545
Under section 29 (ordinary)	116,388	To widows and children ..	3,69
Transfers from other superannuation funds ..	37	Contributions returned—	
Government contribution ..	48,000	Under section 46, Amendment Act (left service) ..	9,364
Interest	20,803	Under section 42 or 43 (death)	967
Fines, &c.	234	Under section 32 (*ee*) ..	221
		Under section 38 (retirement)	194
		Transfers to other superannuation funds (section 48)	5
		Compensation (section 32 (*f*))	942
		Interest (section 2, Amendment Act, 1909)	8
		Expenses—	
		Salaries	912
		Office expenses	140
		Medical fees	53
		Board members' travelling-expenses	10
		Crown Law charges ..	1
		Post Office charges ..	50
		Amount of fund at end of year	537,914
	£609,018		£609,018

The assets and liabilities of the fund, as at 31st December last, are set out in the annexed statement:—

BALANCE-SHEET AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Liabilities.	£	*Assets.*	£
Fund as per Revenue Account	537,914	Amount invested with the Public Trustee	520,511
Retiring and other allowances due, in course of payment—		Contributions due, in transmission—	
Members	1,024	Under section 29 (ordinary)	8,362
Widows and children ..	69	Transfers from other superannuation funds ..	1
Refunds of contributions due, in course of payment—		Interest accrued, but not due	16,020
Under section 46, Amendment Act (left service) ..	963	Fines due, in course of transmission	15
Under section 42 or 43 (death)	287		
Under section 32 (*ee*) ..	221		
Under section 38 (retirement)	93		
Transfers to other funds due, in course of payment (section 48)	3		
Compensation (section 32 (*f*)) due, in course of payment	205		
Expenses due, in course of payment—			
Salaries..	326		
Office expenses	1		
Medical fees	2		
Post Office charges ..	50		
Postal Department ..	3,262		
Unclaimed (contributions, &c.)	453		
Contributions paid in advance and in error	36		
	£544,909		£544,909

An amendment of the law under which the fund is administered was passed during the session of 1912, abolishing the provision for reduction or postponement of allowances to widows and children in cases where compensation is paid under the Workers' Compensation Act for the death of a contributor by accident. The new law came into operation from the date of its passage. Two widows and two children, whose allowances had been deferred previously, became entitled to payment as from that date.

The Government Actuary, in his report on the actuarial examination of the fund for the first triennium, recommended that the Government subsidy be increased from £23,000 to £48,000 per annum during the current triennium. By the amending Act mentioned above parliamentary sanction was given to the increased payment as from the 1st January, 1913. The increase in the subsidy was necessitated through officers retiring, with service for which they had paid no contributions, the basis of the scheme being that the Government should pay for these pensions except in so far as they were provided for by the members' contributions.

The Report of the Board, covering the year 1913, shows that up to the end of that year the sum of £149,555 in compensation to officers

had been avoided by the Consolidated Fund, by their retiring on pensions. This sum nearly equals the Government subsidies paid to the fund (£156,500).

Since the initiation of the Superannuation Fund there has been also a large decrease in the annual grant from the Consolidated Fund for gratuities to the widows and children of public servants. The liabilities of the Government to the Fund are therefore offset by savings in other directions.

The Police Provident Fund, which was established on the 1st December, 1899, under the Police Provident Act, 1899, was merged in the Public Service Superannuation Fund on the 1st April, 1910, and members of the Police Force contributing at that date now pay the same contributions and receive the same benefits (plus the special allowance if injured on duty) as other members of the public service.

Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

This was established by the Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1905, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1906. Under this scheme the pensions were computed at $\frac{1}{60}$th of the total salary received during the years of contribution and $\frac{1}{120}$th of the total salary received during service between 1st January, 1878, and 1st January, 1906, with a minimum pension of £52 per annum.

The benefits were brought into line with those of the Public Service by the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, and with a few exceptions all the contributors accepted the new benefits.

There are a few slight differences between the Public Service and the Teachers' Funds, the chief being that (1) the service of the teachers need not be continuous; (2) no pensions are payable on retirement for ill health unless the service exceeds fifteen years; and (3) in the case of reduction of status owing to age or infirmity, there is no provision that the pension should be computed on the higher salary as in the Public Service Fund.

Education service to which the Act applies is defined as service in any capacity for not less than twenty hours a week,—

(*a*) Under an Education Board, or

(*b*) Under the governing body of a secondary school, or

(*c*) Under the managers of associated classes under Part VII of the Education Act, 1908, or

(*d*) Under the Education Department in the case of inspectors of schools or of inspectors, managers, or visiting officers of industrial schools, or of teachers of any schools under the control of that Department.

Under the provisions of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1912, those persons who were in the Education service on the 1st January, 1906, and who were still in the service, could elect, on or before the 30th June, 1913, to become contributors to the fund, contributions being payable as from 1st January, 1906. This provision was taken advantage of by 156 persons.

Provision was also made whereby those persons employed in the University Colleges at the date of the coming into operation of the Act (7th November, 1912) could elect, on or before the 30th June, 1913, to become contributors to the fund, and in these cases such contributors would be entitled to count back service. Forty-six persons joined the Fund under this provision. All persons first permanently employed under the University of New Zealand and the University Colleges after the date of the passing of the Amendment Act must become contributors to the fund.

It was also provided that the Government contribution to the fund as from the 1st January, 1913, should be increased from £7,000 to £17,000 per annum.

On the 31st December, 1913, there were 4,017 contributors, the annual contributions amounting to nearly £45,000.

The pensions were 460, representing a charge of £29,898 per annum, made up of—

	Number.	Amount of Pension. £
Retired for age or length of service ..	284	24,050
Retired for ill health	50	3,882
Widows	63	1,147
Children	63	819
	460	£29,898

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1913, were as follows :—

Revenue.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Funds at beginning of the year	214,298	Pensions	28,287
Contributions	54,892	Contributions refunded and transferred	4,941
Re-credits	118	Commission	77
Government subsidy ..	17,000	Legal expenses	4
Interest	12,395	Unclaimed contributions, to date	258
		Funds at the end of the year	265,136
	£298,703		£298,703

The balance-sheet of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund as at 31st December, 1913, reads as follows :—

Assets.	£	*Liabilities.*	£
Amount in hands of Public Trustee	258,692	Fund as per Revenue Account	265,136
Contributions in transit ..	1,380	Retiring-allowances in transit	61
Contributions outstanding ..	4,679	Retiring-allowances unpaid ..	89
Allowance paid in advance ..	8	Refund of contributions in transit	18
Interest accrued and outstanding	836	Contributions paid in advance	33
		Unclaimed contributions ..	258
	£265,595		£265,595

Government Railways Superannuation Fund.

This was established on the 1st January, 1903, by the Government Railways Superannuation Fund Act, 1902, now embodied in the Government Railways Act, 1908.

The pension is here also $\frac{1}{60}$th of the annual rate of pay, for every year of service, but the retiring age is sixty for both males and females, instead of ages sixty-five and fifty-five respectively as in the Public Service. The only other differences of importance are that the annual allowances to widows and children are paid only on the death of contributors before retiring on a pension, and that the pension is computed on the last salary except where the contributor has served in a lower grade within the previous five years, in which case the average for seven years is taken.

The contributions originally were, for ages not exceeding thirty when the first contribution became payable, 3 per cent.; ages thirty and under thirty-five, 4 per cent.; thirty-five and under forty, 5 per cent.; forty and under forty-five, 6 per cent.; forty-five and under fifty, 7 per cent.; fifty and over, 10 per cent.

These contributions are still payable by members who joined the scheme prior to the 1st January, 1908, but for those who joined subsequently the contributions are the same as are payable under the Public Service scheme.

The number of contributors on 31st March, 1914, was 10,508, and at that date there were 1,301 persons on the fund, drawing annual allowances amounting to £71,012.

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1914, were,—

Revenue.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Amount of funds on 1st April, 1913	264,455	Retiring-allowances to members	60,953
Contributions (including arrears)	71,682	Allowances to widows and children	6,928
Interest	11,899	Payments to legal representatives of deceased members	105
Fines	470	Contributions refunded	10,075
Donation by His Excellency the Governor	10	Contributions transferred to Public Service Superannuation Fund	41
Balance of N.Z.R. Transvaal War Relief Fund paid over by Trustees	317	Fines remitted	6
Government subsidy	25,000	Expenses	255
		Amount of funds at the end of the year	295,470
	£373,833		£373,833

The assets and liabilities of the fund as at 31st March, 1914, were,—

Assets.	£	*Liabilities.*	£
Amount in hands of Public Trustee	286,392	Fund as per Revenue Account	295,470
Contributions and fines in transit	6,299	Life allowances not paid	204
Arrears of contributions due by members in respect of casual service	3,524	Widows' allowances not paid	334
		Contributions due to be refunded not paid	207
	£296,215		£296,215

Local Authorities Superannuation.

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act, 1908, which came into force on 10th October, 1908, applies to Borough Councils, County Councils, Town Boards, Road Boards, Harbour Boards, Charitable Aid Boards, Tramway Companies, or any body possessing rating powers over any district.

The benefits and contributions are the same as in the Public Service Fund. Under the Act of 1908 a contributor's service prior to joining the fund was not counted for pension purposes. By an amendment, passed in 1912, however, local authorities were empowered, when establishing superannuation funds, to grant in respect of prior service an additional retiring allowance not exceeding $\frac{1}{60}$th of the annual salary for each year of such prior service.

The Wellington Harbour Board having decided to inaugurate a superannuation scheme in respect of its permanent employees, such employees were allowed six months from 1st April, 1913, in which to decide as to whether they would become contributors to the fund. Of a total of 328 permanent employees, 262 had decided, at 30th September, to join the fund. The Board's contribution—65 per cent. of the employees' contributions—amounted for the six months ended 30th September, 1913, to £974, which, with other expenses, brought the total cost to the Board for the half-year to £1,017.

Several other local bodies have been considering the advisability of adopting superannuation schemes, but, so far as is known, none of these are yet in operation.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND.

The National Provident Fund was established by Act in 1910, and came into operation on 1st March, 1911. This measure offers facilities for voluntary thrift on the basis of mutual contributions by the State and the individual, and represents a striking departure in social legislation undertaken by the Government of New Zealand, there being particular features in this scheme that distinguish it from the provident systems of other countries.

The Fund is administered by a Board composed of the Hon. the Minister of Finance as Chairman and four members appointed by the Governor, one of whom is the Superintendent of the Fund.

The main object of the scheme is to provide for annuities in old age. This, however, is supplemented by benefits for the protection of the family from birth to old age.

The system is open to any person between the ages of 16 and 45 years residing in New Zealand, and whose average income during the three years prior to joining has not exceeded £200 per annum. There is no medical examination on entry, and the method of joining is extremely simple, the applicant having merely to fill in a form at a postal money-order office and pay a first weekly contribution.

The benefits are as follows:—

(1.) After twelve months in the Fund a payment not exceeding £6 for medical attendance on the birth of a contributor's child or children.

(2.) After five years in the Fund an allowance, after three months' incapacity for work, of 7s. 6d. per week for each child of a contributor under 14 years of age.

(3.) A weekly pension at age 60 of 10s., 20s., 30s., or 40s., according to the scale of contributions.

(4.) After five years in the Fund an allowance, on the death of a contributor, of 7s. 6d. per week for each child until 14 years of age, and 7s. 6d. for the widow so long as any child is under 14 years of age.

The maternity allowance is payable only if the combined income of a contributor and wife or husband does not exceed £200 per annum at the time of claim, but this limitation does not debar from the other benefits. The incapacity allowance is not payable where the incapacity is due to the serious misconduct of the contributor, and the amount is not to exceed the pecuniary loss which, in the opinion of the Board, the contributor has probably suffered during incapacity. Further, the income of a contributor during incapacity, independent of the Fund, is not to exceed the rate of £4 per week.

The contributions range from 9d. per week at age 17, 1s. at age 22, 1s. 3d. at 25, and so on to age 45, for the 10s. pension, the rate being two, three, or four times as much if a higher pension is applied for. A contributor may increase or decrease his pension after entry. The pension does not affect the rights of any person to the old-age pension.

The contributions are payable in weekly sums at any postal money-order office; but, as any number of contributions may be paid at one time, contributors have the privilege of paying as they like by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, or at irregular intervals.

In the event of a contributor leaving the Fund or dying, all contributions (less any benefits received) are returnable. If a contributor dies before the first five years are completed, his representatives receive the contributions he has paid, less anything he received during lifetime by way of maternity benefit. Should he die after age 60, before receiving in benefits a sum equal to the contributions paid in during his lifetime, the difference is returnable to his representatives; and, further, if the allowances paid for widow and children do not exhaust the contributions, his representatives are entitled to the residue. If a contributor dies before 60, leaving a widow and no children, all the contributions are returnable, less benefits paid out.

The latitude allowed for arrears is very wide, and covers a period of eighteen months, but after six months a fine equal to one-fourth of the contributions is to be paid. If a contributor is drawing the incapacity allowance he pays no contributions during that period.

Moneys payable out of the Fund cannot be assigned in any way, nor, on the death of a contributor, be assets to pay his debts or liabilities.

The benefits under the Act are guaranteed by the State, which subsidizes the contributions to the extent of one-fourth of the amount paid into the Fund.

Organizing lecturers are operating in the various centres and personally explaining the system to the workers at their factories, work places, &c., a method that is found to be productive of satisfactory results, and is consequently being extended.

The result of the Fund's operations up to the end of the third year is indicated in the following table:—

—	Number of Contributors.	Annual Rate of Contribution payable.	Amount of Fund.
		£ s. d.	£
At 31st December, 1911	550	3,171 15 8	1,826
At 31st December, 1912	2,660	11,726 13 0	10,038
At 31st December, 1913	5,791	22,719 0 4	29,327

Information as to contributors to the Fund from the date of its inception to 31st December last is shown in the next table. The total number of contributors to the date mentioned was 6,625, of whom 834 have left the Fund, leaving a balance of 5,791, whose annual contributions amount to £22,719 0s. 4d., or an average of £3 18s. 6d.

CONTRIBUTORS TO NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND TO END OF 1913.

—	Number of Contributors.															Annual Contributions.
	Class I. Pension Rate, 10s.			Class 2. Pension Rate, 20s.			Class 3. Pension Rate, 30s.			Class 4. Pension Rate, 40s.			Aggregate.			
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.
Total entered ...	5445	373	5818	530	90	620	72	11	83	97	7	104	6144	481	6625	...
Total transferred from other classes	76	1	77	11	4	15	2	2	4	3	1	4	92	8	100	...
	5521	374	5895	541	94	635	74	13	87	100	8	108	6236	489	6725	26,401 18 4
Total discontinued	686	55	741	57	11	68	11	3	14	11	...	11	765	69	834	...
Total transferred to other classes	10	3	13	58	2	60	8	2	10	16	1	17	92	8	100	...
	696	58	754	115	13	128	19	5	24	27	1	28	857	77	934	3,682 18 0
Total contributors on books at 31st December, 1913	4825	316	5141	426	81	507	55	8	63	73	7	80	5379	412	5791	22,719 0 4

The benefits paid out of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1913, amounted to only £698 8s., which sum represents maternity grants paid to 119 contributors.

SECTION XXIV.—ACCUMULATION.

SUBSECTION A—BANKING.

Banks of Issue.

The Banking Act, 1908, consolidates the law of New Zealand relating to the general business of banking in the Dominion. The Act provides that the incorporation of banks by Royal Charter shall be as effectual within New Zealand as Acts of the General Assembly. The number of directors is prescribed, and authority given to any bank to increase its capital on a resolution of the shareholders. Transfers of shares on which there is any liability must be approved by the directors, or their duly appointed attorney or attorneys. Every bank trading in the Dominion is required to furnish quarterly statements of its business, for publication in the *Gazette*. A sworn copy of an entry in the books of a bank shall in all legal proceedings be evidence of such entry, and a bank is not required in any legal proceedings to which it is not a party to produce its books before a Court, unless ordered by a Judge for special cause. Provision is made for bank holidays and for the destruction of cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, after the expiration of ten years from the date or due date of such documents.

Part II of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1908, consolidates the law relating to cheques on a bank.

The Companies Act, 1908, with the exception of Part IX (as to companies incorporated outside New Zealand), and also of the provisions relating to branch registers, does not apply to companies formed within and carrying on business within the Dominion, but the whole Act applies to companies incorporated outside the Dominion.

There are six banks of issue trading in New Zealand, two of these institutions, the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand, being incorporated by special Acts of the General Assembly of the Dominion. The Bank of New Zealand (special reference to which is made later on in this subsection) has branches in London, Australia, and Fiji, while its branches and agencies within the Dominion number 208, the other five banks having between them 209 such establishments, a total of 417, being an average of one bank to every 2,601 inhabitants, excluding Maoris.

Capital and Reserve Funds.

The paid-up capital of the above banks, their reserve funds, and the rate and amount of their last dividend as on the 31st December, 1913, were as follows:—

Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Rate per Cent. per Annum of Last Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of Last Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus.	Reserve Fund.
	£	Per Cent.	£	£
Bank of New Zealand—				
4-per-cent. stock guaranteed by Government of New Zealand	1,000,000	4*	40,000*	..
Preferred shares subscribed for by Government of New Zealand	500,000	10	50,000†	1,418,117
Capital payable by shareholders	500,000	12 and bonus 8 per cent.	75,000†	
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	1,500,000	10 and bonus 4 per cent.	105,000	1,649,003
Bank of New South Wales	3,500,000	10	168,947	2,350,000
Bank of Australasia ..	2,000,000	14 and bonus 12/- per share.	136,000	2,689,100
National Bank of New Zealand (Limited)	750,000	12 and bonus 2 per cent.	35,000	595,756
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)—				
Ordinary ..	95,644	..	..	..
Preference ..	2,117,350	3 per cent. ..	31,760	7,675
	11,962,994			8,709,651

* Interest on stock. † For twelve months.

Development of Banking.

The development of banking in New Zealand since the year 1857 has been very great. Taking for each year the average of the four quarters' returns made by the banks of issue, the figures for 1857, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, and each of the past four years are,—

Year.	Deposits.	Advances.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£
1857	343,316	..	419,860	432,494
1870	3,127,769	4,547,217	6,315,354	3,819,670
1880	8,538,935	11,300,404	14,220,275	9,550,177
1890	12,368,610	14,096,446	17,735,259	13,356,598
1900	15,570,610	12,084,744	17,314,535	16,964,582
1910	24,968,761	19,772,656	26,398,927	26,742,081
1911	26,765,122	22,601,863	29,433,614	28,625,803
1912	25,622,083	24,268,634	31,196,400	27,508,348
1913	25,733,187	24,005,038	30,708,932	27,591,099

In 1880 the deposits of these banks were £18 per head of the mean population; in 1890 they were £19·92 per head; in 1900 they were £20·39; in 1910, £25·15; and in 1911, £26·37. In 1912, however, the average fell to £24·66 and in 1913 (the strike year) a further fall is recorded, the rate per head being £24·08. The ratio of advances to deposits, which was 132·34 per cent. in 1880, reached its maximum in 1883, when it stood at 173·35 per cent. The proportion since that year fell, till in 1903 it was only 75·96 per cent. In 1904 the ratio stood at 82·10 per cent., in 1908 at 103·08 per cent., in 1912 at 94·72 per cent, and in 1913 at 93·28 per cent.

In 1886 the average amount of advances made by the banks was £15,853,420, equal to £27·23 per head of the mean population. The advances gradually declined in amount and proportion to population until 1891, when they were in value £11,549,145, or £18·34 per head. In 1897 advances stood at £10,892,111, or £15·09 per head, which is the lowest average since the year 1872. There was then a continuous rise both in amounts of advances and in rates per head of population until 1908, for which year the figures were £22,495,576, or £23·80 per head. In 1910 they stood at £19,772,656, or £19·92 per head, in 1911, £22,601,863, or £22·27 per head, in 1912, £24,268,634, or £23·36 per head, and in 1913 £24,005,038 or £22·46 per head. The discounts in 1908 amounted to £2,235,209, or £2·37 per head of mean population; in 1910 to £1,741,984, or £1·75 per head; in 1912 to £1,847,016, or £1·78 per head; and in 1913 to £1,951,665, or £1·83 per head. The largest amount of discounts in any year was £6,061,959 in 1879, a rate of £13·53 per head. From 1879 there was a fall year by year until 1896, when the sum was £1,756,791, or £2·49 per head, since when the ratio has fluctuated between £2·45 and £1·75 per head, the last five years showing the lowest figures, the rate per head being less than £2 in each of the five.

Liabilities.

The liabilities of the banks of issue for the last ten years are shown in the table following, the figures given referring to New Zealand business only. The liabilities shown represent the average of the four quarters of the year, with the exception that in the figures for 1912 only the last quarter is taken in respect of the Commercial Bank of Australia, as this institution did not commence operations in the Dominion until fairly late in that year.

Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£	£
1904	1,468,161	54,409	45,829	19,074,960	20,643,359
1905	1,468,977	77,055	52,533	20,545,601	22,144,166
1906	1,574,254	91,969	54,542	22,422,243	24,143,008
1907	1,644,645	97,727	74,865	23,517,111	25,334,348
1908	1,615,109	93,300	81,741	21,821,753	23,611,903
1909	1,577,558	93,582	60,565	21,996,621	23,728,326
1910	1,626,094	93,603	53,622	24,968,761	26,742,080
1911	1,677,842	113,582	69,257	26,765,122	28,625,803
1912	1,714,667	111,877	59,721	25,622,083	27,508,348
1913	1,674,333	108,518	75,061	25,733,187	27,591,099

Assets.

The average assets, as shown below, for the periods corresponding to those above, include Colonial Government securities, which in 1913 amounted to £1,047,725.

Year.	Coin and Bullion.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Debts due, exclusive of Bad Debts.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,896,195	2,072,356	12,578,842	2,345,703	20,893,096
1905	4,006,108	2,125,511	13,370,885	2,268,021	21,770,525
1906	4,593,954	2,068,404	14,580,925	2,586,650	23,829,933
1907	4,836,718	2,014,848	16,499,197	3,233,476	26,584,239
1908	4,840,942	2,235,209	18,937,599	3,084,817	29,098,567
1909	4,947,096	1,928,178	17,149,854	2,912,137	26,937,265
1910	5,035,764	1,741,984	16,698,015	2,923,164	26,398,927
1911	5,195,333	1,792,261	19,467,467	2,978,553	29,433,614
1912	5,338,295	1,847,016	21,062,101	2,948,988	31,196,400
1913	5,204,266	1,951,665	20,950,633	2,602,368	30,708,932

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

The total amount of deposits, the amount per head of population, the total advances, and the ratio of advances to deposits, taking the average of the four quarters for each of the past ten years, are as follows :—

Year.	Deposits.		Advances.	
	Total Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Total Amount.	Ratio to Deposits.
	£	£ s. d.	£	Per Cent.
1904	19,074,960	22 11 5	15,661,253	82·10
1905	20,545,601	23 12 5	16,595,156	80·77
1906	22,422,243	25 0 10	17,833,640	79·54
1907	23,517,111	25 11 10	19,838,799	84·35
1908	21,821,753	23 1 10	22,495,576	103·08
1909	21,996,621	22 10 2	20,386,367	92·68
1910	24,968,761	25 3 0	19,772,656	79·19
1911	26,765,122	26 7 5	22,601,863	84·45
1912	25,622,083	24 13 2	24,268,634	94·72
1913	25,733,187	24 1 7	24,005,038	93·28

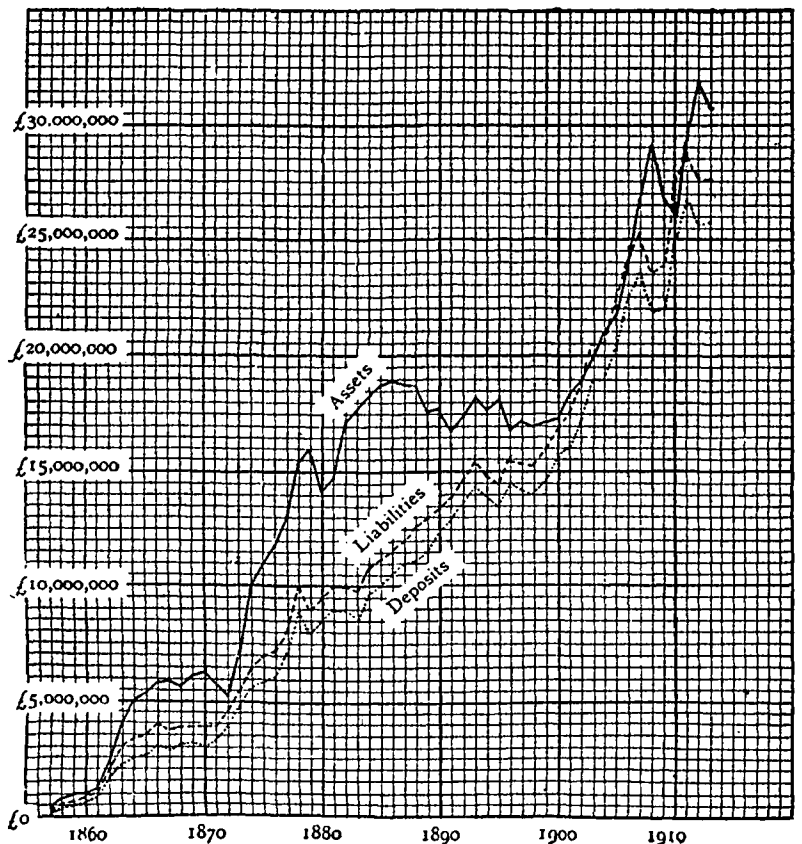
Deposits per head of population in banks of issue in each of the Australian States during the past five years are shown. Figures for New Zealand are also given by way of comparison.

DEPOSITS PER HEAD IN BANKS OF ISSUE IN AUSTRALASIA, 1909–13.

State.	1909.*	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queensland	28 8 6	29 11 6	32 2 2	32 13 0	33 1 3
New South Wales ..	28 0 4	30 13 5	33 9 1	34 15 5	31 14 9
Victoria	30 14 0	32 14 9	35 1 10	35 11 1	34 6 10
South Australia ..	24 17 5	27 1 2	27 3 7	27 14 10	27 1 8
Western Australia ..	19 0 4	22 14 10	25 11 0	23 9 2	20 6 11
Tasmania	19 6 1	19 11 0	19 7 7	21 17 11	26 15 0
Northern Territory ..	..	..	17 17 0	22 16 8	26 17 10
Total Commonwealth	27 12 8	29 16 5	32 1 8	32 15 10	31 6 1
New Zealand ..	**22 10 2**	**25 3 0**	**26 7 5**	**24 13 2**	**24 1 7**

The graphs in the following diagram show the amounts of liabilities, assets, and deposits of banks of issue in New Zealand each year from 1857 to 1913.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE DEPOSITS, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS OF ISSUE IN NEW ZEALAND, 1857–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Assets shown thus ——
Liabilities ,, ...
Deposits ..

ISSUE OF NOTES.

The Banking Act, 1908, deals with the issue of notes generally. The Governor may empower any bank to issue and circulate notes, subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in the charter or letters patent under which such bank is incorporated, all such notes to be payable in gold only at the office of the bank at the place of issue, such notes to be a first charge on all assets of the bank.

The private Acts of the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand (Limited) contain the following clause: "That

the total amount of promissory notes payable on demand, issued and in circulation within the Dominion, shall not at any time exceed the amount of coin, bullion, and public securities which shall for the time being be held by the same corporation within the Dominion; nor shall the proportion of coin be less than one-third part of the amount of the coin, bullion, and public securities so held by the said corporation within the Dominion."

On the 5th August, 1914, an amendment to the Banking Act was passed empowering the Governor in Council, from time to time, to make a Proclamation declaring "that the notes payable on demand by any bank therein named, and then issued or thereafter to be issued or reissued within New Zealand under any lawful authority in that behalf, shall during the period limited by the Proclamation be everywhere within New Zealand a good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable." Conditions governing the issue of such Proclamation are laid down, and the bank may be required to give adequate security that it will redeem the notes in gold on the expiration of the period covered by the Proclamation. Provision is also made for payment by the State Treasury in case of default by the bank. During the period any such Proclamation is in force, gold must not be exported except with the consent of the Minister of Finance, and any gold exported or attempted to be exported in breach of this provision is to be forfeited to the Government.

Immediately on the passing of the amendment referred to, Great Britain being then at war with Germany, a Proclamation was gazetted declaring notes of all six banks of issue doing business in New Zealand to be legal tender from the 6th August to the 6th September, 1914.

Further extensions of time have since been made.

The Bank of New Zealand.

In 1894 an Act was passed whereby a special issue of shares by the Bank of New Zealand, amounting to £2,000,000, was guaranteed by the New Zealand Government. One-half of this sum was to be at the disposal of the bank for use in its ordinary business, and the remainder was to be invested as the Colonial Treasurer, representing the State, might approve. Until the calling-in or cancellation of the guaranteed shares, no dividend could be paid to ordinary shareholders without the consent of the Treasurer, who was empowered to satisfy himself that any proposed dividend would not unduly affect the security of the State in respect of the guarantee. The Treasurer could require the directors of the bank to call up £500,000, being one-third of the reserve capital, within twelve months, and this was accordingly done. The Government appointed a president and two auditors.

In 1895 a further Act dealing with the Bank of New Zealand was passed. This Act provided for writing off the paid-up capital of the bank (£900,000) together with the proceeds (estimated at

£450,000) of the first call of £3 6s. 8d. on the reserve liability of £10 per share. New capital amounting to £500,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. was raised by preferred shares, and issued to the State in exchange for Government securities. The bank was given the right to repurchase at par within six years, and this provision was taken advantage of. Further share capital was created by a second call of the reserve liability (£3 6s. 8d.) per share, and it was provided that the remaining third might be called up at any time after the 31st December, 1898. The sum of £1,000,000, which under the Act of 1894 was required to be invested as the Colonial Treasurer might approve, was released for employment in the ordinary business of the bank.

An Assets Realization Board, consisting of two members appointed by the Government and one chosen by the directors of the bank, was established to purchase all the assets of the Bank of New Zealand Estates Company (Limited) and of the Auckland Agricultural Company, for the sum of £2,731,706, being the estimated value of the properties on the 31st March, 1895, subject, however, to an adjustment of station accounts, the purchase-money to be paid in debentures issued by the Board, having a nine-years' currency and bearing interest at 3½ per cent., any deficiency to be guaranteed by the Government. The Colonial Treasurer was empowered, in the event of such deficiency, to appoint a receiver in respect of the securities.

The Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1898, provided for a Board of Directors consisting of six persons, instead of five as formerly, four of the directors to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and two to be elected by the shareholders.

The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1903, was passed in anticipation of the guaranteed shares issued under the authority of the Act of 1894 reaching maturity on the 19th of July of the year 1904, and of the expiry of the term of currency of the debentures issued by the Assets Realization Board (31st March, 1904). It also made provisions under which the remaining liability of the proprietors of the bank, under section 21 of the Banking Act, 1861, ranked as ordinary uncalled capital, and for the issue of fresh shares to the Government in lieu of the preferred shares originally issued to the Crown, but afterwards repurchased by the bank. Besides the above, the Act dealt with other matters affecting the business of the bank and the Assets Realization Board.

Under this Act every ordinary share in the bank was deemed to be of the nominal value of £6 13s. 4d. paid up to the extent only of the amount actually paid on account of instalments of the call in respect of such share, leaving a liability of the balance of instalments, and the further liability of £3 6s. 8d. per share, but no more. The guaranteed stock issued under the Share Guarantee Act, 1894, to the extent of two million pounds, matured on the 19th July, 1904, and was redeemed by the bank, and another issue of guaranteed stock, representing the sum of one million pounds sterling, having a currency not exceeding ten years, was made in

lieu thereof. This stock was declared, by an Act passed in the following year, to have priority, as to both capital and dividend, over all existing shares of the bank, whether preference or ordinary. The preferred shares, representing £500,000 new capital, issued under the authority of the Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1895, and subsequently repurchased by the bank, were cancelled, and in lieu thereof the Government purchased 75,000 preference shares of the bank, fully paid, representing £500,000 new capital. These shares rank for dividend purposes in priority to ordinary shares to the extent of 5 per cent. per annum (non-cumulative), and for dividends in excess of 5 per cent. they are entitled to only half the rate payable on ordinary shares; so that where, for example, the dividend on the ordinary shares is at the rate of 6 per cent. the dividend on the preference shares is at the rate of 5½ per cent. The maximum rate of dividend payable on preference shares is 10 per cent., while that payable on ordinary shares is not limited. Otherwise the preference shares confer the same rights and privileges as ordinary shares. The Act of 1903 empowered the Assets Board, for the purpose of redeeming such of its debentures as might be outstanding at maturity, to issue fresh debentures, with currency of five years, for a sum not exceeding in all the face value of the residue of the outstanding debt, and bearing interest at a rate not higher than 3½ per cent. per annum.

The properties vested in the Assets Board were to be valued at appointed times, and the actual deficiency between such value and the amount of outstanding debentures ascertained. When the assets were found to be sufficient to meet liabilities, the Governor by Order in Council declared that the Board should cease to exist, its properties being handed over to the bank, which thereupon was empowered to redeem all the outstanding debentures of the Board.

A Proclamation by the Governor in Council was published in a supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, dated the 7th December, 1906, to the effect that valuations in the terms of the above provisions having been duly made and confirmed by the Valuer-General, the assets were found to be sufficient to meet the outstanding liabilities, and the Assets Realization Board, from the 17th December, 1906, ceased to exist.

The guaranteed stock issued under the Act of 1903 matured on the 19th July, 1914, and a further Act was passed in 1913 whereby the bank was empowered to cover the redemption of this by the issue of stock to the extent of £1,000,000, having a currency not exceeding twenty years, and carrying a dividend not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. As in the former case this stock is to have priority as to both capital and dividend as against the assets of the bank over all other shares.

Power was also given by the Act of 1913 for the raising of additional capital for the bank. An amount not exceeding £3,000,000 may be raised by the creation and issue of 150,000 shares, to be called "B" preference shares, of £6 13s. 4d. each and 300,000 new ordinary shares of the same value. The Government is to have

the first option of purchasing the "B" preference shares, which in respect of capital are to rank next after the former or "A" preference shares and in priority to all other shares, and in other respects to be equal to the ordinary shares. For each two ordinary shares to be issued under the Act of 1913, one "B" preference share must also be issued at the same time. The number of shares that may be held by any one shareholder is now fixed at 6,000 instead of 3,000 as formerly.

Post Office Savings-bank.

In connection with the Post Office in New Zealand, a savings-bank is conducted. The minimum deposit receivable, except in certain specified cases, is one shilling, and no interest is given on any sum less than £1 or in excess of £1,000. Prior to the 1st January, 1914, the maximum amount on which interest was payable was £600. Interest on sums up to £300 must not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums between £300 and £1,000 4 per cent. is the maximum allowable. The Post Office Act contains provision whereby a depositor may be required to give seven days' notice of withdrawal of any money, and in consequence of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany this provision has recently (August, 1914) been taken advantage of by the Post Office authorities as regards sums in excess of £2.

The number of post-offices open for the transaction of savings-bank business at the end of 1913 was 747.

There were 81,260 new accounts opened in 1913, and 54,865 accounts were closed during the year. The total number of open accounts at the end of 1913 was 458,594, or one in every 2·37 of the population, excluding Maoris.

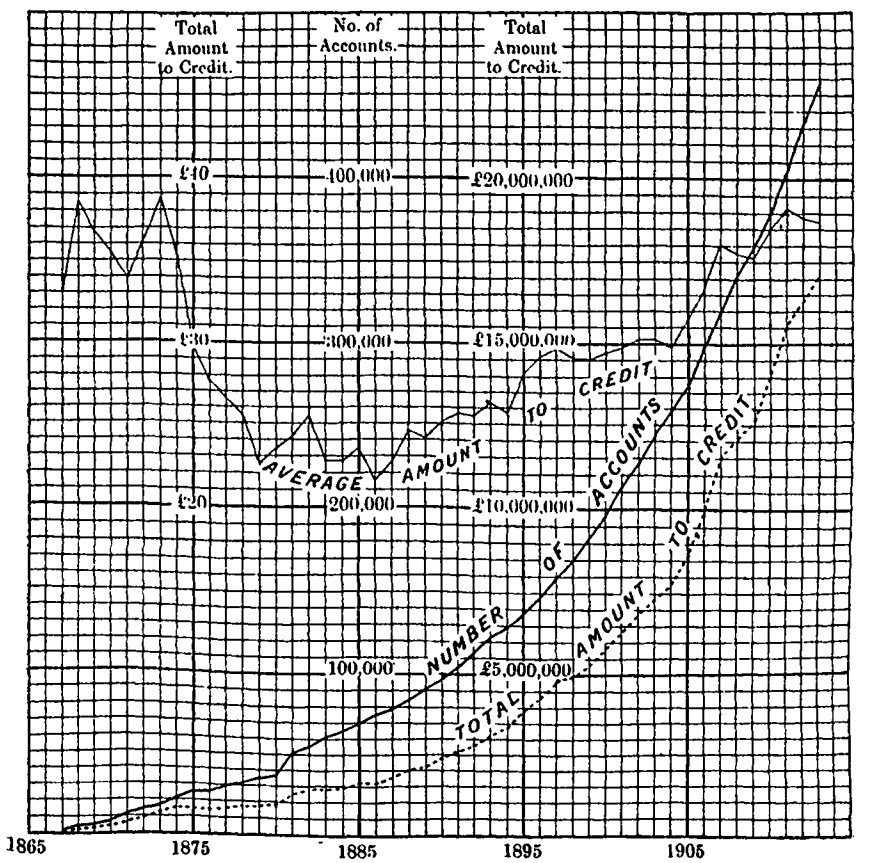
The deposits received during the year amounted to £11,286,702, and the withdrawals to £11,041,454, the excess of deposits over withdrawals having thus been £245,248. The total sum standing at credit of all accounts on the 31st December, 1913, was £17,131,414, which gave an average of £37 7s. 2d. to the credit of each open account. Information for each of the past ten years is given :—

Post Office Savings-bank.

Year.	Number of Depositors at End of Year.	Total Amount of Deposits during Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during Year.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals.	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year.
		£	£	£	£
1904 ..	259,164	5,836,540	5,664,770	171,770	7,761,382
1905 ..	276,066	6,625,744	5,984,185	641,559	8,662,023
1906 ..	298,746	7,907,155	6,907,104	1,000,051	9,953,266
1907 ..	319,773	9,351,664	8,125,123	1,226,541	11,523,231
1908 ..	342,077	9,674,075	9,417,820	256,255	12,159,294
1909 ..	359,714	9,611,120	9,499,320	111,800	12,666,898
1910 ..	380,585	10,708,939	9,695,515	1,013,424	14,104,990
1911 ..	405,566	11,627,368	10,662,046	965,322	15,543,187
1912 ..	432,199	11,725,183	11,449,711	275,472	16,330,257
1913 ..	458,594	11,286,702	11,041,454	245,248	17,131,414

The Post Office Savings-bank commenced operations on 1st February, 1867, and the progress of the establishment since that date is shown below in graphical representation, the curves representing number of open accounts, total amount to credit, and average amount to credit respectively.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK, 1867–1913.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height 10,000 accounts, £200,000 to credit of total accounts or £1 to credit of each account.

The number of open accounts (as on the 31st December) for five years, classified according to amounts at credit, is as follows:-

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Not exceeding £20	257,174	270,812	290,157	311,389	329,669
Exceeding £20 and up to £50	38,998	40,931	42,266	43,952	47,387
" £50 " £100	25,409	26,966	28,061	29,602	31,196
" £100 " £200	20,577	22,070	23,162	24,195	26,109
" £200 " £300	8,902	9,536	10,277	10,832	11,406
" £300 " £400	4,259	4,761	5,274	5,667	5,989
" £400 " £500	2,088	2,544	2,750	2,850	3,107
" £500 " £600	1,343	1,651	1,980	2,020	1,986
" £600	964	1,314	1,639	1,692	1,745
Totals	359,714	380,585	405,566	432,199	458,594

The following were the securities standing in the name of the Postmaster-General on account of the Post Office Savings-bank Fund on the 31st December, 1913:—

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost-price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	200	0	0	200	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1900 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	56,500	0	0	56,500	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1901 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	32,600	0	0	32,600	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1901 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1901 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	8,100	0	0	8,100	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1902 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	128,000	0	0	128,000	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	170,100	0	0	170,100	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	61,525	0	0	61,525	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1906 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1906 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	61,750	0	0	61,750	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1906 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	8,650	0	0	8,650	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1909 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	300	0	0	300	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1911 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1911 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	49,000	0	0	49,000	0	0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1912 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	175,300	0	0	175,300	0	0

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost-price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	115,000	0	0	115,000	0	0
The Aid to Water-power Works Act 1910 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Aid to Water-power Works Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
The Appropriation Act 1912 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Canadian Stock, 3 per cent.	5,000	0	0	4,800	0	0
Canadian Stock, 2½ per cent.	12,666	15	11	10,133	8	9
The Cape of Good Hope Consolidated Stock, 3½ per cent.	200	0	0	186	1	3
The Coal-mines Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
The Coal-mines Act 1908 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	135,000	0	0	135,000	0	0
The Consolidated Loan Act 1867 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
The Consolidated Stock Act 1884 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	194,200	0	0	194,200	0	0
The Consolidated Stock Act 1884 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	283,500	0	0	283,500	0	0
The Consolidated Stock Act 1884 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	165,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
The Dairy Industry Act 1898 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	438	0	0	438	0	0
The Dairy Industry Act 1898 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,343	0	0	1,343	0	0
The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0
The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	8,100	0	0	8,100	0	0
The General Purposes Loan Act 1873 Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,200	0	0	5,200	0	0
The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1906 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	0
The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	12,900	0	0	12,964	10	0
The Government Advances to Settlers Extension Act 1901 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
The Government Advances to Workers Act 1906 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act 1886 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	231,500	0	0	231,500	0	0
The Government Railways Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
The Government Railways Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
The Government Railways Act 1908 and Finance Act 1909 Debentures, 4 per cent...	100	0	0	100	0	0
The Government Railways Act 1908 and Finance Act 1909 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	50,350	0	0	50,350	0	0
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	11,150	0	0	11,150	0	0

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost-price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Greymouth Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	240,000	0	0	240,000	0	0
Hamilton Borough Debentures, 4½ per cent...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts 1903 and 1905 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1905 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1907 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	67,000	0	0	67,000	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	27,590	0	0	27,590	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1910 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	20,900	0	0	20,900	0	0
India Stock, 3½ per cent.	216	14	5	213	18	9
India Stock, 3 per cent.	52	13	9	45	15	0
Inscribed Stock, 3½ per cent.	618,000	0	0	618,000	0	0
Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent.	2,260,495	11	1	2,244,582	18	0
Irish Land Stock, 2¾ per cent.	100	0	0	89	15	0
The Irrigation and Water-supply Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	300	0	0	300	0	0
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	400	0	0	400	0	0
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	76,150	0	0	76,150	0	0
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	62,000	0	0	62,000	0	0
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	27,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	4,700	0	0	4,700	0	0
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	10,650	0	0	10,650	0	0
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act 1894 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	339,000	0	0	339,000	0	0
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1901 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	785,000	0	0	785,000	0	0

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost-price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	786,000	0	0	786,000	0	0
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Maori Land Settlement Act 1905 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	25,650	0	0	25,650	0	0
The Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The Native Land Purchase Act 1892 and New Zealand Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
New South Wales Stock, 3½ per cent. ..	27,000	0	0	26,865	0	0
The New Zealand Consols Act, 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	340	0	0	340	0	0
The New Zealand Consols Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	400	0	0	400	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 Debentures, 3½ per cent. .	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	1,918,600	0	0	1,918,600	0	0
The New Zealand Land for Settlements Act 1908 and New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	44,925	0	0	44,925	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 and the New Zealand Loans Act 1908 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	99,000	0	0	99,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent ..	64,850	0	0	64,850	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	15,300	0	0	15,300	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	12,350	0	0	12,350	0	0
The New Zealand State guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	21,500	0	0	21,500	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	741,066	0	0	741,066	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	410,000	0	0	410,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	750,000	0	0	750,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	37,000	0	0	37,000	0	0

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	205,000	0	0	205,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	54,500	0	0	54,500	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	110,000	0	0	110,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	96,000	0	0	96,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	275,000	0	0	275,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	48,000	0	0	48,000	0	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Guaranteed Mining Advances Branch) Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
The Oamaru Borough Consolidated Loan Debentures, 5 per cent.	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0
Patea Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
The Post-office Savings-bank Fund Investment Act 1907 Debentures, 3¾ per cent. ..	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
The Post and Telegraph Act 1908 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0
The Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
The Reserve Fund Securities Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	800,000	0	0	800,000	0	0
The Scenery Preservation Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
The Scenery Preservation Act 1908 Debentures, 3¾ per cent.	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
The Scenery Preservation Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
South Australian Stock, 4 per cent.	1,772	16	2	1,861	9	0
South Australian Stock, 3½ per cent. ..	12,000	0	0	11,760	0	0
Thames Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Timaru Borough Council Debentures, 4 per cent.	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
The Public Revenues Act 1910 Treasury Bills, 4 per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.	Value at Cost-price.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victorian Stock, 3 per cent.	12,379 19 10	10,708 13 10
The Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act 1910 Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
Wellington City Council Debentures, 4 per cent.	100,000 0 0	99,000 0 0
Wellington City Council Debentures, 4 per cent.	25,000 0 0	24,500 0 0
Wellington Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	28,400 0 0	28,400 0 0
Wellington Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0
Westport Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	489,500 0 0	489,500 0 0
Totals	17,105,711 11 2	17,083,638 9 7

Most of this fund is invested in securities of the New Zealand General Government. A summary of the investments is as follows:—

	£ s. d.
In New Zealand Government securities ..	16,040,622 11 1
In local bodies' securities	993,700 0 0
In other securities	71,389 0 1
Total	£17,105,711 11 2

PRIVATE SAVINGS-BANKS.

There are five savings-banks not connected with the Post Office. The total amount deposited in them during the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £1,478,309, of which the deposits by Maoris comprised £283. The withdrawals reached the sum of £1,461,510 or £16,799 less than the deposits. The total amount to the credit of the depositors at 31st March, 1914, was £1,792,108, of which sum £375 belonged to Maoris. Figures for ten years are as follows:—

PRIVATE SAVINGS-BANKS, 1904–13.

Year.	Number of Depositors at End of Year.	Total Amount of Deposits during Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during Year.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals.	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors at End of Year.
		£	£	£	£
1904 ..	38,405	893,979	891,986	1,993	1,077,925
1905 ..	40,310	902,166	904,918	— 2,752	1,111,931
1906 ..	42,368	1,013,571	947,988	65,583	1,216,759
1907 ..	44,649	1,036,568	993,841	42,727	1,301,832
1908 ..	46,868	1,124,510	1,121,285	3,225	1,352,972
1909 ..	49,056	1,168,735	1,169,654	— 919	1,398,512
1910 ..	51,534	1,338,336	1,269,973	68,363	1,515,525
1911 ..	54,036	1,420,321	1,337,586	82,735	1,651,275
1912* ..	71,728	1,824,606	1,833,390	— 8,784	1,713,283
1913† ..	74,088	1,478,309	1,461,510	16,799	1,792,108

The minus sign (—) represents excess of withdrawals over deposits.
* 15 months ended 31st March following. † 12 months ended 31st March following.

Savings-banks Deposits in Australasia.

The deposits in the savings-banks of New South Wales on 31st December, 1912, of the other States of the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1913, and of New Zealand on 31st December, 1913 (Post Office), and 31st March, 1914 (other institutions) were as given below. The figures for Australian States are taken from the Official Year-book of the Commonwealth.

State.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit at End of Year.	Average Amount per Depositor at End of Year.	Deposits to Credit per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	619,224	28,862,592	46 12 2	15 19 0
Victoria	703,084	22,232,196	31 12 5	15 19 10
Queensland	168,438	8,668,284	51 9 3	13 4 2
South Australia ..	251,963	8,766,182	34 15 10	20 4 3
Western Australia ..	121,201	4,682,738	38 12 9	14 17 8
Tasmania	70,402	2,036,211	28 18 4	10 9 4
Commonwealth ..	1,934,312	75,248,203	38 18 0	15 13 4
New Zealand	**532,682**	**18,923,522**	**35 10 6**	**17 8 11**

Summary of all Deposits.

If the total deposits in the banks of issue at the end of the year be assumed to be equal to the average deposits for the four quarters of the year, then it may be affirmed that, exclusive of Government moneys, the deposits in the said banks of issue and in the two classes of savings-banks amounted at the end of 1913 to £42,679,286. In addition, there are the deposits with building societies, which in 1913 were £612,170, and it is known that there were also deposits with financial companies of which no particulars have been collected. The ascertained deposits reach an average of £39 18s. 3d. per head of the population, or, including Maoris, £38 3s. 2d.

SECTION XXIV.—ACCUMULATION—*continued.*

SUBSECTION B.—INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

At the close of the year 1912 the following life-assurance offices were represented in New Zealand:—

The Australian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited).
The Australian Mutual Provident Society.
The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited).
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company (Limited).
The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (Limited).
The New York Life Insurance Company.
The Norwich Union Life Insurance Company.
The Provident Life Assurance Company.
The Yorkshire Insurance Company.
The Life Insurance Department of the New Zealand Government.

The New Zealand Government and the Provident are the only purely New Zealand institutions, five of the societies having their head offices in Australia, two in England, and two in the United States of America. One office, the Equitable of the United States, has ceased to issue policies in the Dominion. During the year 1910 an amalgamation of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Company and the Australian Widows' Fund Society was arranged whereby the latter became absorbed in the former.

The Provident Life Assurance Company and four of the Australian offices transact both ordinary life and industrial business. Several of the companies, including the New Zealand Government Office, have branches for assurance against accident.

The following table shows the total ordinary life-assurance business in force in the Dominion at the end of each of the ten years from 1903 to 1912 :—

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW ZEALAND BUSINESS, 1903-12.

Year.	Number of Policies in Force, including Annuities.	Amount insured.	Annuities per Annum.	Annual Premium Income, including Annuities.
		£	£	£
1903	104,982	25,878,909	49,080	832,851
1904	110,227	27,074,171	54,835	873,588
1905	114,553	28,087,349	60,583	908,349
1906	118,265	29,036,047	65,754	935,068
1907	122,924	30,207,134	71,291	970,216
1908	127,721	31,447,101	32,759	1,005,984
1909	133,558	32,629,734	34,369	1,040,303
1910	137,514	33,816,736	34,686	1,073,010
1911	143,652	35,323,742	37,009	1,116,772
1912	150,079	37,162,918	45,975	1,164,699

Similar information to the above is given respecting the industrial business of the companies operating in New Zealand.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—NEW ZEALAND BUSINESS, 1903-12.

Year.	Number of Policies in Force, including Annuities.	Amount insured.	Annuities per Annum.	Annual Premium Income, including Annuities.
		£	£	£
1903	30,714	756,051	..	36,250
1904	34,364	851,688	..	42,367
1905	36,502	877,871	..	46,096
1906	40,613	981,086	..	53,382
1907	43,889	1,053,874	..	59,258
1908	49,435	1,188,920	888	69,822
1909	56,269	1,366,985	..	81,999
1910	64,119	1,608,793	16	96,394
1911	72,194	1,887,111	16	113,421
1912	80,419	2,158,273	..	130,691

The number of ordinary life policies in force in 1902 was 99,908 so that the increase in number during the ten years was 50 per cent., while in the industrial business the number of policies increased by 193 per cent. in the period, the number in force in 1902 having been 27,418. Taking both classes of life assurance together the policies increased in number by 81 per cent. in the decennium, as compared with an increase in the total population of 30 per cent. during the same period. A statement of the income

and outgo of all the companies operating in the Dominion further illustrates the large increase in the business for the ten years.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW ZEALAND BUSINESS.—INCOME AND OUTGO.

Year.	Receipts and Expenditure.			Expenses of Management.		
	Total Receipts, excluding Transfers.	Total Expenditure, excluding Transfers.	Excess of Receipts.	Total.	Proportion to Premium Receipts.	Proportion to Gross Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1903 ..	1,191,779	765,736	426,043	164,735	20·14	13·82
1904 ..	1,263,257	755,038	508,219	163,081	18·96	12·91
1905 ..	1,329,378	789,906	539,472	168,389	18·78	12·67
1906 ..	1,382,262	846,218	536,044	165,967	18·02	12·01
1907 ..	1,427,033	866,789	560,244	160,808	16·84	11·27
1908 ..	1,488,975	933,066	555,909	167,188	16·77	11·23
1909 ..	1,556,282	970,808	585,474	172,325	16·83	11·07
1910 ..	1,717,820	961,198	756,622	166,367	15·78	9·68
1911 ..	1,679,576	1,100,297	579,279	177,078	16·06	10·54
1912 ..	1,756,183	1,127,743	628,440	184,108	15·90	10·48

The general expense rate, which in 1910 fell for the first time below 10 per cent., shows throughout the ten years the general decrease which might be expected to accompany the growing volume of the business, and in the premium-expense rate there is even a more marked decline, the rate having decreased from 20·14 per cent. in 1903 to 15·78 per cent. in 1910 and 15·90 per cent. in 1912. Results under similar headings are given in the next table for industrial assurance.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—NEW ZEALAND BUSINESS.—INCOME AND OUTGO.

Year.	Receipts and Expenditure.			Expenses of Management.		
	Total Receipts, excluding Transfers.	Total Expenditure, excluding Transfers.	Excess of Receipts.	Total.	Proportion to Premium Receipts.	Proportion to Gross Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1903 ..	32,177	25,675	6,502	19,547	63·85	60·75
1904 ..	38,289	27,455	10,834	21,021	58·06	54·90
1905 ..	44,385	30,908	13,477	22,676	56·15	51·09
1906 ..	49,146	34,850	14,296	26,904	58·41	54·74
1907 ..	55,461	37,379	18,082	28,903	54·21	52·11
1908 ..	77,894	46,734	31,160	34,455	56·28	44·23
1909 ..	76,763	55,185	21,578	40,121	55·57	52·26
1910 ..	93,971	60,871	33,100	43,554	51·62	46·35
1911 ..	107,238	70,224	37,014	52,508	51·88	48·96
1912 ..	126,897	79,505	47,392	59,357	49·42	46·78

This class of business has only recently attained any magnitude in the Dominion. The expense rate is exceedingly high, as is common with industrial assurance.

Liabilities and Assets.

The New Zealand liabilities of all the institutions in respect of their ordinary life business at the end of 1912 were as follows:—

	£
Life Assurance and annuity funds	12,732,635
Depreciation, reserve, and other special funds	124,897
Other liabilities	132,883
Total	£12,990,415

At the same date the liabilities of the industrial branch of the Provident Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society were,—

	£
Capital	15,000
Funds	44,824
Other liabilities	10,009
Total	£69,833

The three other companies transacting both ordinary life and industrial assurance business did not show separate returns for their industrial branches.

The assets balance the liabilities in every case and are stated as follows:—

	Ordinary Assurance. £	Industrial Assurance. £
Mortgages on property ..	7,563,340	23,967
Loans on policies	2,079,846	438
Government securities ..	792,713	..
Other investments ..	1,308,325	21,842
Cash	74,582	3,074
Other assets	1,171,609	19,912
Total	£12,990,415	£69,833

Accident Insurance.

At the close of the year 1913 there were twenty-seven insurance offices doing accident business in the Dominion. Returns of receipts and expenditure have been submitted by each office and the figures are given in the next table. The table relates only to the accident business transacted by the various offices within the Dominion.

Accident Insurance in New Zealand.—Receipts and Expenditure, 1913.

Office.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Premiums.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Claims paid.	Other Payments.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance	3,114 2 7	..	3,114 2 7	821 17 9	1,240 5 6	2,062 3 3
Atlas	2,000 17 6	..	2,000 17 6	589 5 11	720 15 2	1,310 1 1
Australian Temperance and General	346 15 0	1 2 9	347 17 9	90 0 0	255 3 1	345 3 1
Colonial Mutual	3,597 8 5	890 6 11	4,487 15 4	1,936 5 6	1,125 19 8	3,062 5 2
Commercial Union	15,522 17 2	..	15,522 17 2	6,426 10 6	5,368 18 8	11,795 9 2
Farmers' Co-operative	1,664 1 11	..	1,664 1 11	400 18 11	633 19 4	1,034 18 3
Guardian	4,592 0 9	..	4,592 0 9	2,031 15 6	2,463 18 2	4,495 13 8
Liverpool and London and Globe	6,434 7 2	..	6,434 7 2	2,095 12 9	2,540 10 4	4,636 3 1
London and Lancashire	7,440 17 1	324 17 6	7,765 14 7	1,873 10 7	3,424 5 0	5,297 15 7
Mutual Life and Citizens	13,919 8 8	..	13,919 8 8	4,242 8 7	1,858 3 8	6,100 12 3
National	16,687 4 7	..	16,687 4 7	8,089 18 4	5,840 9 0	13,930 7 4
New Zealand	73,766 18 2	..	73,766 18 2	37,553 15 9	21,241 16 10	58,795 12 7
Northern	1,806 2 2	364 0 0	2,170 2 2	1,007 2 4	805 5 0	1,812 7 4
Norwich and London	14,334 10 2	261 5 0	14,595 15 2	5,907 1 9	5,559 5 7	11,466 7 4
Ocean	29,030 10 2	..	29,030 10 2	13,539 16 9	12,750 2 1	26,289 18 10
Phœnix	1,320 11 9	..	1,320 11 9	185 7 9	698 4 10	883 12 7
Queensland	7,535 1 11	375 0 0	7,910 1 11	3,013 15 8	2,799 8 5	5,813 4 1
Royal	13,751 13 5	..	13,751 13 5	4,988 1 7	4,168 6 2	9,156 7 9
Royal Exchange	10,173 12 11	..	10,173 12 11	2,118 10 2	3,639 13 11	5,758 4 1
Sawmillers Mutual	1,925 19 0	124 4 10	2,050 3 10	1,535 12 6	233 0 1	1,768 12 7
South British	49,773 6 11	..	49,773 6 11	25,892 16 8	17,208 10 10	43,101 7 6
Standard	20,198 3 1	..	20,198 3 1	6,508 15 3	7,706 11 1	14,215 6 4
Union	5,073 4 8	..	5,073 4 8	1,462 5 7	1,158 19 5	2,621 5 0
United	3,394 8 5	..	3,394 8 5	1,391 2 7	1,294 5 5	2,685 8 0
Victoria	3,911 11 2	..	3,911 11 2	935 1 0	1,501 5 8	2,436 6 8
Yorkshire	1,807 1 1	..	1,807 1 1	371 17 6	357 16 8	729 14 2
Insurance Department of the New Zealand Government	22,900 8 9	3,587 16 8	26,488 5 5	11,492 4 0	7,499 5 0	18,991 9 0
Totals	336,023 4 7	5,928 13 8	341,951 18 3	146,501 11 2	114,094 4 7	260,595 15 9

Government Accident Insurance.

The Accident Branch of the Government Insurance Department was opened in 1901. General accident business is undertaken, but the branch was opened more especially with a view to relieve employers of labour of the liability imposed upon them by the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900. This Act greatly extended the liability of employers, and gave to a workman the right of compensation for all injuries arising out of, and in the course of, his employment, not attributable to his own serious and wilful misconduct.

This liability has been more or less extended by subsequent Acts, and under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908, (which came into operation on the 1st January, 1909), and its amendments, the scale of compensation is as follows:—

(*a.*) Where death results from the injury and the workman leaves dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, the compensation is one hundred and fifty-six times his average weekly earnings, but not to be less than £200, nor to exceed £500.

(*b.*) If the dependants are only partially dependent upon the workman's earnings, the compensation is to be such sum as is reasonable, and proportionate to the injury to such dependants, not exceeding the amount payable under paragraph (*a*).

(*c.*) In either of the above cases the employer is also liable for medical and burial expenses not exceeding £20, and an amount not exceeding this sum can be claimed where there are no dependants.

(*d.*) Where a workman is totally incapacitated for work, he is entitled to a weekly payment of one-half his average weekly earnings, not exceeding the sum of £2 10s. per week, but the weekly compensation is not to be less than £1 in cases where the worker's earnings at the time of the accident are not less than 30s. per week.

(*e.*) Where the workman is partially incapacitated only, the compensation is one-half the loss of wages.

(*f.*) In addition to the weekly allowance medical or surgical expenses, not exceeding £1, may be claimed.

The compensation is payable from the date of the accident where the incapacity lasts for fourteen days or more, but if the duration of the incapacity is less than fourteen days, no payment is made for the first week.

Weekly payments are not to extend over a longer period than six years, and the aggregate amount is not to exceed £500.

Special provision is made in the case of wharf labourers, and also for increased compensation to persons under the age of twenty-one, who are permanently incapacitated.

Certain diseases due to the nature of the trade, such as anthrax, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, &c., are regarded as accidents.

If the accident occurs in the course of employment in or about a mine, building, factory, or ship, the compensation becomes a charge on the employer's interest in the property. In nearly all cases this charge takes precedence of all existing or subsequent charges or encumbrances howsoever created.

The Department's policies cover the full liability of an employer to his workmen under the Workers' Compensation Act, and the liability under common law to the extent of £500 per man.

The premiums are assessed on the wages, and vary from 4s. and 5s. 6d. per £100 of wages for the lightest occupations to 20s. per cent. for building trades, 56s. per cent. for coal-mines to cover accidents only, and 105s. 6d. per cent. for bushfelling.

Policies protecting mortgagees from loss through the charge of an injured workman taking precedence of a mortgage are issued at premiums varying from 1s. per cent. of the mortgage for small mortgages to 6d. per cent. for large mortgages.

Personal-accident policies are also issued securing amounts for accidental death and permanent total or partial disablement, and weekly allowances during temporary disablement.

The premium income and claims of the Accident Branch since the commencement of business have been as follows:—

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims.	Year.	Premium Income.	Claims.
	£	£		£	£
1901*	11,856	2,428	1908	20,898	11,926
1902	14,100	7,364	1909	26,337	12,805
1903	24,381	13,230	1910	21,364	12,522
1904	23,768	12,105	1911	20,756	10,497
1905	23,970	11,242	1912	23,513	12,016
1906	20,815	13,720	1913	23,677	11,492
1907	21,477	11,288			

* From 7th June to 31st December.

The funds, assets, and liabilities of the Government Insurance Department belonging to its Accident Insurance Branch are kept separate and distinct from the main life-insurance business, and powers are vested in the Governor to make regulations in regard to tables fixing rates of premium and other details for the conduct of the Accident Insurance Branch. The assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1913, were as follows:—

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	*Assets.*	£ s. d.
Accident Funds as per Revenue Account	15,321 14 9	Mortgages on property ...	72,694 4 0
Claims admitted (proofs not yet completed)	11,000 0 0	Overdue interest ... £23 5 0	
Commission ...	144 4 3	Outstanding interest due but not overdue 120 16 3	
Premium and other deposits	25 12 6	Interest accrued but not due ... 872 14 5	
Reserve for unearned premiums	10,475 0 0		1,016 15 8
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	2,000 0 0	Agents' balances	507 6 0
Reserve Fund constituted under section 20 of the Government Accident Insurance Act, 1908	39,035 16 6	Sundry accounts owing ...	319 3 11
		Cash in hand and on current account	3,464 18 5
	£78,002 8 0		£78,002 8 0

Fire Insurance.

At the end of the year 1913, twenty-nine companies and four associations, besides the New Zealand State Fire Insurance Office, were carrying on the business of fire insurance in the Dominion, seven of the companies, as well as all four of the associations, being New Zealand institutions. The full list is as follows:—

Companies.

Alliance Assurance Company (Limited).
Atlas Assurance Company (Limited).
Australian Alliance Assurance Company.
British Crown Assurance Corporation (Limited).
British Dominions General Insurance Company (Limited).
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited).
Excess Insurance Company (Limited).
Farmers' Co-operative Fire and Marine Insurance Association of New Zealand (Limited).
Gordon, Woodroffe and Company.
Guardian Assurance Company (Limited).
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
National Insurance Company of New Zealand (Limited).
New Zealand Insurance Company.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Northern Assurance Company (Limited).
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Limited).
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation (Limited).
Phœnix Assurance Company (Limited).
Queensland Insurance Company (Limited).
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London.
Royal Insurance Company (Limited).
South British Insurance Company (Limited).
Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand (Limited).
State Fire Insurance Office.
Sun Insurance Office.
Union Assurance Society of London (Limited).
United Insurance Company (Limited).
Victoria Insurance Company (Limited).
Yorkshire Insurance Company (Limited).

Associations.

Hawke's Bay Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association.
Otago Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Association.
Taranaki Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association.
Wellington Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE.

In the year 1903 an Act was passed "to establish a State Fire Insurance Office and to make other provisions for the insurance and protection of insurable property in New Zealand against loss or damage by fire."

The statute provides for the establishment of an office to be administered by a General Manager appointed by the Governor, and for the necessary staff—not subject to the laws regulating the Civil Service.

There is provision for the constitution of a Board, to consist of the Minister of Finance, the General Manager, the Government Insurance Commissioner, and two other persons (not being in the Civil Service) appointed by the Governor. The latter hold office for two years, with eligibility for reappointment, and are to be remunerated according to appropriation by Parliament.

In order to provide capital for the business, the Minister of Finance, on being authorized by the Governor in Council, is empowered to raise from time to time such sums as he thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole £100,000, any of which may, if found convenient, be raised in New Zealand.

In the event of such capital not being found sufficient, the Minister of Finance, on being authorized by the Government, is empowered to raise additional capital as required. To enable this to be done the General Manager must, if the Board approves, apply to the Minister for supplementary capital (not exceeding £20,000 at a time) to carry on business until the pleasure of Parliament is signified.

The rate of interest on debentures, scrip, or other security issued in respect of any sum raised under the Act may not be higher than 4½ per cent.

All moneys payable to the General Manager are to be paid to the credit of the State Fire Insurance Account, out of which shall be payable, without further appropriation than the Act under notice, all costs and expenses, salaries, fire losses, and other outgoings of the business—including interest payable on securities issued.

Provision is made for the General Manager, with consent of the Board, to buy, sell, or lease land, with or without buildings for the purposes of the office.

On the 4th January, 1905, the State Fire Insurance Office opened for public business, and at the end of that year the public support accorded resulted in insurances therein to the extent of £3,000,000. At the end of the year 1913 the gross amount at risk had increased to £14,773,000.

As a consequence of the operations of the State Fire Office, the rates on trade risks and the like have been reduced by 10 per cent., and those on dwellings, offices, and similar risks by 33⅓ per cent.

The premium income after deducting premiums on reinsurances during the nine years 1905–13 was as follows:—

Year.	Amount of Premium Income £	Year.	Amount of Premium Income £
1905 ..	13,128	1910 ..	40,552
1906 ..	20,962	1911 ..	47,745
1907 ..	23,195	1912 ..	54,380
1908 ..	26,657	1913 ..	59,418
1909 ..	33,281		

The premium rates have remained unaltered during the above years. Debentures to the amount of £2,000 were raised under the authority of the Act governing the office, but have now been redeemed. The office has the sum of £44,250 invested in Government securities, and has accumulated funds amounting to £65,672.

The net profits for the year 1913, after appropriating a sum of £2,014 to reserve for unearned increments, was £15,444, as against £14,024 for 1912 and £5,037 for 1911. The total accumulated profit at 31st December, 1913, amounted to £41,904.

Foreign Insurance Companies.

Every foreign company—*i.e.*, a company registered or established out of New Zealand, and including a local company whose chief office is situate out of the Dominion—which proposes to commence in New Zealand the business of life insurance, whether conjointly or not with any other class of business, must deposit with the Public Trustee a sum of not less than £5,000 nor more than £50,000 in cash or approved securities. The amount of deposit is calculated on the total amount assured by current policies at the rate of £5,000 deposit for every £100,000 assured until the maximum deposit is reached.

A foreign company proposing to carry on fire and marine insurance business in the Dominion must first obtain from the Public Trustee a certificate in the form prescribed authorizing the company to transact its business for a period of twelve months from the date of the certificate. The certificate is renewable annually provided the Public Trustee is satisfied that the company is financially sound.

Accident insurance or insurance business of any class not previously mentioned may be transacted in New Zealand by a foreign company, provided the company deposit with the Public Trustee the sum of £10,000 in cash or approved securities. If the company carries on a life-assurance business as well as accident insurance the last mentioned deposit must be made in addition to that described in the first paragraph.

All cash deposited with the Public Trustee as deposit shall bear interest, which is payable to the company making the deposit.

SECTION XXIV.—ACCUMULATION—*continued*.

SUBSECTION C.—PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

CONSTITUTION.

THE Public Trust Office of New Zealand was constituted in 1872 by the Public Trust Office Act of that year. The original Act was amended on various occasions, and the original scope of the office and the powers of the Public Trustee have been much enlarged. The Act of 1872 with its various amendments was consolidated in 1894, and a further consolidation took place in 1908. The Act of 1908 with amendments of 1912 and 1913 is that in force at present. The Public Trustee is constituted by the Act a corporation sole with perpetual succession and a seal of office. There is a deputy, appointed to act in the place of the Public Trustee in the event of the illness, death, resignation, or absence of that officer. The Amendment Act of 1912 provided for the appointment of not more than four Local Deputy Public Trustees, one each at Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and the other at some town in the provincial district of Wellington. Deputies have accordingly been appointed at Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin. These officers are subject to the direction and control of the Public Trustee, and have such of the functions and powers and perform such of the duties of the Public Trustee as are delegated to him by that officer in writing.

Public Trust Office Board.

In connection with the office there is a Board, whose directions the Public Trustee is subject to. Up to 1913 the Board consisted of two Ministers of the Crown and five public officers, including the Public Trustee himself. The amendment of 1913 altered the constitution of the Board, which now consists of the Minister of Finance, the Public Trustee, the Government Insurance Commissioner, the Valuer-General, the Superintendent of the State Advances Office, and two persons (not holding any office in the Public Service) appointed by the Governor.

BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN.

The office is designed mainly to afford, at low rates of commission, a secure and convenient recourse in every case where a person residing either in New Zealand or abroad, and desiring to form a trust or appoint an agent or attorney in the Dominion, may be in doubt or difficulty as to the choice of a trustee, executor, agent, or attorney. The office is also designed to relieve those who may be appointed trustees of property in the Dominion, or who, after having accepted the trusts of such property, may, for various reasons, be unwilling or unable to undertake or continue the administration.

The appointment, however, of the Public Trustee, otherwise than to the administration of an intestate estate, is subject to the consent of the Board of the Public Trust Office; and the Public Trustee cannot under any circumstances accept an appointment jointly with any other person.

"The Public Trust Office Act, 1908," a consolidation of former enactments, itself affords in sections 12, 13, and 14, a clear, succinct, and comprehensive idea of the objects of the Public Trust Office, and of the nature of the business which the office may undertake. Those sections provide as follows:—

12. (1.) Where the Crown, the Governor in Council, or the Governor, or a public officer, or a Court, Judge, public or private corporate body, or any person, now or hereafter can appoint a trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, committee, agent, or attorney, any of such appointments may be made of the Public Trustee if he consents thereto.

(2.) Subject to the express provisions of this Act, the duties and rights of the Public Trustee under any appointment shall be the same as if the appointment had been of a private person.

13. (1.) With the consent of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof—

Executors, whether appointed before or after the coming into operation of this Act, may, unless expressly prohibited, before or after taking out probate, appoint the Public Trustee sole executor:

Administrators, with or without a will annexed, whether appointed before or after the coming into operation of this Act, may, unless expressly prohibited, appoint the Public Trustee sole administrator.

(2.) Trustees, whether appointed before or after the coming into operation of this Act, and whether appointed under a deed, deed-poll, or will, may, unless expressly prohibited, and notwithstanding the terms of the trust as to the number of trustees, appoint the Public Trustee (if he consents thereto) sole trustee in their place without obtaining the consent of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

(3.) Executors whose duties continue in the nature of a trusteeship after their administration is closed shall for the purposes of the last-preceding subsection be deemed to be trustees.

(4.) Where there are more trustees, executors, or administrators than one, any one trustee or executor (whether before or after proving a will), or any one administrator, may apply to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof to have the Public Trustee appointed sole trustee, executor, or administrator.

(5.) All applications to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof under this section may be by petition, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by rules made under section thirty-one hereof; and the Court or Judge may, and is hereby given jurisdiction to, make such order as it or he thinks fit.

(6.) Where to the appointment of a trustee, executor, or administrator the consent of any person is requisite, and such person refuses to consent to the Public Trustee being appointed, or where the person to consent is an infant, idiot, or lunatic, or a person of unsound mind, or is absent from New Zealand, or is under any other disability, then an appointment of the Public Trustee may be made without such consent, if a Judge of the Supreme Court consents thereto.

(7.) Where the Crown, the Governor in Council, the Governor, or any public officer, or any Court or Judge, or any corporate body or association, or person, whether public or private, within or without New Zealand, desires to or can create any trust, then, unless expressly prohibited, the Crown (by the Governor), the Governor in Council, the Governor, or such public officer, Court, or Judge, corporate body, association, or person may, for the purposes of such trust, appoint

the Public Trustee to be trustee, upon such trusts, and under and subject to such powers, provisions, and conditions, as are expressed.

(8.) Upon any appointment of the Public Trustee under this or the last-preceding section, then, by virtue of the appointment, all property, rights, powers, and functions shall, without any conveyance or assignment, become thereby vested in the Public Trustee.

(9.) The Public Trustee, when appointing or acting under this Act as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, committee, agent, or attorney, shall have the same rights and immunities as a private person acting in any of those capacities would have.

14. (1.) On the death of any person domiciled in New Zealand, or who has property in New Zealand, who has died or hereafter dies in New Zealand or elsewhere intestate, the Public Trustee shall, if he thinks fit to apply therefor, be entitled to administration.

(2.) The application may be made in any judicial district of the Court at the discretion of the Public Trustee.

(3.) Upon such application, no further proof of the death and intestacy of any person shall be required than an affidavit that, after due inquiries, the Public Trustee is satisfied that such person died intestate.

(4.) The Public Trustee shall be entitled, as of right, to such administration: Provided that if some other person in New Zealand who, if it were not for this section, would be entitled to such administration, applies for such administration, then the Court or Judge may grant administration to such person: Provided also that it shall not be necessary for the Public Trustee, nor shall the Court or Judge require him, to give notice of such application to any such person.

GUARANTEE OF CAPITAL FUNDS AND INTEREST.

The Public Trust Office is a department of the Government service, and the security and fidelity of the administration is guaranteed by statute, the State being pledged to maintain the integrity of capital funds placed in the Public Trust Office, either without any direction for investment, or to be invested at the option of the Public Trustee in any of the securities in which, unless expressly prohibited, he may invest all capital—that is, in any of the securities authorized by section 34 of the Consolidated Act of 1908 and section 9 of the Amendment of 1912:—

(*a.*) In the Government securities of the United Kingdom, or of any colony or dependency thereof, issued under the authority of the Parliament or other legislative authority of the said kingdom, colony, or dependency respectively, and secured upon the public revenues thereof:

(*b.*) In debentures issued by any local authority (being the Council, Board, or other governing authority of a city, borough, county, town district, road district, drainage district, harbour district, or river district) under any law now or hereafter in force, secured upon general or special rates, or upon real estate held in fee-simple free from encumbrances, or upon the rents and profits of real estate held in fee-simple free from encumbrances: Provided that no greater advance shall be made where the debentures are secured upon real estate than three-fifths of the value of such real estate; and if the debentures are secured upon rents and profits, then no advances shall be made unless such rents and profits are sufficient to pay two-thirds more than the annual interest payable in respect of the advance:

(*c.*) In advances by way of mortgage on the security of any real estate held in fee-simple in New Zealand and free from encumbrances, to an amount not exceeding three-fifths of the estimated value of such estate, according to a valuation approved by the Board:

(*d.*) In fixed deposits in any bank of issue created or established by or under any Act of the General Assembly, or by Royal Charter, and carrying on business in New Zealand, or in the Post Office Savings-bank, or other savings-bank established in New Zealand in accordance with any law affecting such banks.

(*e.*) In advances by way of first mortgage on the security of any of the following classes of leasehold estate, free from encumbrances, to an amount not exceeding three-fifths of the mortgagor's interest in the estate, according to a valuation approved by the Board:—

(i.) Crown land held under perpetual lease, lease in perpetuity, renewable lease, or occupation with right of purchase:

(ii.) Native land held under lease granted by a Maori Land Board or by or on behalf of the Native owners, of which the unexpired term (including in the computation thereof all periods for which there is a right of renewal) is for a period not less than twenty-one years.

The State further guarantees on the capital funds arising from the estates in the office, and available for investment at the discretion of the Public Trustee, a common rate of interest, determined from time to time by the Governor in Council, and to be credited quarterly, free of all charges of the office, to the properties from which the funds arise. The annual rate of interest allowed must not exceed 5 per cent. on the first £6,000 in any estate, and 4¼ per cent. on the excess.

Special Powers of the Public Trustee.

If after the death of a person leaving a will, of which the Public Trustee is not appointed executor, three months should elapse without an application being made for probate or administration, the Public Trustee may, on applying, obtain letters of administration, unless the person entitled to probate should then apply or give satisfactory reasons for the delay. As to the estates of persons dying intestate in New Zealand or elsewhere, and domiciled in or having property in the Dominion, the Public Trustee is entitled as of right to the administration in cases where the persons who would otherwise be entitled to administer neglect to apply for or fail to obtain the necessary authority.

When an estate (testate or intestate) to be administered by the Public Trustee is of no greater value than £400, he is authorized to assume the administration by filing in the Supreme Court an election to administer. If it is subsequently found that the property is of a gross value of more than £600, probate must thereupon be obtained.

For the purposes of the administration of an estate where the Public Trustee may be appointed trustee, executor, administrator, guardian or committee, or may be otherwise authorized to act, he may, where he is not prohibited by statute or instrument, and

without the consent of the Supreme Court, do everything in general that an owner might do, except to sell, lease, dispose of, or borrow money upon real estate of value exceeding £1,000. These powers enable the Public Trustee not only to avoid delays and interruptions in the course of his management of an estate and the expense which may thus be occasioned, but to save to the estate the profit which only the possession of such powers would make it practicable to save.

The Public Trustee may at any time exercise the necessary powers of executor or administrator for the protection of an estate, and his authority to assume this temporary power extends to testate as well as intestate estates. This authority is highly serviceable to the interests of estates in every case where a property may be suffering, or in danger of suffering, injury through neglect or delay to take out probate or administration.

The Public Trustee may further use a large discretion in the application of the residue of intestate estates; and he is in like manner empowered to apply, consistently with the provisions of the instruments under which he is acting, the shares of testate or trust estates towards the maintenance, education, or advancement of the beneficiaries.

Thus, in the case of an intestate estate, the Public Trustee may deal thus with the net residue:—

(1.) When not exceeding £200, he may apply it to the maintenance, &c., of the widow or infants:

(2.) When not exceeding £50, he may pay it wholly to the widow:

(3.) When there are infants entitled, and the share of an infant does not exceed £50, he may pay such share to the widow or other person for the maintenance, education, or advancement of the infant:

(4.) Where an infant's share exceeds £50, the Public Trustee may, on obtaining an order of the Supreme Court, pay part of such share for the purposes specified in (3):

(5.) When the person entitled to the residue does not claim it within three years after the death of the intestate, and the Public Trustee does not know or is unable to ascertain the existence of any next-of-kin, he may pay or transfer it wholly to the widow.

And in the case of testate or trust estates, where provisions are not expressly made for the maintenance of an infant, or where provisions are not expressly made to the contrary, the Public Trustee may apply—

(6.) The whole or part of income to which an infant is entitled in possession to the maintenance of the infant:

(7.) The half, or to the extent of £500, of the *capital share* to which an infant is entitled in reversion immediately expectant on a prior life-interest to the maintenance of the infant, on the written consent of the person having such life-interest:

(8.) The presumptive or contingent shares of infants in the capital and income towards the maintenance of the persons of the class to whom such capital and income would be payable in certain contingencies, with the consent of the persons having prior estates or interest.

The special powers of the Public Trustee in respect to testate and trust estates enable him to supply promptly and inexpensively what may be described as deficiencies or omissions in instruments of trust.

The Public Trustee as Agent or Attorney

The Public Trustee's authority to accept the appointment of agent or attorney—that is, to act in effect as a public attorney, for whose conduct the state is responsible—enables him to render a great variety of services of a temporary and subordinate character. To persons leaving the Dominion for a time, or desiring for other reasons to arrange for the temporary management of their property, the Public Trust Office proves a convenience.

Advisory Trustee.

In the administration of any trust estate as trustee thereof the Public Trustee may act with an advisory trustee or trustees, who may be appointed by the testator, settlor, or other creator of the trust, or by the Supreme Court. Where the Public Trustee acts with advisory trustees, the trust property is vested in him, and he has the sole management and administration of the estate and its trusts, but he may consult the advisory trustees who may advise the Public Trustee on any matter relating to the trusts or the estate. If they differ the Supreme Court may be asked to decide, and its decision is binding.

Custodian Trustee.

In connection with any trust estate in which there are private trustees, the Public Trustee may be appointed Custodian Trustee, in which case the trust property is vested in him as if he were the sole trustee, but he acts as directed by the private trustees. The sole function of the Public Trustee is to hold the trust property, invest its funds, and dispose of the assets as the private trustees in writing direct. If he is of opinion that any such direction conflicts with the trusts or the law, or exposes him to any liability, he may submit the matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision is binding.

Wills of Living Persons.

Wills of living persons may be deposited in the office for safe custody. The Courts of the Dominion competent to grant probate or letters of administration refer, in the case of any application for such probate or letters, to the list of wills in the Public Trust Office; so that the deposit of a will with the Public Trustee insures that it shall be forthcoming on the death of the testator, and when the administration of the relative estate becomes necessary.

Mental Patients' Estates.

The estates of mental patients are by statute placed in the Public Trust Office in cases where no committee is appointed. Where the estate is of a complicated nature, an expert may be appointed by the Supreme Court to assist the Public Trustee in dealing with it.

Investigation of Trust Estates.

The condition and accounts of any private trust estate (meaning an estate which is not being administered by the Public Trustee) may, on application to the Public Trustee by or on behalf of any private trustee or beneficiary, be investigated and audited by such solicitor or public registered accountant as may be agreed on between the applicant, trustee, or beneficiary, and the Public Trustee, or, in default of such agreement, by the Public Trustee. On the other hand a solicitor or accountant authorized in writing by a beneficiary is entitled as of right to examine the accounts and vouchers of any trust estate administered by the Public Trustee. Any beneficiary aggrieved by any act, omission, or decision of the Public Trustee may apply in a summary way to a Judge in Chambers, who may make such order as he thinks fit.

Safe Deposits.

A safe-deposit system is established at the Head Office in Wellington and at the Dunedin Branch, and will in course of time be extended to other Branch Offices.

The advantages of this system are well recognized in Europe, America, and Australia, and the safe-deposits in the Public Trust Offices of New Zealand have already proved a great convenience.

For an annual fee of from £1 to £5, a person can obtain the exclusive use of a specially built and self-contained steel safe. To open the safe, two keys must be used—one is kept by the lessee, and the other, the master-key, by the Office. By this means, a person can easily and cheaply provide himself with a place of absolute security for the deposit of debentures, deeds, documents of importance and value, articles of jewellery, &c., whilst having full and exclusive access to them himself.

Charges.

The commissions and charges which the Public Trustee is authorized to levy for the services of the Public Trust Office are calculated to be no more than sufficient to meet the expense of maintaining the department without loss.

Growth of the Office.

The following was the number of estates in the Public Trust Office on the 31st March, 1910 to 1914 :—

Class.	Number of Estates and Accounts.				
	On 31st March, 1910.	On 31st March, 1911.	On 31st March, 1912.	On 31st March, 1913.	On 31st March, 1914.
Wills and trusts	1,737	1,810	2,217	2,455	2,921
Investment agencies	..	..	..	221	284
Intestates' estates	1,558	1,788	1,747	1,828	1,747
Mental patients' estates	1,238	1,422	1,520	1,953	1,877
Convicts' estates	..	..	12	17	19
Native reserves	94	94	94	94	94
West Coast settlement reserves ..	460	460	460	460	460
Unclaimed lands	379	392	406	418	420
Sinking funds	94	143	190	242	408
Pension funds	4	3	6	8	11
Land Settlement Finance Act, 1909	..	..	22	35	38
Miscellaneous	..	..	20	99	105
Miscellaneous Native accounts ..	..	..	..	666	839
Totals	5,564	6,112	6,694	8,496	9,223

The value of these estates and accounts was as shown in the next table :—

Class.	Value of Estates and Accounts.				
	On 31st March, 1910.	On 31st March, 1911.	On 31st March, 1912.	On 31st March, 1913.	On 31st March, 1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wills and trusts	2,803,724	3,257,297	3,619,753	4,366,450	4,771,855
Investment agencies	..	..	..	162,362	199,084
Intestates' estates	385,755	385,000	457,366	474,072	590,456
Mental patients' estates	395,642	429,058	462,149	524,095	509,442
Convicts' estates	..	..	4,295	8,450	6,485
Native reserves	465,000	430,000	430,000	430,000	430,000
West Coast settlement reserves ..	1,100,000	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000
Miscellaneous Native accounts ..	..	..	171,074	213,027	233,449
Unclaimed lands	34,719	35,330	37,668	39,465	40,209
Sinking funds	1,438,877	1,711,060	1,991,451	2,300,603	2,408,337
Pension funds	536,609	675,489	812,976	997,284	1,208,825
Land Settlement Finance Act, 1909	..	..	245,493	465,516	501,493
Maori Land Board funds	..	46,491	79,765	75,347	117,850
Miscellaneous funds	87,618	78,785	93,225	94,903	118,935
Office funds	58,458	63,123	84,595	94,604	120,125
Office premises, furniture, &c. ..	52,545	59,719	64,149	82,073	85,438
Totals	7,858,947	8,112,342	9,493,959	11,268,311	12,282,383

The capital funds of the Public Trust Office invested amounted, on the 31st March, 1914, to £6,158,332. The investments are as follows:—

	£
New Zealand Government securities	157,505
Land Settlement Finance Act Debentures ..	266,681
Local Bodies' debentures	509,850
Mortgages of freehold property	4,989,907
Freehold property and furniture	85,438
Advances to estates	147,602
Fixed deposits	1,348
	£6,158,332

The net profits of the office during each of the past ten years are shown:—

Year.	Net Profits. £	Year.	Net Profits. £
1905	13,955	1910	11,739
1906	11,990	1911	11,241
1907	11,653	1912	25,920
1908	9,640	1913	27,551
1909	10,851	1914	29,222

SECTION XXIV.—ACCUMULATION—*continued.*

SUBSECTION D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Societies.

There were 109 registered building societies in operation on the 31st March, 1914. Of these, 72 were terminable societies, and 37 were permanent.

The dates upon which these societies close their accounts vary considerably within the year, but the figures given below may be taken as corresponding to the periods stated. The liabilities and assets of all the societies at the close of each of the past five financial years were as follows:—

Liabilities of Building and Investment Societies, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Year.	To Shareholders (including Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits).	Deposits.	To Bankers and other Creditors.	Total Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£
1909-10 ..	1,779,745	460,376	104,171	2,344,292
1910-11 ..	1,895,425	475,830	132,461	2,503,716
1911-12 ..	2,020,614	497,063	131,939	2,649,616
1912-13 ..	2,105,837	540,768	132,544	2,779,149
1913-14 ..	2,151,098	612,170	105,476	2,868,744

Assets of Building and Investment Societies, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Year.	Advances on Mortgage.	Other Investments.	Cash in Hand and on Deposit.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£
1909-10 ..	2,180,053	50,072	114,167	2,344,292
1910-11 ..	2,327,299	60,001	116,416	2,503,716
1911-12 ..	2,473,766	65,898	109,952	2,649,616
1912-13 ..	2,614,849	63,825	100,475	2,779,149
1913-14 ..	2,715,771	67,739	85,234	2,868,744

Joint-stock Companies.

During the year ended 31st December, 1913, 282 joint-stock companies were registered, with a total nominal capital of £6,658,722, including 143 private companies, with a nominal capital of £980,946.

The following table gives the total number of companies and the aggregate nominal capital registered during each of the five years 1909–13:—

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1909–13.

Year.	Number of Companies registered.	Aggregate Nominal Capital.
		£
1909	290	3,224,656
1910	283	2,663,968
1911	327	3,673,759
1912	316	3,591,362
1913	282	6,658,722

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies received returns for the year 1913 from 681 lodges, courts, tents, &c., having a membership at the end of the year of 73,691.

The total value of the assets of these societies was £1,643,177, of which the value of the sick and funeral benefit funds was £1,465,159.

The receipts during the year on account of the sick and funeral funds amounted to £217,525, and the expenditure to £133,140, of which the sick-pay to members reached the sum of £74,783. In addition to the sick-pay, the sum of £70,016 was paid out of the medical and management expenses fund for attendance given and medicine supplied to the members and their families.

The total membership and funds of the 681 lodges, courts, &c., and of the various orders at 31st December, 1913, was,—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS, 1913.

Name of Order.	Number of Members.	Total Worth of Funds.
		£
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M.U.	24,044	745,510
Independent Order of Odd Fellows of N.Z.	6,251	105,953
National Independent Order of Odd Fellows	458	5,315
British United Order of Odd Fellows	147	3,176
Ancient Order of Foresters	16,502	400,200
Ancient Order of Shepherds	74	1,298
United Ancient Order of Druids	17,664	229,266
Independent Order of Rechabites	3,965	77,384
Sons and Daughters of Temperance	567	17,341
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society ..	3,063	33,574
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia ..	918	21,804
Eden Temperance Benefit Friendly Society	38	2,356
Totals	73,691	1,643,177

The next table shows the progress of the Friendly Societies of New Zealand during ten years:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS, 1904–13.

Year.	Number of Lodges tabulated.	Number of Members.	Total Funds.	Average Capital.
			£	£ s. d.
1904	479	47,302	936,388	19 15 11
1905	501	51,103	996,224	19 9 11
1906	500	53,759	1,057,821	19 13 6
1907	516	56,817	1,118,217	19 13 7
1908	505	58,517	1,123,886	19 4 1
1909	567	64,428	1,266,297	19 13 1
1910	609	68,006	1,367,282	20 2 1
1911	658	71,771	1,441,353	20 1 8
1912	664	73,243	1,553,339	21 4 2
1913	681	73,691	1,643,177	22 6 0

The value of the various funds and the way in which they are invested will be seen by reference to the following table. The funds include those of the central bodies:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—FUNDS AND ASSETS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Funds.	—	Assets.	—
	£		£
Sick and Funeral Funds ..	1,465,159	Investments at interest ..	1,391,972
Surplus Appropriation Funds, &c.	52,549	Value of land and buildings	173,614
Management Funds, goods, &c.	83,615	Cash not bearing interest	51,339
		Value of goods	14,073
Widow and Orphans' Funds	13,156	Other assets	10,439
Distress, Benevolent Funds, &c.	28,698	Owing by Management Fund	1,740
Total	1,643,177	Total	1,643,177

Interest-bearing investments form 85 per cent. of the total assets. The net income from investments credited to the Sick and Funeral Funds during the year 1913 was £68,723, the average rate of interest earned being £4 19s. per cent., as compared with £4 19s. 2d. in 1912.

Particulars are given of the number of members, the amount of accumulated capital, and the average capital per member of the friendly societies in the States of Australasia arranged in order of membership. The figures for New Zealand are for 1913, and those for South Australia for 1909, while in the case of the other States the year is 1912.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN AUSTRALASIA.—MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS.

State.	Number of Lodges.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
			£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	1,898	186,577	1,617,616	8 13 5
Victoria	1,505	153,921	2,361,464	15 6 10
New Zealand	**681**	**73,691**	**1,643,177**	**22 6 0**
South Australia	529	58,292	863,998	14 16 5
Queensland	519	47,204	630,090	13 7 0
Tasmania	187	22,480	216,334	9 12 6
Western Australia	289	18,901	200,223	10 11 10

MORTGAGES.

In a return prepared for the House of Representatives it is stated that during the year ended 31st March, 1914, 28,919 mortgages to the value of £21,352,695 were registered in the several land and deeds registration districts, while the monetary value of those paid off (18,940 in number) amounted to £12,726,773. Compared with a similar return for the year 1912–13 the mortgages registered show a decrease of £1,244,783, the total amount for the earlier year having been £22,597,478. At 31st March, 1914, mortgages to the amount of £106,442,297 remained on the register.

The amounts shown in the following tables do not represent the true amounts of advances secured by deed. In cases where the property mortgaged is situated in more than one registration district the deed is registered for the full amount in each district, and thus there is some degree of duplication. On the other hand, mortgages are not all registered, those given in security for temporary loans, stock, and crop liens, bills of sale, and chattels transfers being not included in the figures.

The total amounts represented in the mortgages registered and paid off in each registration district during 1912–13 and 1913–14 were,—

District.	1912-13. Mortgages registered. £	1912-13. Mortgages paid off. £	1913-14. Mortgages registered. £	1913-14. Mortgages paid off. £
Auckland ..	5,290,594	2,071,410	4,791,065	2,316,173
Poverty Bay ..	934,447	472,105	748,103	418,558
Taranaki ..	1,621,473	1,116,561	1,430,832	826,238
Hawke's Bay ..	2,421,052	1,069,045	2,237,495	1,075,170
Wellington ..	4,828,475	3,300,706	4,994,921	3,377,455
Marlborough ..	298,950	198,991	473,547	163,142
Nelson ..	364,438	262,351	415,058	211,412
Westland ..	75,807	33,120	63,032	20,085
Canterbury ..	3,927,447	2,787,981	3,549,520	2,675,376
Otago ..	1,446,037	1,210,239	1,481,308	946,939
Southland ..	1,388,758	771,397	1,167,814	696,225
Totals ..	£22,597,478	£13,293,906	£21,352,695	£12,726,773

Classified according to the various rates of interest, the amounts in the mortgage deeds registered during the two years were,—

Rate of Interest.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Rate of Interest.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Per Cent.	£	£	Per Cent.	£	£
0	26,462	22,431	6 1/20	1,850	..
1/2	..	300	6 1/10	..	160
1	1,650	1,350	6 1/5	60	..
1 1/2	700	..	6 1/4	43,100	42,540
1 1/5	..	125	6 3/10	5,000	..
2	600	615	6 1/3	30,000	4,485
2 1/5	..	2,764	6 1/2	746,494	801,919
2 1/4	200	..	6 3/4	38,815	2,380
2 1/3	3,860	1,700	7	1,745,173	1,128,676
2 2/5	1,160	1,468	7 1/8	..	800
2 7/8	1,278	700	7 1/4	2,130	3,632
3	5,265	8,389	7 3/10	3,000	..
3 1/5	..	1,175	7 1/3	940	4,500
3 1/2	9,225	..	7 1/2	442,636	199,653
3 3/8	..	1,000	7 3/4	42,800	750
3 1/2	6,208	20,266	8	855,220	814,164
3 3/4	2,556	2,087	8 1/4	200	350
4	64,296	78,053	8 1/3	330	..
4 1/4	6,200	132	8 2/5	200	..
4 1/3	2,316	..	8 1/2	41,813	32,560
4 1/2	1,043,517	325,487	9	93,608	64,279
4 7/10	3,713	..	9 1/4	850	..
4 3/4	148,239	8,339	9 1/3	..	400
5	6,711,712	4,792,360	9 1/2	400	1,800
5 1/20	4,106	..	10	179,597	181,868
5 1/12	6,000	..	10 2/5	250	..
5 1/10	1,600	..	11	900	192
5 1/8	200	800	12	1,815	3,687
5 1/4	245,669	349,805	12 1/2	1,038	2,185
5 3/10	23,000	..	15	1,556	1,325
5 1/3	16,900	62,600	15 3/10	22	..
5 3/8	..	100	15 3/4	..	2,500
5 1/2	3,810,124	3,968,897	20	1,135	150
5 2/5	..	4,105	Unspecified	885,616	1,905,325
5 3/5	..	3,600			
5 3/4	89,872	176,044			
6	5,194,302	6,317,723	Totals ..	22,597,478	21,352,695

Comparison of the foregoing with the amounts at the various rates of interest in the mortgages registered during 1895–96 shows the lowering of the rates that has taken place :—

Year 1895-96. £	
26,285	.. .. in small sums at less than 5 per cent.
833,226	.. .. at from 5 per cent. to 5 1/4 per cent.
732,764	.. .. at 5 1/2 per cent.
116,600	.. .. at 5 3/4 per cent.
1,372,261	.. .. at from 6 per cent. to 6 1/4 per cent.
371,896	.. .. at from 6 1/2 per cent. to 6 3/4 per cent.
599,542	.. .. at from 7 per cent. to 7 1/4 per cent.
111,651	.. .. at 7 1/2 per cent.
382,348	.. .. at 8 per cent.
173,416	.. .. in small sum, at rates above 8 per cent.
853,801	.. .. at rates not specified.
£5,573,790	

Private Wealth.

Issues of the Year-book up to 1908 contained estimates of the private wealth of the Dominion based on the assumption that the wealth of the living is proportionately equal to that left by the dead. In making these estimates no consideration was taken of the ages of the deceased or of the age constitution of the living. This was seen to be a serious defect, as the younger (and more numerous) section of the population do not possess the same amount of accumulated wealth as those at the more advanced ages. Accordingly the old system of estimating the private wealth of the community was abandoned, and steps were taken for the adoption of a better method by ascertaining the ages of deceased persons leaving estates.

In lieu of obtaining merely the total amounts of estates certified for stamp duty, arrangements were made for obtaining the name and date of death of each deceased person whose estate was dealt with by the Stamp Office. From the information thus supplied, it was possible to ascertain, by reference to the death registers, the age at death of each person whose estate was dealt with. By a system of cards tables have now been prepared for the six years 1908–13, giving for quinquennial age-groups the number and value of estates, the average wealth per person dying, and the total estimated private wealth. From the following table compiled from the estates and deaths of the six years it will be seen that the estimated private wealth of the Dominion amounted on 31st December last to £276,619,832, or an average of £255 per head of population, excluding Maoris. Estates left by Maoris are excluded from the calculation.

The average wealth of persons of twenty years of age and over (practically the adult population) is found to be £424.

Estimated Private Wealth, 1913.

Age, in Years.	Number of Estates certified (1908–13.)	Total Amount, including Allowance for Unrecorded Estates.	Number of Deaths registered (1908–1913.)	Average Wealth per Person dying.	Estimated Population 31st Dec., 1913.	Estimated Private Wealth.
		£		£		£
Under 5	18	1,077	12,405	0·0868	126,989	11,023
5 and under 10 ...	11	1,763	1,115	1·5812	114,171	180,527
10 " 15 ...	16	2,918	791	3·6890	98,454	363,197
15 " 20 ...	57	7,900	1,195	6·6109	95,271	629,827
20 " 25 ...	206	121,238	1,809	67·0193	103,195	6,916,057
25 " 30 ...	362	165,428	2,293	72·1448	110,086	7,942,152
30 " 35 ...	550	389,444	2,368	164·4611	99,218	16,317,501
35 " 40 ...	657	635,691	2,433	261·2540	78,509	20,510,790
40 " 45 ...	671	888,979	2,158	411·9458	62,959	25,935,696
45 " 50 ...	864	1,556,650	2,262	688·1742	48,368	33,285,610
50 " 55 ...	954	2,027,685	2,486	815·6416	39,703	32,383,418
55 " 60 ...	1,212	3,077,306	2,839	1,083·9401	31,551	34,199,394
60 " 65 ...	1,409	3,105,423	3,156	983·9743	24,815	24,417,322
65 " 70 ...	1,818	7,613,129	4,481	1,698·9799	21,154	35,940,221
70 " 75 ...	2,102	5,913,304	5,072	1,165·8722	15,854	18,483,738
75 " 80 ...	1,841	5,964,226	4,768	1,250·8863	9,125	11,414,337
80 " 85 ...	1,161	4,042,699	3,034	1,332·4651	3,751	4,998,077
85 " 90 ...	592	2,686,022	1,365	1,967·7817	1,155	2,272,788
90 " 95 ...	137	584,178	458	1,275·4978	280	357,139
95 and over	31	135,640	120	1,130·3333	54	61,038
Totals ...	14,599	38,920,640	56,608	...	1,084,662	276,619,832

Private wealth per head of population excluding Maoris = £255.

The table well illustrates the defect of the old system. The average value of estates of persons under 20 years of age, who form such a large proportion of the living population, is exceedingly small, while at the group 65 to 70 the average is £1,699 and at 85 to 90, £1,968.

The number of estates dealt with during the six years 1908–13 is equal to only about 25 per cent. of the deaths registered during that period; and as most persons leave some estate, however small, it is necessary to make an allowance for estates which have not passed through the Stamp Office. In this connection it should be noted that estates below £200 in value are exempt from stamp and succession duty, though in many cases, estates of a lower value than £200 are dealt with, being passed for probate and for the granting of letters of administration. The allowance made for unrecorded estates in the calculations shown above is 10 per cent., which is probably somewhere near the mark. Comparatively little estate is disposed of before death by settlement or deed of gift, and on such as is so disposed of gift duty is payable.

It should be noted that the estimate is that of the private wealth *in* the Dominion, whether owned by residents of the Dominion or by others, and does not, moreover, include estates belonging to New Zealanders, but situated in other countries.

A table is given showing the number of estates finally passed during 1913, classified according to amount. Estates of Maoris are included.

Category.	Number of Estates.	Aggregate Net Value.
£	No.	£
Under 500	1,357	284,197
£500 and under 1,000	477	343,088
£1,000 " 2,000	409	586,560
£2,000 " 3,000	190	460,008
£3,000 " 4,000	113	399,082
£4,000 " 5,000	80	356,088
£5,000 " 7,500	96	579,257
£7,500 " 10,000	54	463,906
£10,000 " 15,000	49	607,918
£15,000 " 20,000	27	451,276
£20,000 and over	46	3,097,082
Totals	2,898	7,628,462

Public Property.

A statement has been prepared by the Valuer-General showing the value of public lands and improvement thereon, including public buildings, but excluding lessees' interests, as at 31st March, 1911.

The following table gives this information together with similar figures as at 31st March, 1908. The value of Government Railways and other public works (taken at cost) is also shown.

Table showing Value of Public Property as at 31st March, 1908 and 1911.

	31st March, 1908. £		31st March, 1911. £	
Crown lands	21,511,653		25,432,145	
Local authorities' lands ..	7,163,722		7,901,969	
Educational lands ..	5,038,615		3,685,819	
Church and other lands ..	3,555,271		4,623,214	
		37,269,261		41,643,147
Government railways open and under construction		26,735,140		31,509,960
Other public works—viz., telegraphs, lighthouses, harbours, and water-supply on goldfields		5,428,000		5,750,000
Totals ..		£69,432,401		£78,903,107

A total increase of £9,470,706 is shown for the three years. The decrease in educational lands is due to the abolition of the School Commissioners and the vesting of their lands in the Crown, which also accounts for a considerable portion of the increase of nearly £4,000,000 in the value of Crown lands.

In addition to the items enumerated above there must be taken into account the value of such public undertakings by local authorities as water-supply, lighting and power, tramways, and harbours. Excluding buildings, these works, apart from streets, footways, or bridges, have cost approximately £9,000,000.

Native Property.

The value of Native lands and improvements, exclusive of the value of lessees' interests, on 31st March, 1908, was £11,413,545, and on 31st March 1911, £10,860,815. The decrease is due to purchase of Native lands by private individuals and by the Crown.

Production.

The value of the total production of New Zealand has been estimated for the year 1910–11, and the result is given together with figures for 1907–8. In regard to the last item for each year, the amount has been arrived at by an indirect though recognized method, but may be regarded as a fair approximation.

	1907-8. £	1910-11. £
Agricultural produce	4,020,449	4,150,789
Pastoral produce	19,787,710	25,416,830
Mining produce	3,775,835	3,774,898
Manufactures	7,240,913	7,640,640
Miscellaneous (including fisheries and forestry) ..	1,766,815	2,079,866
	£36,591,722	£43,063,023
Value of building trade, industries not included in manufactories, and general labour	7,038,380*	8,287,260
Total	£43,630,102	£51,350,283

* 1906-6.

The most noticeable point in the table is the large increase in the output of pastoral produce during the four years. Agricultural produce shows but a small increase, while mining produce shows a slight decrease.

Prices and Wages.

The following tables, compiled from returns furnished by police officers, show the range of average prices of the principal articles of food and drink at the chief centres of population in each provincial district during the last month of the year 1913, as well as of the average rates of wages ruling at the same localities during the year.

RANGE OF AVERAGE PRICES OF PRODUCE, LIVE-STOCK, PROVISIONS, ETC., IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

Articles.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.									
Wheat .. .. per bushel (60 lb.)	5/6	4/6 to 5/	4/6 to 5/	4/6 to 5/3	4/6 to 5/	4/6 to 4/9	5/6 to 6/6	3/7 to 4/9	3/6 to 5/6
Barley .. .. per bushel (50 lb.)	4/6 to 5/	3/7 to 4/	3/6 to 5/	3/6 to 4/3	4/	4/	4/ to 5/6	3/3 to 4/9	3/ to 5/9
Oats .. .. per bushel (40 lb.)	3/3 to 4/	3/	2/11 to 3/6	2/7 to 3/9	2/6 to 4/	3/6	2/11 to 3/6	2/6 to 3/6	2/ to 3/4
Maize .. .. per bushel (56 lb.)	4/9 to 5/6	6/6	4/6 to 5/3	5/ to 6/6	4/10	5/6 to 6/	5/ to 6/	4/3 to 8/	..
Bran .. .. per bushel (20 lb.)	1/2 to 1/8	1/3 to 1/6	1/6 to 2/	1/3 to 1/9	1/ to 2/	1/3 to 1/6	1/3 to 1/6	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/6
Hay, Grass .. per ton ..	£3 15/ to £4	..	£3 to £4	£3/10 to £5	£2/10 to £3	£4 to £5	£3 to £5/10	£2/10 to £4/10	£2 to £4
Hay, Oaten .. per ton ..	£5/10 to £6/5	£4/10 to £4/12/6	£4/10 to £5	£4/5 to £5/15	£2/15 to £3/10	£5 to £5/15	£6/10 to £7	£3 to £4/10	£2/10 to £4/12/6
II. FLOUR AND BREAD.									
Flour, wholesale .. per ton of 2,000 lb.	£9 to £11	£10 to £10/8	£9/10 to £11	£9 to £11/10	£10/ to £12	£10 to £11	£10/10 to £11/10	£9 to £11	£9 to £12
Flour, retail .. per bag of 50 lb...	5/ to 6/6	5/9 to 6/	5/9 to 6/6	5/6 to 7/	6/ to 6/3	5/9 to 6/6	6/6 to 7/	5/6 to 6/6	5/6 to 7/6
Bread .. .. per 4 lb. loaf ..	8d.	8d.	8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	6½d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.
III. LIVE-STOCK AND MEAT.									
Horses, draught .. per head ..	£25 to £50	£20 to £50	£30 to £50	£20 to £50	£25 to £40	£30 to £45	£22 to £40	£30 to £45	£30 to £40
Horses, saddle and harness .. .. per head ..	£10 to £25	£10 to £20	£8 to £16	£10 to £25	£10 to £20	£12 to £20	£12 to £20	£9 to £25	£10 to £25
Cattle, fat .. per head ..	£6/15 to £11/15/	£10	£6 to £12	£7/5 to £11/10	£7 to £8	£10	£8 to £13	£8 to £15	£9 to £14
Cattle, milch cows .. per head ..	£7 to £9	£9 to £10	£7 to £9	£7 to £9/10	£8 to £10	£7 to £10	£5 to £10	£7 to £12	£7/10 to £12
Sheep, fat.. .. per head ..	19/6 to 22/6	23/ to 25/	16/ to 20/	17/6 to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 27/	18/ to 24/	20/ to 25/
Lambs, fat .. per head ..	15/ to 18/	16/6 to 17/6	14/ to 18/	14/6 to 16/	14/ to 15/	13/ to 18/	13/ to 16/	16/ to 21/	14/ to 20/

RANGE OF AVERAGE PRICES OF PRODUCE, LIVE-STOCK, PROVISIONS, ETC., IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING DECEMBER, 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
III. LIVE-STOCK AND MEAT—*contd.*									
Butchers' meat:—									
Beef .. .. per lb. ..	4½d. to 7d.	5d. to 7½d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	4d. to 8d.	5d. to 7½d.
Mutton .. .. per lb. ..	4½d. to 6d.	5d. to 6½d.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 5d.	4½d. to 6d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Veal .. .. per lb. ..	6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.	4½d. to 6d.	6d.	5d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Pork .. .. per lb. ..	6d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 6½d.	7d. to 8d.	8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 9d.
Lamb .. .. per lb. ..	5d. to 7½d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 8d.	6½d. to 9d.	6d. to 7d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	5d. to 7d.	6d. to 8d.
IV. DAIRY-PRODUCE.									
Butter, fresh, factory per lb. ..	1/2 to 1/3	1/3	1/1 to 1/3	1/2 to 1/3	1/2 to 1/3	1/ to 1/3	1/1 to 1/3	1/1 to 1/3	1/2 to 1/3
Butter, fresh, dairy per lb. ..	11d. to 1/1	11d. to 1/1	1/ to 1/1	11d. to 1/	10d. to 1/	10d. to 1/	1/	10½d. to 1/	10d. to 1/1
Butter, salt .. per lb. ..	9d. to 1/1	1/	9d. to 1/	10d. to 1/	10d. to 1/	1/	10d. to 1/	9d. to 1/	10d. to 1/1
Cheese, colonial .. per lb. ..	9d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 10d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.
Cheese, imported .. per lb. ..	..	..	1/ to 2/6	1/6 to 2/6	1/6	..	..	1/ to 2/	1/9 to 2/
Milk .. .. per quart ..	3d. to 4d.	4d.	3d. to 4d.	4d.	4d.	5d.	4d. to 6d.	4d.	3d. to 4d.
V. FARM-YARD PRODUCE.									
Geese .. .. per pair ..	8/ to 11/	6/6 to 10/	8/ to 10/	5/ to 11/	7/ to 10/	6/ to 7/	9/ to 15/	6/ to 12/	7/6 to 12/
Ducks .. .. per pair ..	4/ to 7/	3/6 to 6/	4/6 to 6/	4/6 to 7/	5/ to 6/	5/	6/ to 7/6	6/ to 8/6	5/ to 8/
Fowls .. .. per pair ..	4/ to 6/	4/ to 6/	4/ to 4/6	3/6 to 5/6	4/ to 5/	3/ to 4/	4/ to 6/	4/ to 6/	3/ to 5/6
Turkeys .. .. per head ..	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 10/6	7/ to 12/6	6/ to 12/	10/	6/ to 10/	10/	7/ to 15/	6/ to 12/
Bacon .. .. per lb. ..	10d. to 1/	1/	11d. to 1/3	1/ to 1/3	10d. to 1/1	1/ to 1/1	11d. to 1/3	10d. to 1/1	11d. to 1/2
Ham .. .. per lb. ..	1/1 to 1/2	1/	11d. to 1/3	1/1 to 1/2	1/ to 1/2	1/2	1/1 to 1/3	11d. to 1/1	1/ to 1/3
Eggs .. .. per doz. ..	1/2 to 1/4	1/2 to 1/6	1/2 to 1/6	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/2	1/2 to 1/6	1/6 to 2/	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/6

VI. Garden Produce.										
Potatoes (old), wholesale per ton ..	£3 to £5/10	£6	£4 to £7	£3/10 to £6	£3/10 to £4	£4 to £4/10	£3 to £8	£1/5 to £4	£1/15 to £3/10
Potatoes (new), wholesale per ton..	£4/5 to £7/10	£5 to £8	£6 to £7/10	£4 to £6	£6 to £9	£4/15 to £9	£6 to £12	£6 to £12	£4/10 to £10/10
Potatoes (old), retail per cwt. ..	3/6 to 6/	7/6	5/ to 9/	4/ to 7/6	4/ to 5/	4/6 to 6/	3/6 to 10/	2/6 to 5/	2/ to 5/
Potatoes (new), retail per cwt. ..	5/ to 8/6	5/6 to 9/	7/6	5/ to 8/	9/4 to 11/	6/6 to 10/	7/6 to 14/	8/ to 12/	7/ to 14/
Onions .. .. per lb. ..	2d. to 3d.	1½d.	1½d. to 3d.	1d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.	1½d. to 3d.	1½d. to 3d.
Carrots .. .. per doz. bnchs.	1/ to 2/	1/6 to 1/9	10d. to 2/3	1/ to 2/	1/ to 2/	2/	1/ to 3/	1/- to 1/6	1/ to 3/
Turnips .. .. per doz. bnchs.	1/ to 2/	1/6 to 1/9	1/ to 2/3	1/ to 2/	1/ to 2/	2/	1/ to 3/	1/- to 1/6	1/ to 3/
Cabbages .. per doz. ..	2/6 to 4/	2/	2/ to 3/6	1/9 to 3/6	2/ to 3/	3/	2/ to 4/6	1/3 to 2/6	2/ to 3/6
VII. Miscellaneous Articles.									
Tea .. .. per lb.	1/4 to 2/	2/	1/6 to 1/8	1/4 to 2/	1/8 to 2/	1/6 to 2/3	1/6 to 2/	1/6 to 1/10	1/6 to 2/
Coffee .. .. per lb. ..	1/4 to 1/10	1/9 to 2/	1/6 to 2/	1/8 to 2/	1/8 to 1/10	1/6 to 2/	1/6 to 1/9	1/6 to 1/10	1/8 to 1/10
Sugar .. .. per lb. ..	2d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	3d.	2½d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3½d.
Rice .. .. per lb. ..	2d. to 3d.	3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.	3d.	2d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 2½d.	2d. to 3d.
Salt .. .. per lb. ..	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d. to 1½d.
Soap .. .. per cwt. ..	16/6 to 30/	24/ to 27/	12/ to 27/	12/ to 25/6	14/ to 28/	13/6 to 20/	18/ to 23/	14/ to 25/	12/ to 30/
Candles .. .. per lb. ..	6d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d	5½d. to 8d.
Tobacco .. .. per lb. ..	5/3 to 6/8	5/9	6/ to 6/6	5/3 to 6/3	5/ to 6/6	5/9 to 6/	6/	5/6 to 8/	5/6 to 6/
Coal .. .. per ton ..	17/ to 32/	40/ to 45/	40/ to 55/	36/ to 45/	40/	24/ to 36/	22/ to 30/	36/ to 52/	22/ to 38/
Firewood .. per cord ..	20/ to 45/	40/	25/ to 39/	27/6 to 54/	30/ to 37/6	25/ to 40/	16/ to 40/	18/ to 44/	16/ to 40/
VIII. Beer, Wines, Spirits.									
Beer, colonial .. per hhd. ..	£3/10 to £4/12/6	£4/5 to £4/14	£4/4/6 to £5/3	£4 to £4/15	£4/2/6 to £4/10	£4 to £4/10	£4/10	£4 to £4/10	£4/3 to £5/10
Beer, English, bottl'd per doz. qts. ..	13/6 to 18/	15/ to 18/	14/6 to 18/	13/ to 15/6	13/ to 18/	15/	15/ to 16/	13/ to 14/6	13/6 to 20/
Brandy .. .. per gallon ..	26/6 to 36/	30/	25/ to 36/	24/6 to 30/	27/6 to 30/	26/ to 28/	25/ to 26/	25/ to 36/	24/6 to 30/
Rum .. .. per gallon ..	26/6 to 35/	22/6 to 30/	25/ to 30/	22/6 to 30/	27/6 to 34/	24/ to 26/	25/	24/ to 34/	22/6 to 36/
Whisky .. .. per gallon ..	26/6 to 30/	30/	30/	24/6 to 30/	27/6 to 30/	28/ to 30/	25/ to 28/	25/6 to 36/	24/ to 36/
Gin .. .. per gallon ..	24/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	19/6 to 30/	25/	20/	20/ to 30/	22/ to 32/	20/ to 36/
Wine, Australian .. per gallon ..	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	17/6 to 30/	12/6 to 20/	19/ to 30/	15/ to 18/	14/ to 15/	14/ to 33/	14/ to 30/
Wine, European .. per gallon ..	18/ to 30/	17/6 to 20/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	25/ to 30/	16/ to 20/	18/ to 20/	20/ to 35/	19/ to 24/

RANGE OF AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Description of Labour.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
1. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.									
Farm labourers:									
With board, per week	20/ to 30/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/	25/ to 40/	22/6 to 35/	20/ to 30/
Without board, per day	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/	8/ to 9/	6/8 to 9/	10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/
Ploughmen:									
With board, per week	25/ to 35/	40/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 30/	..	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/
Without board, per day	8/ to 9/	9/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/	10/	..	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/
Harvesters:									
With board, per week	30/ to 50/	30 to 35/	30/ to 50/	27/6 to 50/	40/	..	..	40/	25/ to 40/
Without board, per hour	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/6	1/	1/4	..	1/3 to 1/6	1/ to 1/6
Men cooks on farms									
With board, per week	25/ to 35/	25/ to 30/	30/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 30/	..	..	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
Female farm servants:									
With board, per week	10/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	17/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/
2. PASTORAL LABOUR.									
Shepherds, with board, per annum ..	£60 to £80	£75	£60 to £95	£65 to £78	£80 to £95	..	..	£70 to £7..	£60 to £85
Stock-keepers, with board, per annum	£60 to £80	..	£60 to £95	£65 to £78	£80	..	..	£70	£60 to £80
Station labourers:									
With board, per week	22/6 to 25/	30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	..	25/	25/ to 30/
Shearers, with board, per 100 sheep shorn	20/ to 22/6	22/6	20/	20/ to 25/	20/	20/	25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 22/6
Men cooks on stations, with board, per week	30/ to 35/	20/ to 35/	30/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	30/	..	25/ to 30/	20/ to 35/
3. ARTISAN LABOUR (per day, without board).									
Masons	12/8 to 14/	14/ to 15/	12/ to 14/	12/ to 15/	..	12/ to 14/	11/	12/6 to 14/	12/ to 14/
Plasterers	12/ to 16/	14/ to 16/	13/ to 16/	12/ to 15/	..	14/ to 16/	12/	12/6 to 14/6	12/ to 14/
Bricklayers	12/ to 14/	13/ to 14/	12/ to 14/	12/ to 15/	10/ to 12/	12/ to 14/	10/ to 12/	12/ to 14/6	12/ to 14/

Cabinetmakers	10/ to 11/	10/ to 11/	11/	11/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	11/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 14/	11/ to 12/
Carpenters	10/ to 12/	11/ to 12/	11/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	12/	11/ to 12/	12/	11/ to 12/8	10/ to 12/
Boilermakers	10/ to 11/	11/	11/	10/ to 11/	..	10/ to 12/	11/	10/ to 11/	10/ to 11/
Blacksmiths	10/ to 12/	10/ to 11/6	10/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	10/ to 12/	9/ to 12/	10/ to 13/	10/6 to 13/	10/ to 12/
Tinsmiths..	10/8	11/	10/8 to 12/	9/ to 11/	11/	11/ to 12/	9/ to 12/	9/ to 10/6	10/ to 12/
Wheelwrights	11/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	10/	10/ to 12/4	11/ to 12/	11/ to 13/	11/ to 12/	9/ to 10/6	10/ to 12/
Shipwrights	10/8 to 12/	..	12/	12/	..	10/ to 13/	..	12/	12/
Plumbers	10/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	11/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	12/	11/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	9/ to 12/	10/8 to 12/
Painters	10/ to 11/	10/	10/ to 12/	10/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	11/ to 12/	10/ to 12/
Saddlers	9/4 to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/8 to 10/	9/6 to 11/	10/	8/ to 10/	10/	8/8 to 9/6	8/ to 10/
Shoemakers	9/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 9/2	10/	8/6 to 10/	8/ to 10/
Coopers	9/6	9/ to 10/	10/ to 12/	9/4 to 11/6	..	11/	10/	8/6 to 10/	10/ to 12/
Watchmakers	10/ to 12/6	10/ to 12/6	10/	8/4 to 11/	..	11/6	12/ to 13/	9/ to 12/6	8/ to 12/

4. Servants.

Married couples without family, with board, per annum	£95 to £100	£100	£90 to £100	£90 to £100	£85 to £100	£75 to £100	..	£75 to £110	£70 to £100
Married couples with family, with board, per annum	£80 to £95	£80 to £100	£100	£80 to £100	£80	..	£100	£65 to £110	£70 to £100
Grooms, with board, per week ..	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	30/	30/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 35/
Gardeners:									
With board, per week	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 35/	30/	30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 40/
Without board, per day	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 9/	7/ to 10/	7/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/
Cooks, with board, per week	20/ to 30/	30/ to 35/	20/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	17/6 to 30/	20/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	20/ to 40/	17/6 to 40/
Laundresses, with board, per week ..	20/ to 25/	18/ to 25/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 35/	22/6 to 25/	20/ to 25/	25/ to 30/	15/ to 30/	17/6 to 30/
General house servants, with board, per week	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	12/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	12/6 to 22/6
Housemaids, with board, per week ..	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 22/6	15/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	17/6 to 20/	15/ to 20/	12/ to 22/6
Nursemaids, with board, per week ..	8/ to 15/	6/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 17/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 12/6	12/ to 15/	10/ to 17/6
Needlewomen:									
With board, per week	20/	24/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/	18/ to 30/	15/ to 18/6	15/ to 25/
Without board, per day (lunch always provided)	3/6 to 5/	6/ to 8/	4/ to 7/	4/ to 6/	6/	5/ to 6/	3/ to 6/	4/6 to 5/	4/ to 6/

RANGE OF AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1913—*continued.*

Description of Labour	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
5. MISCELLANEOUS.									
General labourers, without board, per day	8/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/	8/	9/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/
Stonebreakers, per cubic yard	4/ to 6/	3/3 to 3/6	3/ to 3/6	3/ to 5/6	..	..	5/	3/	3/6
Seamen, with board, per month ..	..	£6 to £8	£8	£8/10 to £9	£8	£8 to £8/10	..	£4 to £10	£6 to £9
Miners, without board, per day	9/6 to 14/	..	10/	10/ to 12/6	10/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 12/6	9/ to 11/
Engine-drivers, " "	9/ to 12/	8/4 to 10/	9/ to 11/	9/6 to 12/	10/ to 12/	8/4 to 12/	11/8 to 14/	8/ to 12/	9/ to 12/
Tailors, " "	8/4 to 12/	8/6 to 12/	9/2 to 11/	9/2 to 11/	12/	10/ to 12/	10/to10/10	9/2 to 11/	9/ to 10/
Tailoresses, " per week	25/ to 35/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 35/	25/ to 35/
Dressmakers, " "	20/ to 55/	22/6 to 40/	20/ to 50/	17/6 to 40/	27/6 to 30/	25/ to 35/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 40/	20/ to 30/
Milliners, " "	20/ to 55/	37/6 to 45/	20/ to 50/	20/ to 40/	27/6	25/ to 60/	30/ to 50/	25/ to 45/	20/ to 60/
Machinists (sewing), " "	25/ to 35/	27/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	20/ to 30/	..	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 35/
Storekeepers, " "	45/ to 70/	55/ to 60/	50/ to 80/	48/ to 70/	60/	80/	80/ to 90/	40/ to 70/	50/ to 80/
" assistants, " "	30/ to 50/	50/	30/ to 60/	25/ to 50/	45/ to 50/	45/ to 70/	55/ to 60/	20/ to 60/	40/ to 60/
Drapers' " " "	25/ to 65/	60/	30/ to 60/	50/ to 70/	50/ to 55/	40/ to 60/	30/ to 70/	45/ to 80/	50/ to 60/
Grocers' " " "	40/ to 60/	40/ to 70/	30/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	50/ to 60/	48/ to 60/	45/ to 60/
Butchers, " "	50/ to 70/	50/ to 52/6	50/ to 60/	52/6 to 60/	55/ to 60/	25/ to 70/	60/ to 70/	45/ to 65/	45/ to 60/
Bakers, " "	48/ to 70/	55/ to 65/	50/ to 80/	50/ to 70/	50/ to 60/	50/ to 65/	60/	50/ to 65/	45/ to 65/
Storemen, " "	45/ to 50/	40/ to 60/	30/ to 55/	45/ to 50/	50/	60/ to 70/	60/	45/ to 65/	45/ to 65/
Compositors, " "	45/ to 70/	42/ to 80/	50/ to 72/	55/ to 74/	55/	55/ to 75/	55/ to 65/	52/ to 73/	50/ to 80/
Sawmill hands, " "	36/ to 60/	45/ to 72/	48/ to 60/	54/ to 72/	60/ to 66/	48/ to 84/	60/ to 84/	50/ to 84/	48/ to 60/
Flax-mill hands, " "	48/ to 60/	..	50/ to 60/	48/ to 60/	60/	42/ to 72/	66/ to 72/	42/ to 60/	45/ to 54/

The following table shows the average weekly rents paid for dwellings in selected boroughs according to the particulars returned on the Household Schedules :—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS PAID FOR DWELLINGS IN SELECTED BOROUGHS AT THE CENSUS OF APRIL, 1911.

Name of Borough.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	Seven Rooms.	Eight Rooms.	Nine Rooms.	Ten Rooms.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei ..	0 7 4·20	0 8 9·11	0 11 1·07	0 12 9·78	0 13 6·50	0 18 3·67	0 17 9·33	1 0 0
Birkenhead ..	0 7 10·55	0 9 7·39	0 11 2·59	0 12 1·37	0 15 3·33	0 17 6	0 19 2	1 0 0
Northcote ..	0 6 0·86	0 9 10	0 12 10·37	0 14 11·61	0 16 4	0 18 9·78	1 6 6	..
Devonport ..	0 8 3·86	0 11 9·15	0 14 11·37	0 17 5·76	0 18 6·20	1 2 3·47	1 3 9·24	1 2 8
Auckland ..	0 8 5·88	0 10 9·94	0 13 5·48	0 16 2·80	0 18 10·51	1 2 4·08	1 4 8·46	1 11 10·32
Grey Lynn ..	0 10 7·64	0 11 6·29	0 14 4·93	0 16 8·74	0 19 0·58	0 19 10	..	..
Newmarket ..	0 9 3·33	0 10 7·33	0 13 1·78	0 16 5·74	0 18 7·03	1 1 5·25	1 17 4·50	1 4 2
Mount Eden ..	0 9 9	0 11 11·91	0 15 0·61	0 17 4·79	0 19 11·64	1 0 10·92	1 2 5·30	1 3 7
Mount Albert ..	0 8 7·86	0 12 4·31	0 14 3·48	0 16 1·64	0 17 11·59	1 2 0·92	1 6 3·20	..
Parnell	0 9 8·10	0 10 11·72	0 13 3·28	0 15 7·20	0 19 7·22	1 3 4·96	1 8 7·36	1 10 3·61
Onehunga ..	0 6 0	0 8 11·28	0 10 11·73	0 12 2·89	0 13 2·54	0 16 2·92	0 13 0	1 3 6·33
Waihi	0 6 7·78	0 8 6·76	0 9 10·23	0 11 7·42	0 13 5·25	..	..	..
Gisborne ..	0 8 2·77	0 12 0·77	0 14 7·04	0 16 3·14	1 0 1·20	1 0 0·35	1 0 9	1 6 1·77
New Plymouth ..	0 6 6·40	0 9 1·59	0 10 8·62	0 13 7·63	0 16 4·89	0 15 9·96	0 16 8	1 3 0
Napier	0 8 10·72	0 11 2·16	0 14 3·67	0 17 10·18	1 0 5·26	1 4 2	1 3 6·86	1 5 9·25
Dannevirke ..	0 6 10·28	0 8 5·38	0 9 8·97	0 12 4·49	0 15 6·26	0 18 9·92	0 14 10·50	1 6 6
Wanganui ..	0 8 2·79	0 9 11·46	0 12 6·80	0 14 10·01	0 17 5·94	0 19 6·49	0 19 5·20	1 5 11·53
Wanganui East ..	0 7 0·83	0 9 4·32	0 10 1·79	0 11 10·95	0 13 3·43	..	..	..
Palmerston North	0 8 0·49	0 10 3·12	0 12 6·62	0 14 8·99	0 18 1·16	0 19 3·51	0 18 2·89	1 5 5·80
Masterton ..	0 7 4·45	0 7 11·91	0 10 9·47	0 12 2·84	0 14 5·75	0 15 10·91	0 18 8·56	..
Lower Hutt ..	0 8 1·80	0 11 3·27	0 13 2·64	0 15 5·16	1 3 0·36	1 4 5	..	1 10 2·50
Petone	0 8 9·24	0 10 10·92	0 12 6·84	0 13 9·75	0 14 8·05	0 17 7·71	..	1 5 0
Onslow	0 9 2·40	0 11 5·05	0 13 1·41	0 16 7·69	1 0 1·20	0 18 9·66	..	..
Wellington ..	0 11 5·83	0 14 4·26	0 17 1·88	1 0 11·58	1 5 1·15	1 9 3·96	1 15 8·99	1 19 5·10
Karori	0 12 0	0 11 0·05	0 14 5·05	0 17 5·33	0 17 7·50	1 0 2	..	..
Miramar ..	0 9 11·08	0 11 8·06	0 15 1·13	0 16 2·68	0 15 2·20	1 0 0	..	..
Nelson	0 6 8·33	0 8 7·05	0 10 9·95	0 12 5·17	0 14 7·47	0 15 7·12	0 19 10·30	1 0 3·80

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS PAID FOR DWELLINGS IN SELECTED BOROUGHS, ETC—*continued.*

Name of Borough.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms	Six Rooms.	Seven Rooms.	Eight Rooms.	Nine Rooms.	Ten Rooms.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Greymouth ..	0 7 1·79	0 10 0·73	0 12 5·29	0 13 4·72	0 16 8·49	0 18 7·50	0 19 4·50	..
Lyttelton ..	0 6 0·91	0 8 3·98	0 9 11·69	0 12 6·20	0 15 3·36	0 15 10·17	0 18 0	..
Christchurch ..	0 7 11·16	0 10 5·97	0 13 2·88	0 15 5·22	0 18 10·48	1 0 8·82	1 2 11·69	1 6 6·75
Woolston ..	0 7 6·60	0 9 9·64	0 12 0·20	0 12 3·30	..	0 16 6	..	..
Spreydon ..	0 7 5·55	0 10 10·93	0 12 8·71	0 15 4·46	0 17 8·29	1 10 0	..	..
New Brighton ..	0 9 3·07	0 11 11	0 13 10·07	0 14 1·49	0 16 1·85	0 15 0	..	..
Sumner ..	0 10 0·67	0 13 11·66	0 16 9·23	0 16 6·33	1 3 10·59	1 6 0	1 0 0	..
Timaru	0 7 4·44	0 10 5·17	0 13 8·27	0 17 11·07	1 1 9·32	1 3 5·22	..	1 8 1
Oamaru	0 5 6	0 7 11·50	0 10 5·83	0 12 3·61	0 15 4·74	1 0 8·46	0 19 7·50	..
Dunedin ..	0 7 9·29	0 10 6·01	0 13 1·04	0 15 11·21	0 19 1·29	1 4 0·22	1 6 6·50	1 7 8·87
West Harbour ..	0 7 2	0 7 10·55	0 9 0·80	0 12 2·04	0 14 6	1 0 0	..	..
Maori Hill ..	0 7 3·71	0 9 9·43	0 12 9·52	0 12 11·16	0 18 4·25	1 0 7·33	..	1 10 0
Roslyn	0 7 2·30	0 9 9·65	0 12 11·73	0 16 10·48	1 1 1·14	0 19 11·71	1 2 0·86	1 8 8
Mornington ..	0 6 11·45	0 9 10	0 12 2·27	0 14 11·77	0 18 9·97	0 19 2·38	1 2 8·75	..
St. Kilda ..	0 8 7·91	0 11 1·53	0 14 2·11	0 16 11·43	0 18 7·06	1 0 5	..	..
Green Island ..	0 5 10·50	0 7 11·33	0 9 9·02	0 10 6	0 9 10	0 13 10·43	..	..
Invercargill ..	0 6 11·92	0 8 8·47	0 11 5·08	0 13 11·02	0 16 4·62	0 19 8·70	1 0 3·81	1 0 5·75
Invercargill South	0 5 6	0 8 4·44	0 9 3·29	0 8 6·31	0 12 3·33	0 16 2	..	..
Campbelltown ..	0 5 10·25	0 9 5·58	0 9 11·97	0 11 10·12	0 11 4	0 12 3	1 6 0	..

The Government offers facilities for men with moderate incomes to obtain homes for themselves on easy terms. The system is described in this book under the heading "State Aid to Settlers and Workers."

SECTION XXV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

SUBSECTION A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE various Acts relating to the custody and administration of the public moneys and securities are now consolidated in the Public Revenues Act, 1908. All public moneys, excepting those payable to or received by the Post Office, the Government Insurance Office, the Public Trust Office, the Commissioners of the Public Debt Sinking Funds, the New Zealand State Advances Office, the State Fire Insurance Office, and the deposits under the New Zealand Consols Act, are paid into one account at the bank called the "Public Account," and are carried to one or other of the following accounts or funds in the books of the Treasury—

I. The Consolidated Fund.
II. The Public Works Fund.
III. Separate accounts or funds created under any special Act.

The main Consolidated Fund Account records the ordinary public revenue and expenditure. There are certain subsidiary accounts to this fund which come under the third head in the above category. The Public Works Fund Account contains receipts from loans or aids from the Consolidated Fund and the expenditure on public works, immigration, or special services legally chargeable to that account.

The financial year commences on the 1st day of April and ends on the 31st day of March. The revenue of any financial year is the money received into the Public Account at the bank at Wellington within the year; the expenditure is the money paid at the Treasury within the year, and the money paid by imprestees, of which accounts are received at the Treasury within the year. Imprests not accounted for at the end of a financial year are included in the accounts of the following year.

At the end of each financial year the Appropriation Acts lapse, but the Minister of Finance is authorized for a period of three months from the commencement of the next financial year to pay money in respect of any service, provided the amount does not exceed the unexpended balance voted for that purpose in the previous year, together with an amount equal to one-fourth of such vote.

The usual practice is for Parliament to meet at the end of June in each year, and vote supplies from month to month until the estimated expenditure for the year has been approved and the annual Appropriation Act is passed.

AUDIT OF EXPENDITURE.

In the audit of expenditure both the pre-audit and post-audit systems are in operation. Pre-audit is applied to vouchers in respect of payments on account of salaries of new appointees, temporary officers, and officers claiming more than one month's salary

at any time; interest, loan transactions, and return of deposits; on account of unauthorized expenditure; or chargeable against the accounts of local bodies. Post-audit is applied to all other payments.

Vouchers must be certified as correct by the proper officer, and forwarded by him to the Head of his Department for approval. Vouchers subject to pre-audit are then forwarded to the Audit Office, and on being found correct are sent on to the Treasury to be entered on requisitions for payment. Vouchers subject to post-audit are transmitted by the Head of the Department direct to the Treasury. Payment is made by the Treasury, and the claim is afterwards submitted for audit.

Consolidated Fund.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Fund Account for the financial years ended the 31st March, 1905 to 1914, is shown in the following table, together with the excess of revenue for each year and the amount of such excess transferred to the Public Works Fund in the succeeding year:—

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.	Amount of Excess transferred to the Public Works Fund.
	£	£	£	£
1905	7,347,197	6,635,902	711,295	600,000
1906	7,650,098	7,122,340	527,758	500,000
1907	8,478,956	7,774,926	704,030	775,000
1908	9,063,989	8,213,965	850,024	800,000
1909	9,001,986	8,785,513	216,473	800,000
1910	9,238,917	8,990,922	247,995	..
1911	10,297,273	9,343,106	954,167	800,000
1912	11,061,161	10,340,368	720,793	500,000
1913	11,734,271	11,082,038	652,233	750,000
1914	12,229,661	11,825,864	403,797	675,000
Totals, 10 years	96,103,509	90,114,944	5,988,565	6,200,000

To the amount of excess revenue for the ten years must be added the sum of £649,740 brought forward from the financial year ended 31st March, 1904, making a total of £6,638,305. Deducting the total amount transferred to the Public Works Fund, and a sum of £11,400 for redemption of debentures (in 1913–14), there remains a balance of £426,905, which has been carried forward to the current year's account.

The total amount of excess revenue transferred to the Public Works Fund during the twenty-three financial years ended 31st March, 1914, was £9,955,000. The Minister of Finance proposes to transfer £350,000 during the year ending 31st March, 1915.

Consolidated Fund—Revenue.

An analysis of the revenue received during each of ten financial years is made in the next table.

Consolidated Fund—Revenue, 1904-5 to 1913-14.

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue derived from				Total Revenue.
	Taxation.	Services.	Crown Lands.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	3,754,379	3,014,212	260,021	318,585	7,347,197
1906 ..	3,841,596	3,195,849	260,789	351,864	7,650,098
1907 ..	4,264,555	3,558,616	250,900	404,885	8,478,956
1908 ..	4,645,754	3,793,356	289,603	335,276	9,063,989
1909 ..	4,377,761	4,047,034	222,857	354,334	9,001,986
1910 ..	4,180,516	4,420,096	269,730	368,575	9,238,917
1911 ..	4,837,322	4,743,056	310,894	406,001	10,297,273
1912 ..	5,296,590	4,987,088	311,156	466,327	11,061,161
1913 ..	5,606,829	5,379,966	313,923	433,553	11,734,271
1914 ..	5,918,034	5,551,913	262,846	496,868	12,229,661
Totals, 10 years	46,723,336	42,691,186	2,752,719	3,936,268	96,103,509

Revenue under the head of "Taxation" includes Customs and excise duties, land-tax, income-tax, death duties, a tax on bank-note issue, and totalizator taxes. Revenue from "Services" consists of Railway, Post, Telegraph, and Telephone receipts, and certain fees paid in return for special services. Revenue from "Crown Lands" includes proceeds of sales up to and including 1912–13, but not for 1913–14. The other items in Crown Lands Revenue are rents and National Endowment Revenue. The amounts shown under "Other Sources" include miscellaneous revenue and sundry amounts recovered in respect of expenditure of previous years.

The total revenue per head of population, and the amounts per head derived from taxation and from other sources, during the past ten years are shown in the following table:—

Revenue per Head of Population, Ten Years.

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue per Head derived from		Total Revenue per Head.
	Taxation.	Other Sources.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
1905	4 8 2	4 4 4	8 12 6
1906	4 7 7	4 6 9	8 14 4
1907	4 14 7	4 13 5	9 8 0
1908	5 0 4	4 15 6	9 15 10
1909	4 11 11	4 17 0	9 8 11
1910	4 5 6	5 3 5	9 8 11
1911	4 16 11	5 9 5	10 6 4
1912	5 3 10	5 13 1	10 16 11
1913	5 7 2	5 17 1	11 4 3
1914	5 10 0	5 17 4	11 7 4

Consolidated Fund—Expenditure.

Expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund is grouped under two main headings by the Treasury, "Permanent" and "Annual." Permanent appropriations, as the name implies, are those fixed by special Acts of the Legislature. Annual appropriations are voted each year by resolution of Parliament, and include the cost of the business undertakings of the State. In the following table this grouping has not been adopted, as it is considered more desirable to show the growth of the main items of expenditure during the last ten financial years:—

Year ended 31st March.	Amount expended on					Total Expenditure.
	Working Railways.	Post and Telegraph.	Education.	Interest, &c., on Public Debt.	Other Expenses.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	1,471,844	557,535	653,272	1,993,729	1,959,522	6,635,902
1906 ..	1,594,954	577,115	714,071	2,087,204	2,148,996	7,122,340
1907 ..	1,850,047	617,270	813,580	2,172,092	2,321,937	7,774,926
1908 ..	1,963,428	707,146	843,311	2,187,419	2,512,661	8,213,965
1909 ..	2,120,987	806,293	874,818	2,258,365	2,725,050	8,785,513
1910 ..	2,168,189	855,862	936,875	2,397,462	2,632,534	8,990,922
1911 ..	2,270,851	911,529	984,854	2,458,452	2,717,420	9,343,106
1912 ..	2,467,718	986,527	1,072,992	2,656,344	3,156,787	10,340,368
1913 ..	2,817,141	1,066,922	1,148,897	2,717,013	3,332,065	11,082,038
1914 ..	3,004,181	1,170,883	1,206,678	2,887,981	3,556,141	11,825,864
Totals, 10 years	21,729,340	8,257,082	9,249,348	23,816,061	27,063,113	90,114,944

Among the items included in "Other Expenses" is old-age pensions, which amounted to £197,911 in 1904–5 and to £416,279 in 1913–14. The charges of the public debt are found to have absorbed 27·32 per cent. of the revenue in 1904–5 (excluding amounts received by alienation of Crown lands) and 23·61 per cent. in 1913–14.

Consolidated Fund—Receipts and Expenditure, 1913–14.

The total receipts of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year 1913–14, including a balance of £709,508 brought forward from the previous year, were £12,939,169, and the total expenditure for the same period was £11,825,864, excluding £675,000 transferred to the Public Works Fund, and £11,400 expended in the redemption of debentures, leaving a balance of £426,905 to carry forward.

CONSOLIDATED FUND—RECEIPTS, 1913–14.

	£	£	£
From taxation—			
Customs		3,426,744	
Excise		127,041	
Land—			
Ordinary	506,407		
Graduated	258,135		
Absentee	2,909		
		767,451	
Income-tax		554,271	
Death duties		613,751	
Bank-note-issue tax		50,230	
Totalizator tax		100,132	
Other taxes		278,414	
			5,918,034
From services—			
Railways		4,028,739	
Postal		695,136	
Telegraph		342,595	
Telephone		232,191	
Other services		253,252	
			5,551,913
Land revenue—			
Rents, Crown lands		190,444	
Net revenue from National Endowment lands (1912–13)		72,402	
			262,846
Miscellaneous			496,868
Total			£12,229,661

Taxation represented 48·39 per cent. of the total revenue for the year 1913–14, and services contributed 45·40 per cent. For the previous financial year the proportions were 47·78 per cent. and 45·85 per cent. respectively.

The amount shown as net revenue from National Endowment lands represents the money received from that source during the previous financial year. The method adopted is to place the amount received under this head each year to a separate account, and, after deducting necessary expenses, to transfer the balance to the Consolidated Fund Account. Seventy per cent. of this balance is expended on education, and thirty per cent. on old-age pensions.

CONSOLIDATED FUND—EXPENDITURE, 1913–14.

	£	£
Charges of the public debt (excluding interest and sinking fund charges paid out of separate accounts)		2,887,981
Pensions and allowances—		
Old-age pensions	416,279	
Widows' pensions	27,073	
Civil and military pensions and allowances	70,469	
Civil Service, Railway, and Teachers' Superannuation Funds	90,000	
		603,821
Payment to local bodies—		
Subsidies	144,462	
Endowments revenue	71,198	
Thirds and fourths rents of Crown lands	53,227	
Timber and flax royalties	2,357	
Other payments	802	
		272,046

CONSOLIDATED FUND—EXPENDITURE, 1913–14—*continued.*

	£	£
Public instruction—		
Elementary	707,431	
Secondary and higher	108,437	
Manual and technical	79,736	
Training of teachers	42,765	
Native schools	30,522	
Industrial schools	35,645	
School buildings	115,000	
Departmental and miscellaneous	36,461	
National Endowment Revenue not included above ..	50,681	
		1,206,678
Judicial and legal—		
Administration of justice	135,558	
Police	214,860	
Prisons	48,670	
		399,088
Railways, working-expenses		3,004,181
Postal and Telegraph services		1,170,883
Defence (including naval defence)		538,611
Other expenditure—		
Departmental	1,601,358	
Miscellaneous	141,217	
		1,742,575
Total		£11,825,864

A comparison of the revenue of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1913–14 with that for the previous year, the percentage of each item to the totals and the increase or decrease, as the case may be, is given in the following table :—

CONSOLIDATED FUND—REVENUE FOR 1913–14, COMPARED WITH 1912–13.

Head of Revenue.	Revenue of Consolidated Fund.				Increase during 1913–14.	
	1912–13.	Per Cent. of Total.	1913–14.	Per Cent. of Total.	Numerical	Per Cent.
Taxation—	£		£		£	
Customs and Excise	3,531,761	30·10	3,553,785	29·06	22,024	0·62
Land ..	728,636	6·21	767,451	6·28	38,815	5·33
Income ..	462,994	3·95	554,271	4·53	91,277	19·71
Death duties ..	458,265	3·91	613,751	5·02	155,486	33·93
Other taxes ..	425,173	3·62	428,776	3·51	3,603	0·85
Services—						
Railways ..	3,968,350	33·82	4,028,739	32·94	60,389	1·52
Postal ..	644,637	5·49	695,136	5·68	50,499	7·83
Telegraph ..	321,951	2·74	342,595	2·80	20,644	6·41
Telephone ..	201,238	1·71	232,191	1·90	30,953	15·38
Other services	243,790	2·08	253,252	2·07	9,462	3·88
Land revenue ..	313,923	2·68	262,846	2·15	−51,077*	−16·27*
Miscellaneous ..	433,553	3·69	496,868	4·06	63,315	14·60
Totals ..	11,734,271	100·00	12,229,661	100·00	495,390	4·22

* Decrease. The figures for 1912–13, however, include proceeds of land sales amounting to £56,172.

The expenditure of the Consolidated Fund Account for the last two financial years is presented in the next table in similar form to the above.

CONSOLIDATED FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR 1913–14, COMPARED WITH 1912–13.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Consolidated Fund.				Increase during 1913–14.	
	1912–13.	Per Cent. of Total.	1913–14.	Per Cent. of Total.	Numerical.	Per Cent.
	£		£		£	
Charges of the public debt	2,717,013	24·52	2,887,981	24·42	170,968	6·29
Pensions and allowances	555,539	5·01	603,821	5·11	48,282	8·69
Payment to local bodies	275,997	2·49	272,046	2·30	−3,951*	−1·43*
Public instruction	1,148,897	10·37	1,206,678	10·20	57,781	5·03
Judicial and legal	371,548	3·35	399,088	3·38	27,540	7·41
Railways, working-expenses	2,817,141	25·42	3,004,181	25·40	187,040	6·64
Postal and Telegraph services	1,066,922	9·63	1,170,883	9·90	103,961	9·74
Defence (including naval)	605,343	5·46	538,611	4·55	−66,732*	−11·03*
Other expenditure	1,523,638	13·75	1,742,575	14·74	218,937	14·37
Totals ..	11,082,038	100·00	11,825,864	100·00	743,826	6·71

* Decrease.

PUBLIC WORKS FUND—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of this account mainly consist of the proceeds of loans raised for the construction of public works. From time to time the fund has been aided by substantial transfers of surplus revenue from the Consolidated Fund Account. The receipts for the last ten years are shown in the next table.

PUBLIC WORKS FUND.—RECEIPTS, TEN YEARS.

Year ended 31st March.	Amounts received.			Total Receipts.
	From Loans.	Transfers from Consolidated Fund.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£
1905	1,297,050	600,000	11,633	1,908,683
1906	1,052,574	500,000	3,194	1,555,768
1907	1,125,686	775,000	17,395	1,918,081
1908	1,029,600	800,000	16,454	1,846,054
1909	2,813,790	800,000	14,480	3,628,270
1910	2,091,090	..	2,607	2,093,697
1911	2,590,140	800,000	6,508	3,396,648
1912	744,307	500,000	12,149	1,256,456
1913	2,420,685	750,000	130,044	3,300,729
1914	2,763,884	675,000	39,867	3,478,751

Included in amounts received from "Other Sources" in 1912–13 is the sum of £25,000 which was formerly held in the Deposit Account for the purchase of permanent-way material; also £86,970, receipts under section 16 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1912. This column for 1913–14 includes a further amount of £21,890, receipts under the Act mentioned.

During the year 1908–9 the Wellington–Manawatu Railway was taken over by the Government, and a loan of £1,000,000 was raised for that purpose. In addition to the amount shown above, the sum of £3,755,000 was transferred during the years 1891–92 to 1903–4 from the Consolidated Fund Account to the Public Works Fund. The next table shows the expenditure at intervals of five years from 1884–85 to 1904–5, and for each year since 1904–5 upon services which are charged to the Fund. As will be seen further on the whole of what may be termed public works are not included in this account.

EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY THE PUBLIC WORKS FUND.

Year ended 31st March.	Immigration.	Railways.	Roads.	Development of Goldfields.	Telegraph Extension.	Public Buildings.	Lighthouses, &c.	Other Services.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885 ...	57,148	663,063	317,043	8 029	25,799	117,361	34,033	114,251	1,336,727
1890 ...	867	289,572	84,126	284	16,346	35,473	9,434	46,362	482,464
1895 ...	101	247,545	164,833	5,865	19,229	54,190	3,145	9,578	504,486
1900 ...	385	417,937	285,532	21,815	26,771	116,427	9,026	116,330	993,223
1905 ...	6,482	811,994	230,012	6,258	79,298	116,678	5,990	97,446	1,354,158
1906 ...	8,753	1,077,978	360,766	18,533	77,186	160,214	4,946	103,443	1,811,819
1907 ...	14,353	1,326,792	366,581	11,064	114,068	226,918	4,504	104,614	2,168,894
1908 ...	9,131	1,272,828	331,107	8,632	155,491	226,035	6,863	99,797	2,109,882
1909 ...	15,077	2,278,327	481,976	32,859	163,033	285,521	19,217	87,885	3,363,895
1910 ...	17,002	1,279,807	367,230	18,598	123,422	276,949	16,683	116,706	2,216,397
1911 ...	9,441	1,184,083	270,648	10,845	111,868	325,613	8,427	137,766	2,058,691
1912 ...	11,681	1,178,969	430,647	21,245	147,692	349,655	12,576	187,915	2,340,380
1913 ...	14,694	1,179,554	376,078	10,644	251,375	445,142	16,785	254,646	2,548,918
1914 ...	33,914	1,144,756	382,097	4,889	392,648	369,600	9,059	423,835	2,760,798

The receipts and expenditure of the fund, including the renewal of loans maturing, during the financial year ended 31st March, 1914, were as under:—

PUBLIC WORKS FUND—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913–14.

Receipts—	£	£
Balance, 31st March, 1913	..	735,705
Instalments received in respect of loans authorized..	1,919,896	
Inscribed stock created	596,988	
Proceeds of debentures issued under the Government Railways Amendment Act, 1910	45,000	
Proceeds of debentures issued under the Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1910	2,000	
Proceeds of debentures issued under the Aid to Water-power Works Act, 1910	165,000	
Proceeds of debentures issued under the Irrigation and Water-supply Act, 1913	35,000	
		2,763 884

	£	£
Receipts—*continued.*		
Receipts under section 16 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1912	21,890	
Receipts under the Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act, 1910 (including interest)	7,328	
Other receipts	10,649	
		39,867
Transfer from Consolidated Fund		675,000
Temporary advances (repaid during year) and debentures issued for redemptions and renewals		737,124
Total		£4,951,580
Expenditure—		
Railways	1,144,756	
Roads	382,097	
Public buildings	369,600	
Telegraph extension	392,648	
Contingent Defence	30,186	
Immigration	33,914	
Development of goldfields	4,889	
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and harbour defences	9,059	
Tourist and Health Resorts	14,989	
Lands improvement	16,996	
Development of water-power	142,827	
Irrigation and water-supply	33,602	
Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers improvement	13,132	
Departmental	66,650	
Charges and expenses of raising and renewing loans	105,453	
		2,760,798
Debentures redeemed and renewed		492,150
Temporary advances repaid		390,000
Balance, 31st March, 1914		1,308,632
Total		£4,951,580

The expenditure on roads out of the Public Works Fund does not comprise all of the moneys spent under that head by the general Government. Between 1896–97 and 1910–11 the sum of £469,236 was expended on construction of roads to open up Crown lands out of the moneys raised for loans to local bodies.

Further expenditure on the construction of roads to open up Crown Lands includes amounts of £45,690 in 1910–11, £49,739 in 1911–12, £47,951 in 1912–13, and £63,245 in 1913–14, charged to the Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account.

The roading of lands purchased for closer settlement is made a charge upon the Land for Settlements Account, and is included in the value upon which the rentals of those lands are based. The sum of £34,171 was transferred from the Land for Settlements Account to the Opening up Crown Lands Account during the year 1913–14, and money actually expended out of this amount is included in the total (£63,245) shown above.

The reclamation by drainage and opening up by means of roads of an area of the Hauraki Plains is provided for out of moneys borrowed for that purpose and shown in a separate account.

Separate Accounts or Funds.

The accounts included under this heading in some cases comprise revenue of different kinds mixed up with loan-money, while others are merely records of transactions which of their nature cannot be considered as properly belonging to the Public Account. Among the former may be counted the State Forests and State Coal-mines Accounts, and among the latter the accounts of local bodies, which consist of revenue collected on behalf of and paid over to local authorities, and the Deposit Accounts, consisting partly of moneys held in trust and partly of moneys held in suspense for various reasons. The transactions of these accounts or funds are shown in the tables following.

The Hauraki Plains Settlement Account.

An Act of the General Assembly passed in 1908, authorizes the construction of works necessary for the drainage, reclamation, and opening up for settlement of a block of swampy land, part of the Hauraki Plains. The Act provides for borrowing the funds required to carry out the work, and lays down that the future revenues of the land recovered shall be applied to the repayment of the moneys so raised. The transactions for each of the last five years and the total to date are given in the following table :—

Head	Year ended 31st March,					Total to 31st March, 1914.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land sales, leases, &c.	..	6,014	4,660	6,865	8,135	25,674
Transfers from Local Bodies Account ..	19,000	..	..	..	..	31,000
Advances made by New Zealand State Advances Office	10,000	40,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	95,000
Debentures issued ..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000
Totals ..	29,000	46,014	24,660	21,865	23,135	156,674
Expenditure—						
Reclamation, drainage, and road-construction	22,235	29,607	37,142	22,695	18,993	142,344
Payment of principal and interest	..	834	2,662	3,913	2,475	9,884
Totals ..	22,235	30,441	39,804	26,608	21,468	152,228

Land for Settlements Account.

The operations of this account during each of the five financial years ended 31st March, 1910–14, and the total transactions to the latter date, are shown in the following table :—

Head.	Year ended 31st March.					Total to 31st March, 1914.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loans raised ..	915,735	..	..	44,000	306,588	6,228,500
Advances made by New Zealand State Advances Office	..	33,000	407,500	399,497	163,878	1,003,875
Sale of Lands ..	..	..	..	3,603	139,566	143,169
Rents, &c. ..	281,359	285,543	293,869	323,242	342,278	3,235,937
Total Receipts ..	1,197,094	318,543	701,369	770,342	952,310	10,611,481
Expenditure—						
Land purchases ..	260,793	158,796	381,483	428,045	560,497	6,936,613
Transfer to Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account	..	..	..	..	34,171	34,171
Interest on loans ..	217,164	224,144	223,149	243,625	266,205	2,506,267
Payment to sinking fund	58,779	59,079	63,154	66,857	48,910	459,372
Incidental expenses	35,431	25,623	24,140	36,983	25,902	600,760
Total expenditure	572,167	467,642	691,926	775,510	935,685	10,537,183

The whole of the annual contributions to the sinking fund were formerly paid to the Public Trustee for investment. By section 26 of the State Advances Act, 1913, however, it was provided that future contributions should be paid to the Public Trustee only in respect of loans not obtained from any Department of the Public Service. For loans from the State Advances and other Departments the sinking fund contributions are to be paid to the Consolidated Fund in terms of the Public Debt Extinction Act, 1910.

The accrued sinking funds held by the Public Trustee in connection with the Land for Settlements Account amounted at 31st March, 1914, to £526,552.

Native Land Settlement Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Instalments of Loan ..	218,889	Native land purchases ..	832
Amount received from State Advances Office ..	135,000	Expenditure under the Act	280,491
Transfer from Maori Land Settlement Account (now closed)	3,844	Interest and sinking fund ..	20,040
Amount received for surveys	29,180	Advances under sec. 274 and 417 of Native Land Act, 1909	25,000
Land Sales	19,482		
Rents, &c.	32,862		
Receipts under sec. 379 (1), Native Land Act, 1909 ..	1,116		
Repayments of Advances by Maori Land Boards (sec. 274 of Act)	453		
Total	£440,826	Total	£326,363

Maori Land Settlement Act Account.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	£
Nil.		Transfer to Native Land Settlement Account ..	3,844
		Total	£3,844

Loans to Local Bodies Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Refund to Waimairi County under sec. 64 of Act ..	526	Advance to local authorities	2,400
		Transfer to State Advances Account under sec. 72 of Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913	3,083
Total ..	£526	Total ..	£5,483

Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Advances made by State Advances Office ..	63,955	Roads to open up Crown lands	63,245
Transfer from Land for Settlements Account ..	34,171		
Total	£98,126	Total	£63,245

National Endowment Account.

Under the Land Act, 1908, the net revenues from certain areas of Crown lands are to be applied to educational purposes and to payment of old-age pensions in the proportion of 70 per cent. and 30 per cent. in each case respectively. From the gross revenue is deducted any expenditure which may be incurred in the construction of roads, and also any sums which by law have been appropriated to local authorities out of the rents. The method adopted in dealing with the funds is to keep a separate account of all receipts and disbursements during the financial year, and at the end of that period to allocate the balance to the purposes stated above. The transactions during the year ended 31st March, 1914, were,—

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Rents, &c.	88,235	Construction of roads ..	4,282
		Payment to local authorities, &c.	77,308
Total	£88,235	Total	£81,590

Treasury Bills Account.

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Treasury Bills issued during year	1,125,000	Treasury Bills renewed during year	525,000
Renewed during year ..	525,000	Paid off during year ..	1,125,000
Total	£1,650,000	Total	£1,650,000

State Forests Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Rents from lands set apart ..	1,541	Expenses of nurseries, tree-planting and forest conservation	28,442
Timber royalties and miscellaneous receipts	9,814		
Contribution from Consolidated Fund	5,000		
Total	£16,355	Total	£28,442

Naval Defence Act Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Naval Defence Act, 1909—		Expenditure under the Act ..	69,035
Proceeds of sale of 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	15,000	The Naval Defence Act, 1909—	
		Charges and expenses ..	1,782
Total	£15,000	Total	£70,817

Scenery Preservation Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Debentures issued	14,000	Scenery preservation ..	13,010
Land sales	70		
Rents	35		
Total	£14,105	Total	£13,010

Local Bodies Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Revenue received on account of local bodies—		Revenue paid over to local bodies—	
Fees, fines, &c.	11,773	Fees, fines, &c... ..	11,484
Endowments of land, &c. ..	19,418	Endowments of land, &c.	20,709
Goldfields revenue ..	14,790	Goldfields revenue ..	15,840
Gold duty	21,443	Gold duty	19,781
Counties separate account ..	171	Counties separate account ..	74
Advance Account—		Advance Account—	
Amounts repaid by local bodies	25,378	Sundry payments made on behalf of local bodies ..	21,562
Total ..	£92,973	Total	£89,450

This account deals with revenue collected for and paid over to local authorities, also sundry payments made on behalf of such authorities and refunded by them.

Deposit Accounts.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Lodgments	551,952	Withdrawals	523,381
Total	£551,952	Total	£523,381

This account consists of moneys to be applied to specific purposes under various Acts, collections on behalf of local institutions, and miscellaneous items in suspense.

Conversion Account.

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock—		Scrip and Debentures converted into 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock—	
Issued for conversion of debentures	4,893,045	Amount converted ..	4,815,300
Issued for expenses of conversion	7,162	Premiums	77,745
		Expenses Account—	
		Brokerage and commission	18
		Stamp duty	13,593
		Discount	69
		Rent and office expenses	544
Total	£4,900,207	Total ..	£4,907,269

Rangitaiki Land Drainage Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Receipts under the Rangitaiki Land Drainage Act, 1910	110	Expenditure under the Rangitaiki Land Drainage Act, 1910	17,873
Advances from State Advances Office	5,000		
Debentures issued ..	5,000		
Total	£10,110	Total	£17,873

Bank of New Zealand Act, 1903, Account.

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Investment Account ..	500,000	75,000 preference shares issued by the Bank of New Zealand	500,000
Total ..	£500,000	Total ..	£500,000

Reserve Fund Account.

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Investment Account ..	800,000	Securities	800,000
Total ..	£800,000	Total ..	£800,000

New Zealand Consols Account.

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Cash in Deposit Account ..	7	Cash in Deposit Account ..	107
Investment Account ..	475,885	Investment Account ..	475,885
Deposits inscribed during year 1913–14	100		
Total ..	£475,992	Total ..	£475,992

Cheviot Estate Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Rents from land	15,716	Interest on loan	4,433
Interest on securities ..	1,987	Roading, &c.	1
Total	£17,703	Total	£4,434

Workers' Dwellings Account.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Sale of dwellings under sec. 16 of Act	3,673	Nil.	
Total	£3,673	Total	Nil.

Mining Advances Account.

This account has now been separated from the State Advances Account proper (section 4 of the Mining Amendment Act, 1913). The operations of the account for the year 1913-14 are shown.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Amount received from State Advances office	8,386	Advances to mining companies	7,376
		Payment to Sinking Fund ..	100
Total	£8,386	Total	£7,476

State Coal-mines.

Receipts.	£	*Expenditure.*	£
Proceeds of sale of coal ..	161,843	Working-expenses and development	191,159
Instalments of loan authorized	15,596	Interest on debentures ..	6,130
Inscribed Stock created to cover expenses of raising loan	2,601	Charges and expenses of raising loan	2,601
Total ..	£180,040	Total ..	£199,890

Statement of Balances on 31st March, 1914.

The cash balances and investments of the foregoing accounts, as on 31st March, 1914, are shown in the following table:—

Account.	Cash.	Investments.	Total
Cr.	£	£	£
Consolidated Fund, ordinary revenue ..	426,905	..	426,905
State Forests	13,856	..	13,856
State Coal-mines	31,217	..	31,217
Scenery-preservation	1,428	..	1,428
Naval Defence Act	7,044	..	7,044
Local Bodies	11,818	..	11,818
Deposit Accounts	172,331	..	172,331
Public Works Fund (proper)	1,168,584	10,000	1,178,584
Wellington–Hutt Railway and Road Improvement	359	..	359
Railways Improvements	5,530	..	5,530
Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement	25,287	60,000	85,287
Aid to Water-power Works	37,163	..	37,163
Irrigation and Water-supply	1,709	..	1,709
Cheviot Estate	37,148	50,000	87,148
Land for Settlements	64,297	..	64,297
Native Land Settlement	124,094	..	124,094
Conversion Account	7,901	..	7,901
Mining Advances	910	..	910
Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement ..	45,285	..	45,285
Hauraki Plains Settlement	4,445	..	4,445
National Endowment Account	80,487	..	80,487
Workers' Dwellings	6,631	..	6,631
Rangitaiki Land Drainage	1,836	..	1,836
New Zealand Consols	107	475,885	475,992
Reserve Fund	..	800,000	800,000
Bank of New Zealand (preference shares) ..	..	500,000	500,000
Totals	2,276,372	1,895,885	4,172,257

The State Advances Account, which is administered directly by the Advances Board, is not included in the above statement, nor is the Loans Redemption Account. In addition there are the funds of the Government Life Insurance Department, the State Fire Insurance Department, and the Public Trust Office, which are administered by the Departments concerned. Reference to the working of these Departments will be found elsewhere in this book.

SUBSECTION B.—TAXATION.

TOTAL TAXATION.

ALL revenue collected by means of taxation is applied to general purposes. Customs duties on imported goods, excise duties on beer, and also on a few minor items, constitute the indirect taxation, land and income taxes, death duties, a tax on bank-note issues, duty on cheques and receipts for payments being the main source of revenue by direct taxation. Particulars of the collections during the past ten years, under the main headings, are shown in the following table :—

Year ended 31st March.	Amount of Taxation derived from					Total.
	Customs and Excise Duties.	Land-tax.	Income-tax.	Death Duties.	Other Taxes.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	2,728,193	352,854	253,952	174,805	244,575	3,754,379
1906 ..	2,795,546	385,756	261,816	127,174	271,304	3,841,596
1907 ..	3,048,622	447,342	277,867	191,509	299,215	4,264,555
1908 ..	3,217,538	537,846	304,905	246,032	339,433	4,645,754
1909 ..	2,917,462	604,901	321,044	260,238	274,116	4,377,761
1910 ..	2,786,490	642,270	316,835	192,014	242,907	4,180,516
1911 ..	3,145,929	628,723	407,235	323,783	331,652	4,837,322
1912 ..	3,398,143	647,015	448,935	361,186	441,311	5,296,590
1913 ..	3,531,761	728,636	462,994	458,265	425,173	5,606,829
1914 ..	3,553,785	767,451	554,271	613,751	428,776	5,918,034

The percentage under each heading to the total amount collected for each year is as under :—

Year ended 31st March.	Proportion per Cent. derived from				
	Customs and Excise Duties.	Land-tax.	Income-tax.	Death Duties.	Other Direct Taxes.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1905 ..	72·67	9 40	6·76	4·66	6·51
1906 ..	72·77	10·04	6·82	3·31	7·06
1907 ..	71·49	10·49	6·51	4·49	7·02
1908 ..	69·26	11·58	6·56	5·29	7·31
1909 ..	66·64	13·82	7·33	5·95	6·26
1910 ..	65·63	15·13	7·46	4·52	7·26
1911 ..	65·03	13·00	8·42	6·69	6·86
1912 ..	64·16	12·21	8·48	6·82	8·33
1913 ..	62·99	13·00	8·26	8·17	7·58
1914 ..	60·05	12·97	9·37	10·37	7·24

Taxation per Head.

The revenue from taxation per head of mean population during the past ten years is shown in the next table.

Revenue from Taxation per Head of Mean Population, 1904–5 to 1913–14.

Year ended 31st March.	Including Maoris.	Excluding Maoris.	Year ended 31st March.	Including Maoris.	Excluding Maoris.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1905 ..	4 3 11	4 8 2	1910 ..	4 1 6	4 5 6
1906 ..	4 3 5	4 7 7	1911 ..	4 12 4	4 16 11
1907 ..	4 9 10	4 14 7	1912 ..	4 19 0	5 3 10
1908 ..	4 15 5	5 0 4	1913 ..	5 2 3	5 7 2
1909 ..	4 7 5	4 11 11	1914 ..	5 5 2	5 10 0

Customs and Excise Taxation.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, the sum of £3,426,74 was collected, after deduction of drawbacks, for duty on imported goods, and £127,041 for excise duties, a total of £3,553,785. The amount of revenue derived from these sources for each of the past ten years is shown below.

Year ended 31st March.	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Total.
	£	£	£
1905	2,631,983	96,210	2,728,193
1906	2,697,411	98,135	2,795,546
1907	2,941,040	107,582	3,048,622
1908	3,103,565	113,973	3,217,538
1909	2,801,248	116,214	2,917,462
1910	2,671,121	115,369	2,786,490
1911	3,027,829	118,100	3,145,929
1912	3,279,012	119,131	3,398,143
1913	3,407,538	124,223	3,531,761
1914	3,426,744	127,041	3,553,785

The revenue from Customs and excise duties in 1903–4 was £2,698,046, and the increase for the ten years is £855,739 or 31·72 per cent. In the ten calendar years corresponding to the same period the value of imports increased from £12,788,675 to £22,288,302, or at the rate of 74·28 per cent. The increased volume of trade has been accompanied by considerable decreases and remissions in rates of duty levied, and the increase in the total duties collected is thus entirely due to the increased prosperity of the country as reflected in its trade.

A table is given showing for 1900 and each of the past ten calendar years the imports, other than specie, per head of mean population, excluding Maoris, the Customs revenue per head actually collected, and the revenue that would have been collected had the ratio between imports and duties ruling in 1900 remained constant. A column is added showing by means of index numbers the relative

ratio of Customs revenue to imports, the index number for 1900 being taken as 1,000.

IMPORTS (EXCLUDING SPECIE) AND CUSTOMS REVENUE PER HEAD.

Year.	Imports per Head.	Customs Revenue per Head.		Index Number of Customs Revenue to Imports.
		Actual.	As with 1900 Ratio.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1900	13 7 4	2 16 10	2 16 10	1000
1904	15 5 4	3 2 9	3 4 11	967
1905	14 6 11	3 1 0	3 1 0	1000
1906	15 19 5	3 4 9	3 7 11	954
1907 ..	17 19 11	3 7 0	3 16 6	876
1908	18 5 0	3 1 5	3 17 7	791
1909	15 4 11	2 14 7	3 4 10	842
1910	16 17 5	2 19 6	3 11 9	829
1911	18 10 2	3 2 5	3 18 8	782
1912	19 16 1	3 4 3	4 4 2	763
1913	20 5 3	3 4 1	4 6 2	744

It will be seen that though the Customs revenue per head of population increased from £2 16s. 10d. in 1900 to £3 4s. 1d. in 1913, or at the rate of 13 per cent., yet the proportion of Customs revenue to total imports decreased in the period by 26 per cent.

Classification of Customs Duties.

Of the total Customs duties collected in 1913, only £146,938 was derived from foods and non-alcoholic drinks. The amount is less than half that derived from this source in 1891, while the percentage to the total has decreased from 20·05 in 1891 to 4·29 in 1913. The tables hereunder show the amounts and percentages collected at intervals of five years, 1891–1911 and in 1912 and 1913, in respect of (1) foods and non-alcoholic drinks, (2) clothing and textiles, (3) alcoholic drinks and tobacco, and (4) all other articles. Excise duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, &c., are not included.

PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF IMPORTS FROM WHICH CUSTOMS REVENUE DERIVED.

Year.	Amount of Duty derived from				Total.
	Foods and Non-alcoholic Drinks.	Clothing and Textiles.	Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco.	All other Articles.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1891	312,809	276,072	651,680	320,141	1,560,702
1896	329,622	322,947	715,019	400,264	1,767,852
1901	321,625	434,112	928,176	512,853	2,196,766
1906	369,964	610,873	1,130,837	787,429	2,899,103
1911	147,456	682,710	1,286,601	1,048,890	3,165,657
1912	158,077	708,853	1,395,837	1,072,952	3,335,719
1913	146,938	790,862	1,408,977	1,078,649	3,425,426

PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS TO THE TOTAL DUTY COLLECTED.

Year.	Percentage of Total Duty collected on			
	Foods and Non-alcoholic Drinks.	Clothing and Textiles.	Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco.	All other Articles.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1891	20·05	17·69	41·75	20·51
1896	18·64	18·27	40·45	22·64
1901	14·64	19·76	42·25	23·35
1906	12 76	21·07	39 01	27·16
1911	4·66	21·57	40·64	33·13
1912	4·74	21·25	41·84	32·17
1913	4·29	23·09	41·13	31·49

Of the total for 1913 classed under the heading of "foods and non-alcoholic drinks," £33,375 was collected on imports of confectionery and £26,915 on fruit.

LAND AND INCOME TAX.

Land-tax in New Zealand is assessed on the unimproved value of the land, after deduction of registered mortgages, in respect of which land-tax, assessed on the capital value, is payable by the mortgagee. The ordinary land-tax is 1d. in the pound, and land-tax payable on mortgages is ¾d. in the pound. An owner of land, the value of which, apart from improvements, together with mortgages owing to him, does not exceed £1,500 (after deducting mortgages owing by him) is allowed an exemption of £500, but where such value exceeds £1,500 the exemption diminishes by £1 for every £2 that such value increases, so that no exemption is allowable when £2,500 is reached. In certain specified cases, where the payment of the tax would entail hardship, the Commissioner of Taxes has discretionary powers to grant relief.

When the unimproved value of land owned by a single individual or company exceeds £5,000, a graduated land-tax becomes payable, ranging up to 5⅝d. in the pound for land with an unimproved value in excess of £200,000 per annum. The graduated tax is increased by 50 per cent. in the case of absentees, but the additional absentee tax does not apply to companies.

Income-tax in the case of persons and firms is payable on all incomes, with certain exemptions, in excess of £300 per annum. In the case of registered companies the whole of the income is assessable, but dividends paid by such companies to shareholders are not assessable to the latter. Among the incomes exempt from income-tax are those derived directly from land, the principle being that where the capital is taxed (as in land and mortgages, referred to above) the income earned by such captial is exempt.

Income-tax ranges from 6d. to 1s. 4d. in the pound in the case of persons and firms, and from 1s. to 1s. 4d. in the case of registered companies. The full rates are as follows:—

Income.	Rate of Tax per £1.	For each £1 in excess of Lower Amount shown in first Column, Rate increased by
	(a.) Registered Companies.	
£	Pence.	Pence.
— -1,200	12	..
1,200-1,600	12	$\frac{1}{200}$
1,600-2,400	14	$\frac{1}{100}$
2,400 and over	16	..
	(b.) Persons and Firms.	
300-400	6	..
400-1,400	6	$\frac{3}{400}$
1,400-2,400..	13½	$\frac{1}{100}$
2,400 and over	16	..

Full information concerning the land- and income-tax assessment appears in the 1913 issue of this book (pp. 884–895).

The income-tax for the year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to £554,271, and the land-tax to £767,451. The number of income-tax payers was 14,277. Land-tax payers numbered 40,889, and the net assessed taxable unimproved value of land and value of mortgages, after allowing all exemptions, was £140,448,406.

The total number of land- and income-tax payers for each of the past ten years was,—

NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS.

Year ended 31st March.	Land-tax.	Income-tax.	Year ended 31st March.	Land-tax.	Income-tax.
1905 ..	23,895	8,934	1910 ..	33,162	11,175
1906 ..	24,246	8,993	1911 ..	33,516	11,303
1907 ..	27,659	9,540	1912 ..	35,273	12,207
1908 ..	28,991	10,420	1913 ..	38,232	13,167
1909 ..	30,855	10,839	1914 ..	40,889	14,277

The land-tax payers increased from 20,865 in 1903–4 to 40,889 in 1913–14, the increase during the ten years being at the rate of 95·97 per cent. Similarly, payers of income-tax increased by 72·89 per cent. during the ten years.

The revenue derived from land-tax (ordinary, graduated, and absentee) and income-tax during each of the past ten years is as shown below.

LAND AND INCOME TAX, 1904-5 to 1913-14.

Year ended 31st March.	Land-tax.			Income-tax.
	Ordinary.	Graduated.	Absentee.	
	£	£	£	£
1905	254,726	94,703	3,425	253,952
1906	277,144	104,949	3,663	261,816
1907	317,176	125,929	4,237	277,867
1908	346,166	186,000	5,680	304,905
1909	389,844	209,248	5,809	321,044
1910	417,668	220,044	4,558	316,835
1911	416,426	209,493	2,804	407,235
1912	439,398	205,114	2,503	448,935
1913	475,281	251,275	2,080	462,994
1914	506,407	258,135	2,909	554,271

The cost of the collection of the income-tax for 1913–14, including the cost of assessment, was 1·31 per cent., and for land-tax, including the cost of valuation of land, 2·53 per cent. The cost of collection of both taxes was 2·02 per cent.

Death Duties.

Estate Duty.

Under the Death Duties Act, 1909, an estate duty is levied upon the final balance of all property of a deceased person which is situated in New Zealand at his death in excess of the value of £500. In the case of any estate the final balance of which does not exceed £10,000, any interest acquired by the wife of the deceased up to the value of £5,000 is exempt from estate duty, but the rate of duty on the whole estate must be determined before the deduction is made. The following is the scale of duties :—

Net Value of Estate.			Rate of Duty.
Exceeding £500	but not exceeding	£1,000 ..	.. 1 per cent.
„ £1,000	„	£2,000 ..	.. 2 „
„ £2,000	„	£3,000 ..	.. 2½ „
„ £3,000	„	£4,000 ..	.. 3 „
„ £4,000	„	£5,000 ..	.. 3⅓ „
„ £5,000	„	£6,000 ..	.. 3¾ „
„ £6,000	„	£7,000 ..	.. 4 „
„ £7,000	„	£8,000 ..	.. 4⅓ „
„ £8,000	„	£9,000 ..	.. 4⅔ „
„ £9,000	„	£10,000 ..	.. 5 „
„ £10,000	„	£12,000 ..	.. 5⅓ „
„ £12,000	„	£14,000 ..	.. 5⅔ „
„ £14,000	„	£16,000 ..	.. 6 „
„ £16,000	„	£18,000 ..	.. 6⅓ „
„ £18,000	„	£20,000 ..	.. 6⅔ „
„ £20,000	„	£25,000 ..	.. 7 „

On estates exceeding £25,000 the rate of duty progresses by one-third of one per cent. for each successive £5,000, but the maximum rate must not exceed 15 per cent. Personal property of persons domiciled in New Zealand is liable to estate duty wherever situated.

Succession Duty.

Succession duty is payable by any person who acquires a beneficial interest in the estate of a deceased person either by will or by intestacy, according to the following scale :—

(1.) By wife, child, grandchild, or other descendant of deceased. If the value of the succession does not exceed £20,000 no duty is payable, but if the value is in excess of that amount a tax of 2 per cent. is levied on the total value, but the duty payable must not be greater than the amount by which the succession exceeds £20,000.
(2.) By husband, 2 per cent.
(3.) By relatives in any degree not more remote than the fourth, 5 per cent.
(4.) In all other cases 10 per cent.

In regard to the last three mentioned cases no duty is payable in respect of any succession the value of which does not exceed £200,

and the duty payable on any succession in excess of that sum is not to be greater than the amount by which the succession exceeds £200.

Excepting in the first case mentioned above, if the value of the succession exceeds £20,000, any such excess is charged with double the rate of the ordinary duty. Charitable trusts are exempt from succession duty.

Gift Duty.

A gift means any disposition of property which is made otherwise than by will, whether with or without an instrument in writing, without fully adequate consideration in money or its equivalent. The duty payable is as follows :—

(1.) On a gift which together with the value of all other gifts made at the same time, or within twelve months previously or subsequently by the same donor to the same or any other beneficiary, otherwise than by way of a charitable trust, does not exceed the value of £1,000, no duty shall be charged.

(2.) On gifts exceeding the value of £1,000, 5 per cent. Antenuptial marriage settlements and charitable gifts are exempt from duty.

Revenue from Death Duties.

Death duties are due and payable to the Commissioner of Stamps within six months from the death of the deceased, and gift duties at the time the gift is made.

The revenue received from death duties during each of the past ten years was,—

Year ended 31st March.	Amount. £	Year ended 31st March.	Amount. £
1905	174,805	1910	192,014
1906	127,174	1911	323,783
1907	191,509	1912	361,186
1908	246,032	1913	458,265
1909	260,238	1914	613,751

TOTALIZATOR-TAX.

Full information concerning the law as to the use of the totalizator in New Zealand is given in the section of this book dealing with Law and Crime. The Government tax on totalizator investments is 2½ per cent. of the gross amount passed through the machines. Prior to 1st March, 1910, the percentage was 1½.

The following table shows for each year since 1889–90 the number of totalizator licenses issued, the amount of investments by the public, and the amount paid to the Treasury as a percentage of such investments. The amounts shown as "Percentage paid to Treasury" represent the amounts paid in respect of the race meetings held during the year as shown, but do not in all cases coincide with the amount of totalizator revenue received during the financial year, for the reason that the percentage in respect of race meetings

held late in March may not be paid to the Treasury until after the end of the financial year:—

Financial Year.	Number of Totalizator Licenses issued for Meetings held during Financial Year.	Days.	Percentage paid to Treasury.	Total Amount invested by the Public.
			£	£
1889-90	187	241	..	..
1890-91	219	278	..	..
1891-92	234	300	7,591	506,078
1892-93	240	307	10,800	720,029
1893-94	247	318	10,375	691,673
1894-95	207	268	10,446	696,456
1895-96	170	256	11,156	743,763
1896-97	158	250	11,911	794,096
1897-98	155	268	13,297	886,567
1898-99	144	250	13,695	912,969
1899-1900	154	278	15,983	1,065,580
1900-1	153	278	17,541	1,168,732
1901-2	165	309	19,040	1,275,813
1902-3	148	276	19,734	1,274,102
1903-4	151	282	20,486	1,357,263
1904-5	156	294	21,571	1,437,431
1905-6	158	298	22,898	1,555,638
1906-7	159	303	27,651	1,837,095
1907-8	152	292	29,996	1,999,757
1908-9	157	307	27,964	1,834,333
1909-10	167	323	29,645	2,030,426
1910-11	144	287	48,338	1,933,534
1911-12	142	264	72,184	2,887,371
1912-13	148	265	86,095	3,600,465
1913-14	126	231	92,260	3,690,390

The racing year ends on 31st July, and the position as regards the last three years is better shown in the next table, which gives figures for July years. Information as to gate-money, licenses, &c., is also given. Figures for racing years prior to 1911–12 are not obtainable.

Racing Year.	Number of Totalizator Licenses issued.	Days.	Amount invested on Totalizator by the Public.	Amount of Gate-money, Licenses, &c.	Amounts paid to Treasury.	
					As Tax on Investments.	From Gate-money, Licenses, &c.
1911-12	138	250	2,898,596	90,921	72,465	2,273
1912-13	138	250	3,538,188	102,686	88,455	2,567
1913-14	138	250	4,188,594	123,932	104,714	3,099

Local Taxation.

Local governing authorities have power, under various Acts of the legislature, to impose taxes for general or special purposes. These powers are fully set out in another section of this book.

The amount of revenue collected for local purposes during ten years is shown below.

Year ended 31st March.	Local Revenue derived from			Total.
	General Rates.	Special and Separate Rates.	Licenses and other Taxes.	
	£	£	£	£
1904	640,475	309,675	100,786	1,050,936
1905	704,315	315,116	101,947	1,121,378
1906	817,443	333,777	106,905	1,258,125
1907	889,711	343,337	105,488	1,338,536
1908	949,139	407,119	110,340	1,466,598
1909	970,225	420,473	111,195	1,501,893
1910	1,058,447	467,860	108,470	1,634,777
1911	1,118,112	474,489	108,234	1,700,835
1912	1,156,718	521,159	113,106	1,790,983
1913	1,252,717	546,582	169,468	1,968,767

The period comprehended in the above table was marked by exceptional activity in local enterprise, the necessary funds being provided partly out of general rates, but mainly by borrowing, interest on loans and payments to sinking funds being secured in most cases by special rates. The increase in the amount of general rates collected during the ten years 1902–3 to 1912–13 was £671,254 or 115·44 per cent., special and separate rates increased by £281,330 or 106·06 per cent., and total rates by £1,018,855 or 107·26 per cent. Licenses and other taxes show an increase for the ten years of £66.271 or 64·22 per cent.

A table is given setting out in greater detail the taxation by local authorities during the year ended 31st March, 1913.

REVENUE FROM LOCAL TAXATION, 1912–13.

Local Bodies.	Rates.		Licenses.	Other Taxes.	Total.
	General.	Special and Separate.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Counties	580,471 15 2	87,331 14 7	18,153 12 8	18,259 14 1	704,216 16 6
Boroughs ...	453,805 19 4	418,587 13 2	57,552 15 6	67,720 17 0	997,667 5 0
Town Boards ...	20,639 17 0	6,226 1 0	3,551 11 6	994 1 6	31,411 11 2
Road Boards ...	74,252 12 11	17,935 3 0	1,1.8 16 1	2,076 9 4	95,423 1 4
River Boards ...	8,481 12 11	2,459 0 1	...	...	10,940 13 0
Land Drainage Boards	8,882 4 11	5,239 17 2	...	...	14,122 2 1
Harbour Boards	36,199 14 11	...	...	...	36,199 14 11
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	69,983 4 0	4,089 0 2	...	...	74,072 4 2
Tramway Boards	...	1,591 3 9	...	...	1.591 3 9
Water-supply Boards	...	3,122 6 4	...	...	3,122 6 4
Totals ...	1,252,717 1 2	546,581 19 3	80,416 15 11	89,051 1 11	1,968,766 18 3

SECTION XXV.—PUBLIC FINANCE—*continued.*

SUBSECTION C.—PUBLIC DEBT.

Introductory.

Early in the history of the settlement of New Zealand the necessity for financial assistance to open up the forest-clad, rugged country was made apparent. In the year 1856 the first Loan Act was passed by the General Assembly, and under that authority £500,000 was raised. In addition to the requirements for necessary initial public works, the opposition to settlement by the Maoris, resulting in active hostilities, compelled considerable borrowing. At the conclusion of the Maori war the work of road and railway construction was mainly carried on under the administration of Provincial Councils, who exercised control over expenditure within their respective districts, the General Government being responsible for undertakings of a national character. Under this system of divided responsibility no general and comprehensive scheme of public works could be carried out.

Up to the end of the year 1870 the General Government had borrowed £4,543,316, while the debt of the Provincial Councils amounted to £3,298,575. In that year the General Government brought forward a public works and immigration policy, by which it was proposed to raise a loan of ten millions for the construction of main trunk railways, roads, and other public works of importance to the country as a whole, as well as for the promotion of settlement on a large scale, the expenditure to be spread over a period of ten years. This policy was accepted by the Legislature, and embodied in the Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870. The necessity for local railways and other works soon caused the original proposals to be exceeded and to a far greater amount than was at first contemplated. Broadly stated, the system of opening up the lands in advance of settlement was adopted, the State retaining the ownership and control of facilities for transport and communication.

In 1892 the General Government began the repurchase of lands already alienated. The money required for this purpose has been borrowed, but the rentals obtained by the leasing of the lands are sufficient for the payment of interest and sinking fund on the amount raised. In 1894 the Advances to Settlers Act was passed, authorizing the raising of loans for advances on the security of real estate. This was followed by the Advances to Workers Act in 1906. A considerable amount has been borrowed for these purposes, but both interest and sinking funds are derived from the special revenues, and thus are not a charge upon the Consolidated Fund. In order to assist local governing bodies to obtain money at low rates of interest the General Government has borrowed over six millions. Under this scheme the advances are repaid to the State by instalments.

The money composing the debt has been borrowed on the security of the public revenues. No portion of the public estate is pledged for payment of either principal or interest.

The Minister of Finance may raise loans when authorized by Parliament so to do, by the issue of debentures, or scrip, or stock, in New Zealand or elsewhere at his discretion, and may prescribe the mode and conditions of repayment of loans, the rates of interest (not exceeding the maximum rate fixed by the authorizing Act), and the times and places of the payment of principal and interest respectively. Power is given to convert debentures or scrip into consolidated stock, and the Minister may specify the terms of conversion at the time when a loan is raised, or arrange that terms shall be subsequently agreed upon. For the purpose of paying off or renewing at maturity any debenture, scrip, or other security, new debentures or other securities may be issued and disposed of if necessary.

Indebtedness—Gross, Net, and per Head.

The gross and net indebtedness of the General Government, the amount of sinking fund accrued, and the rate of indebtedness per head of population, for each of the past twenty years, is given in the following table:—

As at 31st March.	Estimated or Census Population.	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation.	Gross Indebtedness per Head of European Population.	Amount of Sinking Fund accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Net Indebtedness per Head of European Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
1895 ..	689,475	40,386,964	58 11 6	751,932	39,635,032	57 9 9
1896 ..	703,187	43,050,780	61 4 5	778,891	42,271,889	60 2 4
1897 ..	717,649	44,366,618	61 16 5	814,294	43,552,324	60 13 9
1898 ..	731,713	44,963,424	61 9 0	881,903	44,081,521	60 4 11
1899 ..	746,673	46,938,006	62 17 3	857,279	46,080,727	61 14 4
1900 ..	758,616	47,874,452	63 2 2	944,375	46,930,077	61 17 3
1901 ..	772,719	49,591,245	64 3 7	1,033,494	48,557,751	62 16 10
1902 ..	789,994	52,966,447	67 0 11	1,128,816	51,837,631	65 12 4
1903 ..	814,842	55,899,019	68 12 0	1,357,739	54,541,280	66 18 8
1904 ..	838,954	57,522,215	68 11 4	1,500,687	56,021,528	66 15 6
1905 ..	864,971	59,912,000	69 5 4	1,650,718	58,261,282	67 7 2
1906 ..	889,968	62,191,040	69 17 7	1,661,519	60,529,521	68 0 3
1907 ..	913,873	64,179,040	70 4 7	2,042,068	62,136,972	67 19 10
1908 ..	937,587	66,453,897	70 17 6	1,268,361	65,185,536	69 10 6
1909 ..	968,313	70,938,534	73 5 2	1,479,224	69,459,310	71 14 8
1910 ..	987,481	74,890,645	75 16 10	1,503,225	73,387,420	74 6 4
1911 ..	1,008,468	81,078,122	80 7 11	1,754,486	79,323,636	78 13 2
1912 ..	1,031,500	84,353,913	81 15 7	2,160,603	82,193,310	79 13 8
1913 ..	1,061,748	90,060,763	84 16 5	2,603,642	87,457,121	82 7 5
1914 ..	1,089,827	99,730,427	91 10 2	3,063,992	91,689,835	84 2 8

The gross indebtedness at 31st March, 1914, includes the sum of £4,976,600 raised at the end of the year 1913–14 for redemption of debentures falling due early in 1914–15. The net indebtedness does not include this amount.

In issues of the Year-book prior to 1912, in addition to the customary deduction made for sinking funds accrued, the gross debt was further reduced for the years 1903 to 1911 by taking off the amount of Government securities in which the New Zealand Consols deposits are invested, as well as the value of the preference shares held by the Government in the Bank of New Zealand (£500,000); for the years 1908 to 1911, the cost-price of securities (£800,000) purchased for a reserve to meet any unexpected financial contingency was also similarly deducted from the gross debt. In 1912, however, the Government decided that as these items are not strictly sinking funds proper they should not be included in official statements of the Dominion's sinking funds, and they are now accordingly omitted. In order that the above table may show a proper comparison of the growth of the accrued sinking fund, the total net indebtedness, and the net indebtedness per head of population, the last three columns have been recast for the years 1903 to 1911, the figures for all the years shown being thus put on the same basis.

In regard to the investments of New Zealand Consols deposits in Government securities, it may be stated that the amounts so invested during the ten years 1904–5 to 1913–14 were as follows:—

Year ended 31st March,	Amount. £	Year ended 31st March,	Amount. £
1905	357,650	1910	308,840
1906	359,050	1911	335,240
1907	360,425	1912	347,180
1908	360,575	1913	348,960
1909	377,765	1914	348,960

These sums represent the amount of the public debt held by the New Zealand Government itself for those years.

Increase in Public Debt during 1913–14.

The increase of the public debt during 1913–14 was £9,669,664. Of this amount, however, £4,976,600 was raised for redemptions of loans falling due early in 1914–15, so that this sum is really twice included. The table following sets out the allocation of the increase, including and excluding the redemption money referred to.

Allocation of Loans raised during 1913–14.

	(*a*) Including Redemption Money, £4,976,600. £	(*b*) Excluding Redemption Money, £4,976,600. £
a.) Directly reproductive undertakings,—		
Railways	2,116,500	979,408
Telegraphs and telephones	709,497	332,061
Lighthouses and harbours	16,369	7,661
Tourist and health resorts	27,084	12,676
Water-power development	165,000	165,000
State Fire Insurance	– 2,000*	– 2,000*
	£3,032,450	£1,494,806

* Redeemed and not renewed.

ALLOCATION OF LOANS RAISED DURING 1913–14—*continued.*

	(*a*) Including Redemption Money, £4,976,600. £	(*b*) Excluding Redemption Money, £4,976,600. £
(*b.*) Investments,—		
Advances to Settlers	1,318,981	451,681
Advances to Workers	1,039,985	289,985
Advances to Local Authorities	583,852	583,852
Land for Settlements	934,732	358,932
Native Land Settlement	413,500	413,500
Opening-up Crown Lands	98,126	98,126
Hauraki Plains Settlement	15,000	15,000
Rangitaiki Drainage	10,000	10,000
New Zealand Consols	100	100
	£4,414,276	£2,221,176
(*c.*) Indirectly productive works,—		
Roads and bridges and land improvement	751,239	371,281
Immigration	61,281	28,681
Development of goldfields and coal-mines	8,834	4,135
	£821,354	£404,097
(*d.*) Unproductive,—		
Public buildings	667,851	312,569
Defence	503,045	40,528
Scenery-preservation	14,000	14,000
Cost of loan flotations and conversions ..	216,688	205,888
	£1,401,584	£572,985
Totals	£9,669,664	£4,693,064

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT EXPENDITURE.

The purposes for which loans have been raised are generally classed under the four heads shown in the preceding table, viz. :—

(*a.*) Directly reproductive undertakings of the State,
(*b.*) Investments,
(*c.*) Indirectly productive public utilities, and
(*d.*) Unproductive.

In considering the increase of the public debt the financial year 1890–91 is generally selected as the basis of comparison, because that year marks the beginning of a period during which the functions of the State have been widely extended, most notably as regards financial assistance to settlers, workers, and local bodies, the repurchase of alienated lands, the working of coal-mines, and the establishment of State fire and accident insurance offices. In every department these new activities, as well as the old, have been directly successful, while the indirect benefits, though admittedly great, are incapable of measurement. A considerable portion of the annual interest on the debt, although paid out of the Consolidated Fund, does not fall upon the whole taxpaying community, the net revenue of the railways being sufficient to meet the interest on the money borrowed for their construction and equipment.

The increase of the gross public debt since the 31st March, 1891, amounts to £60,900,077. In dealing with expenditure of public debt, however, the sum of £4,976,600, referred to above as having been raised in 1913–14, for redemption in 1914–15, must be excluded, the increase being thus reduced to £55,922,477. One of the largest items in the increase is £8,677,325 raised for advances to settlers, which represents investments by the Government bearing interest and lent on continually improving security, the principal being repaid by instalments. Other items which may be considered as interest-bearing investments are those under the heads "Land for settlements," "Native-land purchases," "Loans to local bodies," "Lands improvement," "N.Z. Consols," "Advances to workers," "Bank of N.Z. preferred shares," and "Reserve Fund securities."

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

	Up to 31st March, 1891.	Since 31st March, 1891.	Total to 31st March, 1914.
	£	£	£
(*a.*) Directly reproductive undertakings,—			
Railways	14,580,000	13,841,304	28,421,304
Telegraphs and telephones	769,000	1,439,884	2,208,884
Lighthouses and harbours	484,000	128,971	612,971
Tourist and health resorts	..	168,995	168,995
State coal-mines	..	225,000	225,000
Development of water-power	..	218,920	218,920
Totals	15,833,000	16,023,074	31,856,074
(*b.*) Investments,—			
Advances to Settlers	..	8,677,325	8,677,325
Advances to Workers	..	2,536,927	2,536,927
Advances to Local Authorities	..	2,568,067	2,568,067
Land for Settlements	..	7,230,093	7,230,093
Native Land Settlement	..	929,600	929,600
Guaranteed Mining Advances	..	15,000	15,000
Opening up Crown Lands	..	251,911	251,911
Hauraki Plains Settlement	..	100,000	100,000
Rangitaiki Drainage	..	45,000	45,000
Purchase of Native lands	1,546,000	1,169,217	2,715,217
Loans to local bodies	325,000	3,182,000	3,507,000
Investment of New Zealand consols	..	475,991	475,991
Bank of New Zealand preference shares	..	500,000	500,000
Reserve Fund securities	..	800,000	800,000
Totals	1,871,000	28,481,131	30,352,131
(*c.*) Indirectly productive,—			
Roads, bridges, and land-improvement	5,106,000	2,969,334	8,075,334
Immigration	2,459,000	62,878	2,521,878
Development of goldfields and coal-mines	571,000	325,992	896,992
Totals	8,136,000	3,358,204	11,494,204

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC DEBT—*continued*.

	Up to 31st March, 1891.	Since 31st March, 1891.	Total to 31st March, 1914.
(*d*.) Unproductive,—	£	£	£
Public buildings	1,800,000	4,643,556	6,443,556
Maori war	2,357,000	..	2,357,000
Defence	1,638,000	2,082,011	3,720,011
Scenery-preservation	..	74,000	74,000
Deficiencies in revenue, charges, and expenses of raising loans, increase by conversion, &c., provincial liabilities, and miscellaneous	7,195,350	1,261,501	8,456,851
Totals	12,990,350	8,061,068	21,051,418
Grand totals	38,830,350	55,923,477	94,753,827

Only a portion of the expenditure of the Old Provincial Councils on railways became public debt. The estimated total expenditure on railway-construction by the Provincial and General Governments to the 31st March, 1914, was £34,980,576, which includes £1,104,281 spent by the Provincial Councils, £82,259 being for the Dunedin and Port Chalmers line.

In the table given above any unexpended balances have been allocated to those purposes for which the loans were raised or to those purposes on which the money will be most probably expended. The proportion per cent. of each class to the total debt is as follows:—

Class.	Percentage of Indebtedness.		
	Prior to 31st March, 1891.	Since 31st March, 1891.	Total.
(*a*.) Reproductive expenditure	40·78	28·65	33·62
(*b*.) Investments	4·82	50·93	32·03
(*c*.) Indirectly productive expenditure ..	20·95	6·01	12·13
(*d*.) Unproductive expenditure	33·45	14·41	22·22
Totals	100·00	100·00	100·00

The directly interest-earning portion amounts to 65·65 per cent. of the total debt, and is represented by assets which are of much greater value than the amount of borrowed money spent upon them, a considerable amount of surplus ordinary revenue having been expended from time to time on railways and other public services, as well as other moneys of the nature of special receipts.

The proportion of the debt allocated to directly interest-earning investments has greatly increased since 1890–91, being 79·58 per cent. of the total indebtedness incurred since that year as against 45·60 per cent before 31st March, 1891.

Character of Stock.

The whole of the public debt as stated in the foregoing tables comprises inscribed stocks and debentures with varying periods of currency. Treasury bills issued in anticipation of revenue have not been included in the total. The following table shows the relative increase of the different classes of securities during the past ten financial years:—

Year ended 31st March.	Inscribed Stock.	Debentures.	Total.	Treasury Bills outstanding not previously included.
	£	£	£	£
1905	45,615,839	14,296,161	59,912,000	700,000
1906	47,306,029	14,885,011	62,191,040	700,000
1907	48,235,514	15,943,526	64,179,040	550,000
1908	48,869,405	17,584,492	66,453,897	400,000
1909	50,109,257	20,829,277	70,938,534	250,000
1910	51,364,868	23,525,777	74,890,645	100,000
1911	54,832,570	26,245,552	81,078,122	..
1912	55,626,235	28,727,678	84,353,913	..
1913	59,960,105	30,100,658	90,060,763	..
1914	66,076,250	33,654,177	99,730,427	..

Flotation of Loans.

Until comparatively recent years the large proportion of the productive power of the Dominion diverted to the construction of railways, roads, &c., and engaged in the preparation of land for farming necessitated the borrowing of capital from abroad; but of late the accumulation of savings, chiefly of small sums deposited in the savings-banks, has enabled the Government to raise considerable amounts from time to time locally. Australian investors greatly increased their investments in New Zealand securities during the five years ended 31st March, 1911. The following table shows the amount raised in London, Australia, and New Zealand for each of the past ten years:—

Public Debt, where raised.

Year ended 31st March.	Inscribed Stock.		Debentures.			Total.
	London.	New Zealand.	London.	Australia.	New Zealand.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	45,140,105	475,734	4,239,514	1,209,550	8,847,097	59,912,000
1906 ..	46,829,178	476,851	4,081,814	2,586,450	8,216,747	62,191,040
1907 ..	47,757,279	478,235	3,830,514	3,087,850	9,025,162	64,179,040
1908 ..	48,390,956	478,449	2,767,714	3,554,700	11,262,078	66,453,897
1909 ..	49,630,684	478,573	5,000,414	3,869,800	11,959,063	70,938,534
1910 ..	50,954,744	410,124	6,778,914	4,113,985	12,632,878	74,890,645
1911 ..	54,370,404	462,166	7,851,414	4,213,985	14,180,153	81,078,122
1912 ..	55,152,124	474,111	8,852,750	4,213,985	15,660,943	84,353,913
1913 ..	59,484,214	475,891	9,445,250	4,213,985	16,441,423	90,060,763
1914 ..	65,600,259	475,991	13,024,050	4,286,800	16,343,327	99,730,427

The percentage of the total debt raised in each of the markets in 1903–4 and 1913–14 was,—

Market.	1903-4. Per Cent.	1913-14 Per Cent.
London	83·53	78·84
New Zealand	15·09	16 86
Australia	1·38	4·30
	100·00	100·00

Dates of Maturity of Loans.

A summary of the loans outstanding on 31st March, 1914, showing the amounts falling due in each financial year, is given :—

Due Date: Year ending 31st March.	Amount. £	Due Date: Year ending 31st March.	Amount £
1915	9,890,865	1926	100,000
1916	4,275,921	1930	29,778,302
1917	1,885,140	1940	17,568,932
1918	3,406,556	1946	9,659,980
1919	1,792,915	1948	895,000
1920	769,780	1949	1,423,600
1921	915,500	1950	1,106,500
1922	2,026,950	1963	8,593,045
1923	1,220,450		
1924	3,868,000		£99,730,427
1925	552,991		

The amounts that have matured or will mature during the current financial year, with their due dates, are as follows :—

£	Due Date.	£	Due Date.
10,800 ..	15th May, 1914.	99,575 ..	1st Jan., 1915.
381,500 ..	30th June, "	3,000 ..	2nd " "
4,584,300 ..	1st July, "	319,490 ..	1st Feb., "
266,300 ..	15th " "	262,800 ..	1st March, "
250,300 ..	1st Sept., "	60,000 ..	31st " "
54,700 ..	28th Nov., "		
70,000 ..	1st Dec., "	£9,890,865	
3,528,100 ..	31st " "		

Interest.

Of the total amount of public debt outstanding at the end of March, 1914, nearly fifty-one millions bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent., nearly thirty-five millions at 3½ per cent., and nearly ten millions at 3 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the whole public debt :—

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate. £
6 per cent.	15,100
5 per cent.	321,000
4½ per cent.	173,000
4¼ per cent.	47,100
4 per cent.	50,911,788
3¾ per cent.	3,667,566
3½ per cent.	34,7·5,167
3 per cent.	9,799,706
Total	£99,730,427

The total amount of *interest* payable to bondholders on the full amount of the public debt as quoted above is £3,812,570, which gives an average rate of £3 16s. 5d. per £100. On the total public debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1891, the average interest charge was £4 10s. 3d. per £100. During the period 1890–91 to 1912–13, therefore, the average rate is found to have declined by 13s. 10d. per £100. There was, however, an increase of 2s. 7d. per £100 in 1913-14 as compared with 1912–13.

The foregoing refers to interest payable to bondholders only, and has nothing to do with sinking-fund requirements, which are included in the whole annual charge of the public debt.

The actual payments during the past twenty years for interest and sinking fund out of the Consolidated Fund are shown in the following table, together with the rate per head of population and the percentage of ordinary and territorial revenue absorbed by the public-debt charges:—

Year ended 31st March.	Amounts actually paid for Interest and Sinking Fund out of the Consolidated Fund.					Rate per Head of Mean Population.			Percentage of Revenue absorbed by Public Debt Charges.
	Public Debt.			Treasury Bills.	Total.				
	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	
1895 ..	1,619,925	57,979	1,677,904	38,985	1,716,889	2	10	3	38·96
1896 ..	1,602,933	41,183	1,644,116	39,659	1,683,775	2	8	4	36·96
1897 ..	1,630,577	41,858	1,672,435	37,034	1,709,469	2	8	2	35·62
1898 ..	1,668,697	43,380	1,712,077	29,336	1,741,413	2	8	1	34·28
1899 ..	1,689,749	44,651	1,734,400	33,068	1,767,468	2	7	10	33·61
1900 ..	1,674,618	46,073	1,720,691	28,703	1,749,394	2	6	6	31·07
1901 ..	1,671,552	46,364	1,717,916	27,700	1,745,616	2	5	6	29·83
1902 ..	1,722,819	47,724	1,770,543	33,396	1,803,939	2	6	2	29·80
1903 ..	1,817,701	50,464	1,868,165	32,814	1,900,979	2	7	5	29·77
1904 ..	1,875,376	53,408	1,928,784	29,179	1,957,963	2	7	4	27·89
1905 ..	1,914,296	54,933	1,969,229	24,500	1,993,729	2	6	10	27·38
1906 ..	2,006,537	56,167	2,062,704	24,500	2,087,204	2	7	7	27·52
1907 ..	2,048,990	97,351	2,146,341	25,751	2,172,092	2	8	2	25·86
1908 ..	2,085,018	81,842	2,166,860	20,559	2,187,419	2	7	3	24·15
1909 ..	2,149,739	91,438	2,241,177	17,188	2,258,365	2	7	5	25·09
1910 ..	2,282,182	95,124	2,377,306	20,156	2,397,462	2	9	0	25·95
1911 ..	2,381,000	54,104	2,435,104	23,348	2,458,452	2	9	3	23·87
1912 ..	2,446,493	198,388	2,644,881	11,459	2,656,340	2	12	1	24·02
1913 ..	2,506,025	202,757	2,708,782	8,231	2,717,013	2	11	11	23·15
1914 ..	2,649,796	221,726	2,871,512	16,468	2,887,980	2	13	8	23·61

The above amounts shown as interest and sinking fund do not comprise the whole of the interest and sinking fund paid by the Government in respect of moneys raised by way of loans. Thus, for loans raised under the Land for Settlements Acts, the Government Advances to Settlers and Workers Acts, and for the purchase of the Cheviot Estate, the interest, although made a charge upon the Consolidated Fund, is recovered from the receipts

derived from the leasing of the lands, or from instalments paid by borrowers. The amount of interest thus charged and recovered during last year was £716,990 (under the Land for Settlements Acts, £247,705; Advances to Settlers and Workers Acts, £370,084; Cheviot Estate, £4,433; Local Authorities, £71,228; Native Land Settlement, £20,040; and Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement, £3,500). Such interest does not become a burden upon the taxpayer, and consequently is not included in the figures upon which the rate per head of mean population is calculated.

The amount actually paid for interest and sinking fund out of the Consolidated Fund during 1913–14 was £170,967 more than that for the previous year, and the rate of charge per head of population shows an increase of 1s. 9d.

Sinking Funds.

From time to time in the financial history of the Dominion sinking funds have been created in respect of various loans. Some of these funds have matured and been applied to their legitimate purposes; in other cases the pressing needs of the country justified their diversion to other and comparatively more useful purposes. Of the existing funds one, attached to a loan of £15,200 borrowed under the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, now amounts to £24,840, and one, to provide for a loan of £266,300, under the New Zealand Loan Act, 1863, amounts to £264,196. The first-mentioned loan matures partly in 1915 and partly in 1916, and the last-mentioned in 1914. More recently provision was made for the repayment of loans raised for local bodies and for war and defence purposes. The whole of these funds are invested.

Another class of sinking fund may more correctly be termed an "internal reserve fund," because the accumulations are immediately converted into capital, although kept apart in the accounts. These are funds belonging to the State Advances Office, consisting of an annual contribution out of the surplus revenue equal to 1 per cent. of the loan liabilities of the office in each financial year. On the 31st March, 1914, the following was the position of the various funds and reserves:—

Purpose.	Amount accrued. £
Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862	24,840
New Zealand Loan Act, 1863	264,196
Loans to local bodies	799,601
War and defence loans	192,691
Naval Defence Act, 1909	173,449
State advances	1,144,957
Public Debt Extinction Act, 1910	464,258
	£3,063,992

The nature of the investment of the accrued sinking funds, excluding those under the State Advances Act and the Public Debt Extinction Act, is shown in the following table:—

STATEMENT of the SECURITIES in which the SINKING FUNDS of the several LOANS were invested on the 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.
New Zealand 5-per-cent. Debentures	4,670	0	0
New Zealand 4½-per-cent. Debentures	1,700	0	0
New Zealand 4-per-cent. Debentures	12,191	0	0
New Zealand 3¾-per-cent. Debentures	7,600	0	0
New Zealand 3½-per-cent. Debentures	3,010	0	0
New Zealand 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	134,693	2	10
New Zealand 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	24,823	6	3
New Zealand 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	19,809	9	2
New Zealand Consols Act, 1908, 4 per cent. ..	595	0	0
New South Wales 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	4,386	18	4
Victoria 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	1,429	4	1
Tasmania 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	6,645	15	1
Queensland 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	2,433	8	8
Straits Settlement 3½-per-cent. Stock	4,902	12	6
India 3½-per-cent. Stock	42,320	15	1
Cape of Good Hope 3½-per-cent. Stock	1,500	0	0
Bank of New Zealand Guaranteed Stock, 4 per cent.	4,800	0	0
Southern Nigeria 4-per-cent. Debentures	2,700	0	0
County of Tauranga 5-per-cent. Debentures ..	60	0	0
Borough of Brunner 6-per-cent. Debentures ..	990	0	0
Borough of Palmerston North 4½-per-cent. Debentures	530	0	0
Borough of Patea 4½-per-cent. Debentures	420	0	0
Borough of Tauranga 5-per-cent. Debentures ..	200	0	0
Westport Harbour Board 4-per-cent. Debentures ..	660	0	0
Waimakariri-Ashley Water-supply Board 5-per-cent. Debentures	320	0	0
Waverley Town Board 5-per-cent. Debentures ..	1,030	0	0
London County and Westminster Bank Deposits at call	4,251	6	5
	288,671	18	5
Invested with Public Trustee:—			
Local Bodies Loans Act, 1908	799,600	12	0
The War and Defence Loans	192,690	12	7
Naval Defence Act, 1909	173,448	13	11
Cash balance, 31st March, 1914	364	7	2
Total	£1,454,776	4	1

Of the total amount, £14,895 is represented by stock and debentures of the Australian States, and £51,423 by those of Straits Settlement, India, and Africa; £209,092 is invested in similar securities of the New Zealand Government; £4,210 in debentures of various local governing bodies; and £4,800 in Bank of New Zealand guaranteed stock; £4,251 is deposited in an English bank; while £1,165,740 is in the hands of the Public Trustee.

PUBLIC DEBT EXTINCTION.

A scheme making provision to repay the existing public debt, with application to future borrowings, was embodied in the Public Debt Extinction Act, 1910. This Act provides for the setting apart each year, on the certificate of the Controller and Auditor-General, out of the Consolidated Fund an amount equal to the sum which, if invested at compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum for seventy-five years, would repay the whole of the public debt as at

the preceding 31st March. In this manner for every loan raised in the future an additional proportional amount will be contributed to the fund to enable such new loan to be extinguished at the expiry of seventy-five years from the date of issue.

The annual payment will be increased, (*a*) for every new loan, by an amount needed to extinguish it in seventy-five years; (*b*) in case the fund at any time fails to earn 4 per cent., by an amount which will supply the deficiency.

The fund is administered by a Board constituted under the Act, and must be invested in loans to settlers, to workers, and to local authorities. It is expressly forbidden to invest any of the moneys in New Zealand Government securities. If at any time the funds cannot be invested as above stated, the Board may purchase at or below par, and cancel, any New Zealand Government stock or debentures charged upon the consolidated revenue. In order to preserve the continuity of the fund it is provided that in the event of any stock or debentures being redeemed before the expiry of the seventy-five years there shall be paid annually out of the Consolidated Fund into the Sinking Fund Account a sum sufficient to compensate for the loss of earnings of the money so expended. There is also a provision that if the earnings of the fund should fall below 4 per cent. any deficiency must be made good out of the Consolidated Fund Account.

The most prominent features of the scheme are the mode of investment, which is intended to prevent any improper use being made of the accumulations; the provision for preserving the continuity of the fund by the adjustment of the annual contributions; and the automatic action of the fund whereby the total debt will be extinguished in seventy-five years from any date on which the liability exists.

No further payments are to be made to the Public Trustee on account of the sinking funds of the war and defence and local bodies' loans, but the accumulated capital of these funds remains invested with him as at the date of passing of the Act, the interest being paid by him to the Consolidated Fund each year.

The contributions to the fund to 31st March, 1914, amounted to £445,800, and this amount has been augmented by the sum of £18,640, consisting of interest, &c., so that at the end of the financial year the amount at credit of the fund was £464,440. The payments to the fund in each of the three years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act were £144,885, £149,343, and £151,572 respectively. The amount required to be set aside during the financial year 1914–15 is £169,404.

The sum of £153,935 was at 31st March last invested in mortgages to settlers and £117,880 to local authorities. The former amount bears interest at 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent. if instalments are paid within 14 days of due date. Of the £117,880 advanced to local authorities, £99,535 bears interest at 4⅝ per cent., and £18,345 at 4½ per cent.

Prices of New Zealand Stock.

The highest and lowest London prices for the New Zealand 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. stock, taken over a range of twenty years, are quoted:—

Quotations, New Zealand Stock.

Year.	4-per-cents. (1943-63.) Highest.	4-per-cents. (1943-63.) Lowest.	4-per-cents. (1929.) Highest.	4-per-cents. (1929.) Lowest.	3½-per-cents. (1940.) Highest.	3½-per-cents. (1940.) Lowest.	3-per-cents. (1945.) Highest.	3-per-cents. (1945.) Lowest.
1894 ..	..	..	109⅞	105⅞	103½	96¼	..	..
1895 ..	..	..	113½	105⅝	107½	100	95¾	91
1896 ..	..	..	118¼	106½	110⅜	101½	103½	90
1897 ..	..	..	117	112⅜	111	104¾	102	99½
1898 ..	..	..	116⅞	108	109⅝	103	101½	96½
1899 ..	..	..	116¼	105½	109	102	99¼	94¼
1900 ..	..	..	113¼	109	106¾	103⅜	98½	95¼
1901 ..	..	..	115⅜	110¾	109¾	104⅛	99½	93⅛
1902 ..	..	..	113¼	109	109½	102⅛	97	93⅜
1903 ..	..	..	110⅛	105	104¾	99½	96	88
1904 ..	..	..	107½	104½	101½	96¾	90	86¼
1905 ..	..	..	110¼	105¼	100⅛	97⅝	89⅞	89½
1906 ..	..	..	110¾	104⅝	102½	98⅜	91¼	87¼
1907 ..	..	..	108¾	103¼	101	98	89¾	84
1908 ..	..	..	109⅝	105⅛	101	98¼	90½	85¾
1909 ..	..	..	108⅜	104¾	99¾	97⅜	88⅜	85⅝
1910 ..	..	..	106¾	103	99	94¼	88⅜	84¾
1911 ..	..	..	106¾	102⅛	98½	95¼	87⅜	85
1912 ..	..	..	105	100	97¾	90⅜	87¾	79½
1913 ..	101	96⅜	102½	95½	91⅞	87¾	80¾	76¼

Public Debt of Australasia.

The following figures show the public debt of each State of the Australian Commonwealth on 30th June, 1913, and of New Zealand on 31st March, 1914:—

State.	Fixed Debt. Debentures.	Fixed Debt. Inscribed Stock.	Floating Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Amount per Head of Population. £	s.	d.
	£	£	£	£			
New South Wales ..	6,634,450	98,784,297	750,000	106,170,747	58	13	4
Victoria	12,611,607	43,331,257	6,733,860	*62,776,724	45	3	0
Queensland ..	14,803,889	37,713,794	1,087,050	53,604,733	81	13	4
South Australia ..	2,654,666	24,104,212	3,389,005	30,147,883	68	18	5
Western Australia ..	381,000	28,422,366	1,473,070	30,276,436	96	8	0
Tasmania ..	1,957,383	9,463,970	74,610	11,495,963	59	0	2
Total, Commonwealth States†	39,044,995	241,819,896	13,507,595	294,472,486	61	6	5
New Zealand ..	**33,654,177**	**66,076,250**	..	**99,730,427**	**91**	**10**	**2**

* Includes an advance of £100,000 from Queensland Government to Victorian Government. † There was also a Commonwealth Public Debt amounting to £7,480,949, or £1 10s. 11d. per head.

Each of the Australian States and New Zealand had accumulated sinking funds to set against the gross debt shown above, making in some cases an appreciable difference in the amount per head. The net indebtedness per head of population is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	58	9	2
Victoria	44	5	4
Queensland	81	12	2
South Australia	68	4	8
Western Australia	85	18	0
Tasmania	56	11	0
Total, Commonwealth States ..	60	2	5
New Zealand	**84**	**2**	**8**

New Zealand has thus a greater net liability per head of population than any of the Australian States, with the exception of Western Australia.

SECTION XXVI.—LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs, the counties being, for administrative purposes, in some cases subdivided into road and town districts, and certain of the latter, having a population of over five hundred, possess powers independent of county control.

Counties are constituted by special Act, but two or more existing counties may, by Proclamation, be united to form one county. Boroughs are constituted by Proclamation, and must possess a population of not less than one thousand, but must not exceed in area more than nine square miles, nor must any point be distant farther than six miles from another. Any locality not exceeding two square miles in area, outside a borough, and wherein there are not less than fifty householders, may be proclaimed a town district. A road district may comprise any portion of the area of the county within which it lies, and may be created by special order of the council of such county. Harbour Boards are formed by special Act, and in some cases possess rating-powers over areas already included within counties and boroughs. Special districts, with limited powers, may be constituted for specific purposes such as river protection, drainage, water-supply, &c., within the areas wherein such services are required.

Although the boroughs, of which there were 115 on 31st March, 1913, lie geographically within the counties, yet by the law they are not considered as part of them. On the 31st March, 1913, the counties numbered 124. The number is increased from time to time as need is found by the subdivision of existing districts. In the year 1878 there were only 63 counties. There were 136 road districts (one without a Board) in existence in March, 1913, and 56 town districts. One of these latter is the special Town District of Rotorua, the affairs of which are administered by officers of the General Government. Besides the above there were 37 river protective districts (excluding Inch-Clutha, in Bruce County, which is also a road district), 3 city and suburban drainage districts

(Christchurch, Dunedin, and Auckland), 7 water-supply districts (5 without Boards), 44 land drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act (2 without Boards) and 2 tramway boards. The Harbour Boards numbered 35, excluding Coromandel, Kawhia, Tokomaru Bay, Port Robinson, Kaikoura, Fortrose, and Half-moon Bay, for which the County Councils of Coromandel, Kawhia, Waiapu, Cheviot, Kaikoura, Southland, and Stewart Island act as the Harbour Boards, also New River and Port Molyneux, for which the Invercargill Borough Council and the Clutha River Board act as Harbour Boards.

These bodies levied rates in the financial year 1912–13 to the amount of £1,799,299, of which £1,252,717 consisted of general rates, and £546,582 special and separate rates. The sum of £80,417 was raised by licenses, and £89,051 by other taxes, making £1,968,767 altogether, which sum is equivalent to £1 17s. 7d. per head of the mean European population. In the year 1911–12 the local taxation was £1 15s. 1d. per head, or 2s. 6d. less than in 1912–13.

Revenue derived from rates increased from £508,157 in 1892–93 to £1,799,299 in 1912–13. Revenue from Government has increased in the same period from £136,515 to £225,262. Receipts which cannot be classed as "revenue" were £340,538 in 1892–93, and £2,383,123 in 1912–13; but these figures vary from year to year according to circumstances, such as large operations by way of construction of works, for which money has to be specially raised.

The receipts (distinguishing revenue from other sources of income) and expenditure of the various local bodies, with the amount of rates collected, and the amount of indebtedness on account of loans for each of the past twenty years, are shown in the table following.

Local Governing Bodies.—Rates, Receipts, Expenditure, and Loans, 1893-94 to 1912-13.*

Year ended 31st March.	Receipts.						Expenditure.†	Outstanding Loans (excluding Government Loans, for which see the following Columns).	Government Loans to Local Bodies.		
	Revenue from				Receipts not Revenue.	Total Receipts.			Outstanding Debentures under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act.	Loans from New Zealand State Advances Office outstanding on 31st March.	Net Indebtedness in February of each Year under Local Bodies' Loans Acts (including Debentures under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, converted).
	Rates.	Licenses, Fees, Rents, and other Sources.	Government.	Total Revenue.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	551,412	547,560	134,271	1,233,243	623,038	1,856,281	1,589,124	6,614,824	2,685	..	547,679
1895 ..	581,868	545,629	138,228	1,265,725	328,798	1,594,523	1,584,518	6,685,510	2,015	..	621,903
1896 ..	592,903	581,966	156,180	1,331,049	269,145	1,600,194	1,627,079	6,737,578	1,442	..	667,451
1897 ..	598,526	586,599	178,448	1,363,573	246,919	1,610,492	1,636,716	6,793,398	1,077	..	709,282
1898 ..	644,552	608,436	182,166	1,435,154	304,645	1,739,799	1,733,016	6,834,361	712	..	742,530
1899 ..	685,769	642,289	178,438	1,506,496	385,368	1,891,864	1,778,574	6,963,254	347	..	789,618
1900 ..	714,151	695,988	152,044	1,562,183	372,028	1,934,211	1,960,073	7,057,350	..	..	810,192
1901 ..	734,023	751,046	168,785	1,653,854	825,039	2,478,893	2,250,572	7,563,069	..	..	902,769
1902 ..	800,471	848,983	170,041	1,819,495	775,432	2,594,927	2,528,092	7,839,695	..	..	1,046,645
1903 ..	846,716	897,328	156,254	1,900,298	966,087	2,866,385	2,867,506	8,217,196	..	..	1,266,002
1904 ..	950,150	1,029,550	176,519	2,156,219	1,142,595	3,298,814	3,230,712	8,898,910	..	..	1,401,752
1905 ..	1,019,431	1,088,587	166,635	2,274,653	1,350,631	3,625,284	3,497,321	10,018,242	..	..	1,526,353
1906 ..	1,151,219	1,223,138	169,010	2,543,367	1,326,597	3,869,964	3,601,506	10,718,051	..	..	1,580,494
1907 ..	1,233,049	1,386,459	192,932	2,812,440	1,227,473	4,039,913	3,897,515	11,616,048	..	..	1,647,273
1908 ..	1,356,257	1,548,479	202,186	3,106,922	1,410,994	4,517,916	4,491,113	12,532,334	..	..	1,691,083
1909 ..	1,390,698	1,710,712	223,410	3,324,820	1,440,746	4,765,566	4,800,711	13,303,622	..	..	1,839,017
1910 ..	1,526,317	1,738,410	195,624	3,460,351	2,362,171	5,822,522	4,898,482	14,937,685	..	..	1,925,606
1911 ..	1,592,601	1,941,655	230,070	3,764,326	1,776,958	5,541,284	5,360,261	15,727,613	..	404,169	2,025,663
1912 ..	1,677,877	2,075,126	223,808	3,976,811	2,425,258	6,402,069	6,074,372	16,590,877	..	1,186,611	1,948,852
1913 ..	1,799,299	2,306,424	225,262	4,330,985	2,383,123	6,714,108	6,537,769	17,483,332	..	1,711,797	1,863,281

*The figures for the Harbour Boards (excepting Wellington, the period being for the year ended 30th September, 1912, and the Whangatea-Omaha, Coromandel, Tokomaru Bay, Kawhia, Kaikoura, Fortrose, Half-moon Bay and Horse-shoe Bay, New River, Port Molyneaux, and Riverton Harbour Boards, the figures for which are for the year ended 31st March, 1913) included are for the calendar years ended three months previous to the financial years.

† Not including balances, deposits, or amounts paid to sinking funds and for redemption of debentures.

The indebtedness of local governing bodies on account of outstanding loans has increased in the twenty years 1892–93 to 1912–13 from £6,203,869 to £17,483,332, exclusive of moneys borrowed from Government, which represented a further indebtedness of £3,575,078 at the end of March, 1913 (Roads and Bridges Construction Act, the Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, and the Loans to Local Bodies Act, £1,863,281, and loans from the New Zealand State Advances Office, £1,711,797).

Receipts and Expenditure, 1912–13.

A summary of receipts for the year 1912–13 is given below. The total revenue of the local bodies for the financial year was £4,330,985, and they further received a sum of £2,383,123 which could not properly be termed "revenue," making altogether a grand total of receipts amounting to £6,714,108. The rates formed 41·55 per cent. of the revenue proper. Licenses, rents, and other sources yielded 53·25 per cent., and 5·20 per cent. was granted by the General Government.

While the revenue proper of the counties amounted to £926,875, of which those bodies raised £667,803 by way of rates, the Road Boards' revenue was only £125,897, of which £92,188 represented the result of their rating. The boroughs had the far larger revenue of £2,080,814, including £872,394 of rates, and their receipts under the heading of licenses, rents, and other sources amounted to the considerable sum of £1,171,409.

Local Governing Bodies.—Receipts, 1912–13.

	Revenue from				Receipts not Revenue.	Total Receipts.
	Rates.	Licenses, Rents, &c.	Government.	County.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	667,803	89,127	169,945	...	451,241	1,378,116
Boroughs	872,394	1,171,409	37,011	...	1,264,306	3,345,120
Town Boards	26,866	13,252	2,939	...	44,049	87,106
Road Boards	92,188	12,921	15,366	5,423	85,632	211,530
River Boards	10,941	6,103	...	...	7,630	24,674
Land Drainage Boards	14,122	1,038	...	...	12,300	27,460
Water-supply Boards	3,122	3,058	...	...	841	7,021
Tramway Boards ..	1,591	137,591	...	...	7,392	146,574
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	74,072	5,593	...	...	159,974	239,639
Harbour Boards ..	36,200	860,910	...	...	349,758	1,246,868
Totals	1,799,299	2,301,002	225,261	5,423	2,383,123	6,714,108

The receipts from Government are shown under various heads in the next table, which also gives the specification of loans under Loans to Local Bodies Acts, and from the State Advances Office, as well as special grants, which are here included with "Receipts not Revenue."

Local Governing Bodies.—Receipts from Government, 1912-13.

—	Counties.	Boroughs.	Town Boards.	Road Boards.	River Boards (excluding Inch-Clutha, also Road Board).	Land-Drainage Boards.	Harbour Boards.	City and Sub-urban Drainage Boards.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rates on Crown and Native lands	250 8 6	27 3 2	90 13 6	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	368 14 2
One-third receipts from land sold on deferred payment and from perpetual lease	38,387 6 6	324 1 2	10 2 8	2,170 14 0	..	..	..	..	40,892 4 4
One-fourth of rents from small grazing-runs	2,966 10 6	..	..	219 4 10	..	..	..	..	3,185 15 4
Timber and flax royalties ..	13,958 1 0	7 10 6	..	353 1 9	..	..	..	..	14,318 13 3
Goldfields revenue and gold duty	19,829 1 7	9,370 13 2	..	8 19 8	..	..	..	..	29,208 14 5
Subsidies on rates ..	93,452 8 5	22,780 16 8	2,796 12 5	12,436 11 9	..	..	..	..	131,466 9 3
Fees and fines	541 4 5	913 17 8	10 8 9	24 0 3	..	..	..	..	1,489 11 1
Other receipts	560 1 10	3,587 2 8	31 9 1	152 13 4	..	..	..	..	4,331 6 11
Total Revenue Account..	169,945 2 9	37,011 5 0	2,939 6 5	15,365 14 7	..	..	..	..	225,261 8 9
Loans from Government under Loans to Local Bodies Acts and from New Zealand State Advances Office	210,321 5 6	211,865 14 0	22,578 8 6	43,368 18 6	997 0 0	7,701 6 7	38,000 0 0	..	534,832 13 1
Grants for special works, &c.	188,018 16 4	10,457 13 6	1,249 13 10	20,681 17 6	2,511 13 5	2,829 17 7	715 0 0	184 0 0	226,648 12 2
Total receipts from Government	568,285 4 7	259,334 12 6	26,767 8 9	79,416 10 7	3,508 13 5	10,531 4 2	38,715 0 0	184 0 0	986,742 14 0

The expenditure of the various classes of local governing bodies during 1912–13 is also shown.

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—EXPENDITURE, 1912–13.

—	Public Works.	Hospitals and Charitable Aid.	Management.	Interest on Loans and Overdraft.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	1,083,546	81,943	115,283	95,441	31,311	1,407,524
Boroughs	2,384,757	57,816	144,722	440,783	64,019	3,092,097
Town Boards ..	83,324	1,787	7,653	5,421	1,579	99,764
Road Boards ..	209,916	6,911	20,158	10,635	3,863	251,483
River Boards ..	19,063	..	3,398	4,611	192	27,264
Land Drainage Boards	27,017	..	2,759	5,166	284	35,226
Water-supply Boards	4,542	..	1,882	1,332	..	7,756
Tramway Boards ..	96,173	..	*	27,811	..	123,984
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	215,904	..	9,391	23,293	1,577	250,165
Harbour Boards ..	724,898	..	32,301	286,969	198,338	1,242,506
Totals ..	4,849,140	148,457	337,547	901,462	301,163	6,537,769

* Included in Public Works.

The expenditure of the local bodies amounted to £6,537,769, as shown above. In the counties the cost of management, including salaries, travelling-expenses, rent, printing and advertising, collection of rates or tolls, legal expenses, and sundries, was £115,283. The Borough Councils expended in the same way £144,722, and the Road Boards £20,158.

The percentages borne by the cost of management to the total receipts and total expenditure of counties, boroughs, and road districts were,—

Cost of Management per Cent. of	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
Counties	8·37	8·19
Boroughs	4·33	4·68
Road Boards	9·53	8·02

LOANS OF LOCAL BODIES.

In a table on the next page will be found a summary of the amounts raised by loan, classified according to the rates of interest paid, distinguishing loans raised in New Zealand from those raised abroad. It will be noticed that the amount raised abroad (£7,348,550) is now considerably less than that raised in New Zealand (£11,846,579). Figures for twenty consecutive years given in a table further on show that the operations have been such as to leave the total outside indebtedness somewhat less in March, 1913, than it was in 1911, while on the other hand the inside indebtedness has increased steadily. The lowest rate of interest paid in 1913 was 3½ per cent., but the large sum of £3,278,164 was raised at 5 per cent., and £1,245,751 at 6 per cent., while £2,000 bears interest as high as 7 per cent.

LOANS OF LOCAL BODIES RAISED WITHIN AND WITHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

TABLE showing the Amount of Indebtedness of Counties, Boroughs, Town, Road, River, Land Drainage, City and Suburban Drainage, Water-supply, and Tramway Boards, as on the 31st March, 1913, and of Harbour Boards as on the 31st December, 1912, classified according to the Rates of Interest paid, distinguishing Loans raised in New Zealand from those raised elsewhere. (See note.)

Local Bodies.	Under 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent.	4⅝ per Cent.	4¾ per Cent.	4¾ per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	5¾ per Cent.	6 per Cent.	7 per Cent.	Total.	Loans from New Zealand State Advances Office.*	Totals, all Loans.†
Loans raised in New Zealand.														
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	..	68,050	..	..	21,323	..	31,538	..	..	1,000	..	121,911	483,442	605,353
Boroughs	45,766‡	1,708,890	286,530	37,000	2,592,324	135,200	592,666	16,864	3,000	146,015	2,000	5,566,255	897,769	6,464,024
Town Boards	..	..	..	..	47,100	2,500	33,520	..	..	700	..	83,820	73,067	156,887
Road Boards	..	15,400	5,000	..	7,400	..	10,840	..	..	..	..	38,640	148,784	187,424
River Boards	..	3,200	..	..	18,000	..	650	..	..	5,500	..	27,350	2,688	30,038
Land Drainage Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,050	1,520	..	..	..	9,570	45,664	55,234
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	..	50,000	82,100	..	362,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	494,400	192	494,592
Water-supply Boards	..	..	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,000	..	13,000
Tramway Boards	..	..	443,400	..	142,800	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	593,200	..	593,200
Harbour Boards	60,000‡	1,415,800	1,004,600	..	532,800	..	173,100	..	..	336	..	3,186,636	60,191	3,246,827
Total raised in New Zealand	105,766‡	3,261,340	1,821,630	37,000	3,737,047	137,700	857,364	18,384	3,000	153,551	2,000	10,134,782	1,711,797	11,846,579
Loans raised outside New Zealand.														
Boroughs	..	1,543,500	302,900	..	651,600	11,250	438,300	35,000	..	535,400	..	3,517,950	..	3,517,950
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	..	300,000	..	..	145,600	..	..	..	..	200,000	..	645,600	..	645,600
Harbour Boards	..	300,000	7,900	..	535,000	..	1,982,500	2,800	..	356,800	..	3,185,000	..	3,185,000
Total raised outside New Zealand	..	2,143,500	310,800	..	1,332,200	11,250	2,420,800	37,800	..	1,092,200	..	7,348,550	..	7,348,550
Total Loans raised.														
Counties	..	68,050	..	..	21,323	..	31,538	..	..	1,000	..	121,911	483,442	605,353
Boroughs	45,766‡	3,252,390	589,430	37,000	3,243,924	146,450	1,030,966	51,864	3,000	681,415	2,000	9,084,205	897,769	9,981,974
Town Boards	..	..	..	..	47,100	2,500	33,520	..	..	700	..	83,820	73,067	156,887
Road Boards	..	15,400	5,000	..	7,400	..	10,840	..	..	..	..	38,640	148,784	187,424
River Boards	..	3,200	..	..	18,000	..	650	..	..	5,500	..	27,350	2,688	30,038
Land Drainage Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,050	1,520	..	..	..	9,570	45,664	55,234
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	..	350,000	82,100	..	507,900	..	..	..	..	200,000	..	1,140,000	192	1,140,192
Tramway Boards	..	..	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,000	..	13,000
Water-supply Boards	..	..	443,400	..	142,800	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	593,200	..	593,200
Harbour Boards	60,000‡	1,715,800	1,012,500	..	1,067,800	..	2,155,600	2,800	..	357,136	..	6,371,636	60,191	6,431,827
Total loans raised	105,766‡	5,404,840	2,132,430	37,000	5,069,247	148,950	3,278,164	56,184	3,000	1,245,751	2,000	17,483,332	1,711,797	19,195,129

* Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1913. † Not including loans, amounting to £1,863,281, repayable by instalments, under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, the Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, and the Loans to Local Bodies Acts. ‡ Boroughs—£25,000 on which no interest is paid, £20,766 at 3½ per cent. Harbour Boards—£60,000 at 3½ per cent.

Loans of Local Bodies, March, 1913.—Net Indebtedness and Annual Charge.

—	(a) Debentures and Stock in Circulation.						(b) Loans from State Advances Office.			Total Net Indebtedness, (a) and (b).	Total Annual Charge, (a) and (b).
	Amount borrowed.	Sinking Fund accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge (excluding Exchange and Commission.)			Amount borrowed.	Net Indebtedness on 31st March, 1913.	Annual Charge (Instalments of Principal and Interest).		
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	121,911	6,306	115,605	5,328	688	6,016	490,075	483,442	24,135	599,047	30,151
Boroughs	9,084,205	726,241	8,357,964	405,253	65,462	470,715	914,995	897,769	44,763	9,255,733	515,478
Town Boards	83,820	2,079	81,741	3,858	434	4,292	73,980	73,067	3,630	154,808	7,922
Road Boards	38,640	1,685	36,955	1,703	317	2,020	151,445	148,784	7,433	185,739	9,453
River Boards	27,350	6,726	20,624	1,300	564	1,864	2,730	2,688	135	23,312	1,999
Land Drainage Boards ...	9,570	14	9,556	493	207	700	46,755	45,664	2,284	55,220	2,984
City and Suburban Drainage Boards	1,140,000	108,843	1,031,157	52,346	4,631	56,977	195	192	10	1,031,349	56,987
Tramway Boards	593,200	17,702	575,498	25,621	3,176	28,797	...	...	...	575,498	28,797
Water-supply Boards	13,000	335	12,665	585	130	715	...	...	...	12,665	715
Harbour Boards	6,371,686	730,475	5,641,161	291,340	38,917	330,257	60,750	60,191	3,003	5,701,352	333,260
Totals	17,483,332	1,600,406	15,882,926	787,827	114,526	902,353	1,740,925	1,711,797	85,393	17,594,723	987,746
Inscribed debt of Local Bodies under the Loans to Local Bodies Acts (including inscribed stock exchanged for debentures under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882 ...	1,863,281*	...	1,863,281*	...	...	116,728	...	...	...	1,863,281	116,728
Totals	19,346,613	1,600,406	17,746,207	787,827	114,526	1,019,081	1,740,925	1,711,797	85,393	19,458,004	1,104,474

* Repayable by annual instalments of £116,728, representing 4½ per cent. per annum on £1,161,579, 4 per cent. per annum on £104,444, and 3½ per cent. per annum on £1,722,285, the amount inscribed to 1st February, 1913. Repayments on the amount inscribed (£2,988,298, including £89,878 debentures under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, exchanged) would be £3,964,233. The actual repayments to date are £1,462,522, leaving £2,501,712 to be paid by way of interest and sinking fund, on a present indebtedness of £1,863,281.

INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST CHARGE OF LOCAL BODIES, EXCLUDING LOANS UNDER THE ROADS AND BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION ACT AND THE LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES ACTS, £1,863,281, AND LOANS FROM STATE ADVANCES OFFICE, £1,711,797.

Year ended 31st March.	Indebtedness.	Interest.	Average Rate.	Year ended 31st March.	Indebtedness.	Interest.	Average Rate.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1894 ..	6,614,824	357,135	5·40	1904 ..	8,898,910	439,879	4·94
1895 ..	6,685,510	358,292	5·36	1905 ..	10,018,242	487,145	4·86
1896 ..	6,737,578	361,306	5·36	1906 ..	10,718,051	515,188	4·81
1897 ..	6,793,398	363,352	5·35	1907 ..	11,616,048	548,387	4·72
1898 ..	6,834,361	363,569	5·32	1908 ..	12,532,334	587,564	4·69
1899 ..	6,963,254	363,915	5·23	1909 ..	13,303,622	616,330	4·63
1900 ..	7,057,350	367,019	5·20	1910 ..	14,937,685	684,630	4·58
1901 ..	7,563,069	385,959	5·10	1911 ..	15,727,613	715,289	4·55
1902 ..	7,839,695	396,460	5·06	1912 ..	16,590,877	748,805	4·51
1903 ..	8,217,196	409,238	4·91	1913 ..	17,483,332	787,827	4·51

GROSS LOAN INDEBTEDNESS OF LOCAL BODIES.

Year ended 31st Mar.	Raised in New Zealand.	Raised Abroad.	Borrowed from Government.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1894	1,198,774	5,416,050	550,364	7,165,188
1895	1,261,960	5,423,550	623,918	7,309,428
1896	1,276,503	5,461,075	668,893	7,406,471
1897	1,336,698	5,456,700	710,359	7,503,757
1898	1,343,161	5,491,200	743,242	7,577,603
1899	1,478,154	5,485,100	789,965	7,753,219
1900	1,579,050	5,478,300	810,192	7,867,542
1901	2,052,269	5,510,800	902,769	8,465,838
1902	2,287,595	5,552,100	1,046,645	8,886,340
1903	2,880,596	5,336,600	1,266,002	9,483,198
1904	3,369,410	5,529,500	1,401,752	10,300,662
1905	3,479,642	5,638,600	1,526,353	10,644,595
1906	5,250,551	5,467,500	1,580,494	12,298,545
1907	6,145,548	5,470,500	1,647,273	13,263,321
1908	7,246,834	5,285,500	1,691,083	14,223,417
1909	7,785,922	5,517,700	1,839,017	15,142,639
1910	7,967,385	6,970,300	1,925,606	16,863,291
1911	8,254,313	7,473,300	1,429,826	17,157,439
1912	9,574,527	7,016,350	3,135,463	19,726,340
1913	10,134,782	7,348,550	3,575,078	21,058,410

From the above tables it will be seen that, excluding loans from the General Government, the total amount owing on the 31st March, 1913, was £17,483,332. But, against this, accrued sinking funds to the value of £1,600,406 were held, leaving a net debt of £15,882,926, exclusive of moneys borrowed from the General Government and repayable by annual instalments.

The total annual charge (excluding exchange and commission) stood at £902,353 of which £787,827 was for interest, and the remainder, £114,526, contributions to sinking fund accounts.

Of the total net indebtedness in 1912–13 other than to the State the debt of the Borough Councils, £8,357,964, formed the largest item, while the Harbour Boards owed £5,641,161.

On referring to the comparative table on the previous page, a great advance in the outstanding loans of local governing bodies will be noticed. Between 1902–3 and 1912–13 the gross indebtedness increased from £9,483,198 to £21,058,410, an addition of £11,575,212, or 122 per cent. during the ten years. During the same period the population advanced at the rate of 30 per cent., while the value of land and improvements increased from £154,816,132 on 31st March, 1902, to £340,559,728 on 31st March, 1913, or at the rate of 120 per cent. in the eleven years.

The aggregate interest-charge for the year under review was £787,827, and £348,083 of this was payable on loans raised outside the Dominion. The average rate of interest payable to bondholders was £4 10s. 2d. per cent. These figures do not include interest payable on loans from Government.

Expenditure out of Loans.

The table following gives, n respect of boroughs only, the expenditure out of loan-money during the past ten years, classified under various heads.

Expenditure out of Loans.—Boroughs only, 1903-4 to 1912-13.

Year ended 31st March.	Streets, Footways, and Bridges.	Drainage and Sanitation.	Waterworks.	Tramways.	Abattoirs, Slaughterhouses and Pounds.	Lighting and Power Services.	Other Public Works.	Management, Interest, and Sundries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ..	113,351	39,020	112,213	254,372	25,631	12,819	33,127	12,329	602,862
1905 ..	87,139	65,998	144,178	208,684	11,462	29,972	47,269	16,403	611,105
1906 ..	43,826	68,040	76,935	122,090	4,655	76,704	39,153	13,361	444,764
1907 ..	63,790	74,651	210,567	118,696	6,135	122,236	39,719	15,338	651,132
1908 ..	91,688	59,921	165,664	137,188	14,505	244,126	44,243	25,957	783,292
1909 ..	111,295	111,336	150,592	43,336	23,671	139,502	16,686	17,849	614,267
1910 ..	87,819	129,994	160,662	81	15,120	106,452	44,786	10,098	555,012
1911 ..	113,216	132,037	143,717	52,195	1,922	139,409	53,153	22,841	658,490
1912 ..	149,057	206,393	246,485	114,653	3,626	137,599	98,176	14,651	970,640
1913 ..	182,251	205,373	169,447	61,224	15,596	134,873	103,985	16,433	889,182

The Local Bodies' Loans Acts.

The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913 (a consolidation of previous enactments), empowers local authorities to raise special loans for and in connection with the construction of public works or the

establishment or purchase of any business which they may legally undertake. The consent of the ratepayers must first be obtained by means of a poll, and a majority of three-fifths of the total number of valid votes recorded is required to carry the proposal, except in the case of a borough or town district, where a bare majority will suffice.

A poll need not, however, be taken in the case of a loan raised for repayment of overdraft or other liabilities lawfully incurred for any purpose for which a special loan may be raised; for redemption, conversion or consolidation of existing loans; for undertakings authorized by special Acts; or where at least three-fourths of the ratepayers (representing more than half the capital value of property) of any district containing not more than one hundred ratepayers consent in writing to the proposal. As security for repayment of principal and interest a local authority may pledge all or any of its property, revenues or funds, excepting Government grants, and must levy an annually recurring special rate to provide for interest or interest and sinking fund. In certain cases the annual charge may be paid out of the general fund.

Where a loan is raised for the benefit of any particular portion or legal subdivision of a local district, the special rate may be levied on the rateable property within such portion or subdivision only.

Loans are raised by issue of debentures bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5½ per cent. per annum, the debentures to be in form as set out in a schedule to the Act.

Special provision is made for borrowing by local authorities of mining districts. Loans may be raised for public works within a mining district, and a special rate on all mining privileges not already rateable must be levied as security for the annual charge. Goldfield revenue may be pledged as collateral security.

The Local Bodies' Loans Amendment Act, 1912, made provisions dealing with the merger of rating areas over which a rate has been made as security for a loan in the district of a local authority other than the local authority that made the rate. This amendment is now incorporated in the main act, by the consolidation of 1913.

In order that local authorities might share the advantages possessed by the State in borrowing money at a low rate of interest, provision was made under the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, by which the Advances Board was empowered, on application being made, to grant loans on debentures issued by local authorities for the purposes already stated, for a period not exceeding fifty years, principal and interest to be repaid by equal half-yearly instalments. It was originally provided that the sum so raised should bear interest at such rate (not exceeding 4½ per cent. per annum) as the Minister of Finance might prescribe. Section 68 of the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913, however, fixes the rate of interest at 4½ per cent. per annum or ⅛d. per cent. more than the rate at which the money was actually raised by the Government, whichever is the greater.

The Board must be satisfied that the local authority is duly empowered by statute to raise the loan, and has taken all statutory and other proceedings necessary for that purpose; also that, irrespective of any other security, there is the security of a special rate sufficient to meet 10 per cent. more than the periodical repayments as they fall due.

Prior to taking the necessary formal steps to raise a loan the local body may make preliminary application to the Board in order to ascertain if the amount would be granted and if the terms proposed are suitable, and the Board may approve or reject such application or propose other terms at its discretion. A provisional approval shall not constitute an agreement on the part of the Board to grant any loan nor affect its right to impose any conditions on the grant. Such provisional approval lapses unless an application for the loan so approved is made within six months of the date of approval.

Section 6 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Amendment Act, 1912, provided that the Superintendent may not advance moneys to local authorities except for the following purposes: (*a*) The construction of a road or street, including channelling; (*b*) the construction of a bridge; (*c*) the construction of water-works for the supply of water within a district; (*d*) the construction of drainage-works or irrigation-works; and (*e*) the construction of sanitary works.

Section 8 limited to £60,000 the amount that may be advanced to a local authority within a period of three years. Section 9 provided for the setting-apart in each of the ten years next following the passing of the Act of an amount not exceeding £250,000 to be advanced to local authorities for the construction of roads and bridges in outlying districts. In each of the first ten years of a loan granted out of money so set aside the Minister of Finance is to pay to the Superintendent of the State Advances Department an amount equal to 1 per cent. of the loan, and in each of the succeeding ten years an amount equal to ½ per cent. of the loan. The amounts so paid by the Minister are to be deducted from the amounts from time to time payable by the local authority in respect of instalments of principal and interest.

As indicated above, the law relating to loans of local bodies is now consolidated in the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913. The portion of the State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and its amendments, dealing with State advances to local bodies is retained with certain alterations, and Part IV of the new Act contains provision for the raising of loans by the local bodies themselves under State guarantee. Where State guarantee to a loan is given payment of interest and repayment of principal must be made out of the Consolidated Fund in case of default by the local body.

Municipal Franchise.

The Municipal Corporations Act, 1908, and the Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1910, deal with the franchise in the case of boroughs, and provides that, in addition to the persons who are

already entitled to be enrolled, every person shall be so entitled who possesses the freehold or residential qualifications stated in the Act.

The possession of the freehold qualification is defined as being the beneficial and duly registered owner of a freehold estate in land of the capital value of not less than £25, situated in the borough, notwithstanding that any other person is the occupier thereof, or part thereof, under any tenancy.

A rating qualification may be possessed by any person whose name appears for the time being as the occupier of any rateable property within the borough.

Every person is deemed to possess a residential qualification within a borough if he has resided for one year in New Zealand, and has resided in the borough or in the ward of a divided borough during the three months then last past, and is a British subject, either by birth or naturalization in New Zealand, or has been for at least three months last past a residential occupant within such borough as a tenant of a tenement the rental of which is not less than £10 per annum, or as a subtenant or joint tenant of a tenement the rental of which is at the rate of not less than £10 per year for each of the several subtenants or joint tenants.

No person may be entered in the burgess lists in respect of more qualifications than one; but any person who has more than one qualification may select the one in respect of which he wishes to be entered.

In the case of husband and wife, any qualification possessed by one of them is deemed to be possessed by each.

No person enrolled on a burgess roll has more than one vote, and no person enrolled by virtue of the residential qualification can vote on any proposal relating to loans or rates.

Local Authorities Superannuation Funds.

An Act of the General Assembly, passed in 1908, authorizes any local authority to establish a superannuation fund for the benefit of its employees. Two or more bodies, whether of the same or different descriptions, may unite for this purpose. The Act prescribes the method by which the fund may be established, scale of contributions and the computation of retiring-allowances. The solvency of every fund must be guaranteed by the local authority or authorities establishing the same, and the funds are to be vested in the Public Trustee. Statements of accounts and membership must be submitted to Parliament annually, and an actuarial examination of the fund made every third year of its existence. Subject to regulations made by Order in Council, every fund shall be administered by the local authority by which it is established.

Fuller information is given in the section of this book dealing with Pensions, Superannuation Funds, &c.

Subsidies to Local Authorities.

By annual appropriation of Parliament a subsidy is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the local authority of each county, road

district, and town district in respect of the general rates (exclusive of rates payable by Natives) levied for the year ending on the 31st March, and actually collected on or before the 30th June ensuing next after the expiry of that year. Subsidies are similarly paid to Borough Councils under the authority of the Municipal Corporations Act.

Upon application, any local authority may be granted an advance of 75 per cent. of the subsidy payable on the amount of rates collectible for the year then current.

Where any local authority has adopted the system of rating on the capital value or the unimproved value, no subsidy shall be paid on any amount collected which exceeds the product of a rate of ¾d. in the pound on the capital value of rateable property. If the rate is levied on the annual value, no subsidy shall be paid on any amount exceeding that produced by a rate of 1s. in the pound.

The rates of subsidy are as shown hereunder, in respect of general rates collected.

Boroughs.

Not exceeding £750 ... ... 5s. in the pound.
Exceeding £750 ... ... 2s. 6d. in the pound.

In the latter case no lesser sum than £187 10s. nor greater sum than £450 shall be payable in any one year.

No subsidy is paid on any part of general rates expended by Borough Councils in contributing to the funds of any other local authority not receiving subsidy.

Counties and Road Districts.

Counties wherein there are no road districts—

Not exceeding £1,000 ... ... 10s. in the pound.
Exceeding £1,000 ... ... 5s. in the pound.

Provided in the latter case no lesser sum than £500 nor greater sum than £2,500 shall be paid in any one year.

Counties wherein there are road districts—

Not exceeding £500 ... ... 10s. in the pound.
Exceeding £500 ... ... 5s. in the pound.

Provided in the latter case no lesser sum than £250 nor greater sum than £500 shall be paid in any one year.

If the Counties Act is not in full force within a county, this subsidy is paid to the Board of each road district; if the Act is in full force, then the subsidy is paid to each Road Board and to the County Council in equal parts. If any road district does not collect rates the county, if it collects rates within such district, may claim the subsidy on its behalf.

Subsidy is paid to a County Council on general rates collected on such portions of the county as lie outside of road or town districts—

Not exceeding £500 ... ... 10s. in the pound.
Exceeding £500 ... ... 5s. in the pound.

Provided in the latter case no lesser sum than £250 nor greater sum than £500 shall be paid in any one year.

No greater sum in all than £2,500 shall be paid in any year in respect of any county and its road districts.

Town Districts.

When the general rates collected do not exceed £750 ... ... 5s. in the pound.
When the general rates collected exceed £750 ... ... 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Provided in the latter case no lesser sum than £187 10s. nor greater sum than £450 shall be paid in any one year.

Rating-powers of Local Authorities.

System of Rating.

The system of rating is upon the basis that 1s. in the pound on the annual value is deemed to be equivalent to ¾d. in the pound on the capital value of any rateable property, or that the annual value of any rateable property is equal to 6 per cent. on the capital value of such property. Rating on the unimproved value must be so adjusted as to equal as nearly as may be, but not to exceed, in producing-capacity, the limit of rating-power on the capital or annual value, as the case may be.

The system of rating on the unimproved value formerly did not apply to water rates, gas rates, electric-light rates, sewage rates, or hospital and charitable-aid rates, which could be levied on the annual or capital value only, but by the Rating Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the system shall apply to these rates. This provision is not to be retrospective, but a poll in any district where the system was previously in force is, on petition, to be taken on the proposal that it shall apply to them.

Section 29 of the Rating Amendment Act, 1910, provides that when the union of two or more boroughs takes place the rating system in force in the borough having the largest population shall be observed throughout the united borough.

Rateable Value.

The annual value is deemed to be the letting-value less 20 per cent. in case of houses, buildings, and other perishable property, and 10 per cent. of land, but in no case less than 5 per cent. of the value of the fee-simple. The capital value is deemed to be the selling-value of the land, including improvements, at the time of valuation. The unimproved value is deemed to be the selling-value of the land at the time of valuation, excluding the value of any existing improvements.

Maximum Rating-power.

Boroughs.

General Rate.—Two shillings in the pound on the annual or 1½d. in the pound on the capital value of all rateable property, or its equivalent on the unimproved value. In divided boroughs the rate

levied may vary in different wards, but must not in any case exceed the above limit.

Separate Rates for Special Works.—Three-farthings in the pound in any one year on the capital, or 1s. in the pound on the annual, or its equivalent on the unimproved, value of the rateable property.

Water-supply.—Ordinary supply 10s. per annum where the annual value does not exceed £12 10s., 7 per cent. on the first £100 in excess of £12 10s., 6 per cent. on the second £100 of such value, 5 per cent. on the third £100, and 4 per cent. on so much of such value as exceeds £300. Half-rates on stores or warehouses, and all land and buildings to which water can be but is not supplied, situate within 100 yards from any part of the waterworks. The rate or charge for extraordinary supply may be fixed by the Council. Where rating on unimproved value in respect of water-supply is in force, the charge must not exceed the equivalent of 1d. in the pound on the capital value.

Lighting Streets and Public Buildings.—Sixpence in the pound on the annual value.

Sanitation.—Sixpence in the pound on the annual value, or a uniform annual fee may be levied in lieu of a rate, provided the total proceeds of such fee shall not exceed the proceeds of such rate.

Library.—One penny in the pound on the annual value.

Hospital and Charitable Aid.—A rate sufficient to produce the amount of the contribution for which the borough may be liable.

Harbour.—Any Council appointed a Harbour Board may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining harbour-works, levy a rate not to exceed in any one year ⅜d. in the pound on the capital value.

Special rates for the purpose of producing interest, or interest and sinking-fund, upon any special loan are not limited by statute. Such special rate shall be made a continuing rate for a period of years equal to the currency of a loan. With certain exceptions, no special loan may be raised without the consent of a majority of the ratepayers affected.

Counties.

General Rate.—In counties where there are no road or town districts 3d. in the pound, or where there are road or town districts 3d. in the pound in outlying districts, and in all other parts of the county 1½d. in the pound on the capital value of rateable property, or its equivalent on the unimproved or annual value.

Separate Rates within any Riding of the County or within such Portion of the County as is defined in a Special Order.—The total amount of general and separate rates together must not exceed the amount of the maximum general rate.

Special Works Rates.—Three-farthings in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent as aforesaid.

Sanitation.—One halfpenny in the pound on the capital value, or a uniform annual charge the total proceeds of which must not exceed the total product of such rate.

Water-supply.—A County Council undertaking the supply of water for purposes of irrigation or domestic use has power to levy special rates for payment of interest on and repayment of money borrowed for such purpose, and such rates may be levied either on a uniform scale or graduated according to the classification of lands. A fixed charge may be made for water supplied, and such charge may be estimated to cover interest and sinking fund on loans.

Drainage.—Three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent over the whole or any part of the county, to secure interest and repayment of money borrowed.

Harbour.—A Council exercising the powers of a Harbour Board may levy special rates for the construction and maintenance of harbour-works, such rate not to exceed in any one year $\frac{3}{8}$d. in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent.

Bridge Rate, for Reconstruction of Bridges.—One farthing in the pound on the capital value of all rateable property in the whole or any part of the county.

Library.—One penny in the pound on the annual value or its equivalent in cases where the library is managed by the Council.

Hospital and Charitable Aid.—A rate sufficient to produce the amount of the contribution for which the county may be liable.

Special rates to provide interest, or interest and sinking fund, on loans are not limited by statute as to amount.

Road Boards.

General Rate.—Three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent on the unimproved value, or 2s. in the pound on the annual value, as the case may be. In the event of a receiver being appointed, the power is extended by $\frac{3}{8}$d. in the pound if the Counties Act is suspended, or $\frac{3}{16}$d. in the pound if the Act be in force, upon the capital value.

Separate Rates (in Subdivided Road Districts).—May be levied over any or every subdivision of the district, but must not, together with the general rate, exceed the limit of 1½d. in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent.

Special Rates for Particular Works.—Three-farthings in the pound on the capital value over the whole or any portion of the district.

Water-supply for Domestic Use.—According to the scale prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Act for boroughs. This applies only to certain Road Boards specially authorized.

Irrigation.—Where the Counties Act is not in operation or suspended, two or more adjoining road districts may amalgamate for the purpose of forming a water-supply district with the full rating-powers of such districts. Any Road Board which had constructed water-races or irrigation-works prior to 1891 may continue to exercise in this respect the same rating-powers as a County Council.

Library.—One penny in the pound on the annual value or its equivalent. Only where the public library is managed by the Road Board.

Hospital and Charitable Aid.—A rate sufficient to produce the amount of the contribution for which the Board may be liable.

Harbour.—Should a Road Board be declared a Harbour Board it may, by consent of the ratepayers, levy a special rate for the construction or maintenance of harbour-works, such rate not to exceed in any one year $\frac{3}{8}$d. in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent.

Special rates to provide interest, or interest and sinking fund, on loans are not limited by statute as to amount.

Town Boards.

General Rate.—Three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value, or its equivalent on the unimproved value, or 2s. in the pound on the annual value.

Separate Rate.—For special works in any particular portion of the district, not to exceed 1s. in the pound on the annual value, or its equivalent, in any such portion.

Library.—One penny in the pound on the annual value or its equivalent. Only where the public library is managed by the Town Board.

Hospital and Charitable Aid.—A rate sufficient to produce the amount of the contribution for which the Board may be liable.

Special rates for interest, or interest and sinking fund, on loans may be levied in the same manner as for boroughs.

Harbour Boards.

For any purpose connected with a harbour, or for interest, or interest and sinking fund, on loans, a rate not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound on the capital value, or its equivalent on the annual or unimproved value.

Water-supply Boards.

Special rates—not limited by statute as to amount—for payment of interest and to provide for the redemption of loans, may be levied either upon a uniform scale or graduated according to the classification of lands. A fixed charge, estimated to cover interest and sinking fund on loans, may be made for water supplied.

Drainage or Irrigation Boards.

General Rate.—Three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent, leviable either on a uniform scale or graduated according to the classification of lands in the district.

Special rates—not limited by statute as to amount—may be levied to secure the interest and provide a fund for the repayment of loans.

River Boards.

General Rate.—Three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent, leviable either on a uniform scale or graduated according to the classification of lands in the district.

Separate rates shall not, together with the general rates levied, exceed the amount limited in respect to general rates.

Special rates—not limited by statute as to amount—may be levied to secure the interest and provide a fund for the repayment of loans.

Rabbit Boards.

General Rate.—Three-sixteenths of a penny in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent of all rateable property within the rabbit district, the proceeds of such rate to be expended in the destruction of rabbits.

Rabbit-proof Fencing Boards.

General Rate.—One farthing in the pound on the capital value of all rateable property in the district under the control of the Board.

Special rates—not limited by statute as to amount—may be levied to secure the interest and provide for repayment of loans.

Fire Boards.

Borough Councils, County Councils, Road or Town Boards within a fire district may, in order to raise the amount required to be contributed to the Fire Board, levy a separate rate, on the value of the buildings only, within the fire district.

Small Birds Nuisance.

Borough Councils, County Councils, Town Boards, and Road Boards in counties where the Counties Act is suspended or not in force, are empowered to raise funds for the destruction of injurious birds by levying a general rate not exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$d. in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent on the annual or unimproved value.

Public Health.

A separate rate not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$d. in the pound on the capital value or its equivalent may be levied by any local authority over the whole or any portion of the district, for payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act.

Recurring Rate.

Where the local authority is authorized to make a special rate providing for the annual or half-yearly charges on a loan, such special rate shall be made a continuing rate for a period of years equal to the currency of the loan.

Increase of Rating-power authorized where Revenue lost in consequence of the Reduction or Prohibition of Licenses.

Every local authority which suffers loss of revenue from license fees under the Licensing Act, in consequence of the reduction or prohibition of licenses in the district, may make good such loss by an equivalent sum to be levied and collected by an increase of the general rate in the district.

Rates on Native Lands.

Native land that has become freehold and is held under individual title is liable to full rates, subject to certain exemptions. Lands held by Natives under Native custom are, however, totally exempt from rating.

Rating of Mining Property in the South Island.

All mining property held by an occupier in any borough, town district, or county within a mining district in the South Island is liable to be rated by the local authority in the same manner as other rateable property in the district, but subject to special provisions of the Rating Act, 1908.

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUE OF LAND.

The Rating on Unimproved Value Act, 1896, was passed by the General Assembly to afford local bodies the opportunity of adopting the principle of rating which is expressed in the title of the measure. The Act is now incorporated in the Rating Act, 1908. It is entirely at the option of the bodies to adopt the system, and provision is made for a return to the old system of rating, if desired, after three years' experience of the new one. The Act provides that a proportion of the ratepayers on the roll, varying from 25 per cent. where the total number does not exceed 100, to 15 per cent. where the number exceeds 300, may by demand in writing, delivered to the mayor or chairman of the district, require that a proposal to rate property on the basis of the unimproved value may be submitted to the ratepayers, whose votes shall be taken between twenty-one and twenty-eight days after delivery of the demand. The poll is to be taken in the same manner as in case of a proposal to raise a loan in the district under the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913.

Under the original Act it was necessary for a minimum number of one-third of the ratepayers to vote, and a majority of their votes carried the proposal. Now, the question of adoption or otherwise is decided by a bare majority of the valid votes recorded, irrespective of the number of ratepayers who have voted.

A rescinding proposal can be carried at a poll by the same means as one for adoption, but not until after three years have elapsed; and, *vice versa*, rejection of a proposal bars its being again brought forward for a similar period.

The valuation roll is supplied to the local authority by the Valuer-General under the provisions of the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, and the definitions of "capital value," "improvements," "unimproved value," and "value of improvements" found in that Act apply also to rating on unimproved value. Provision is made for adjustment of rating-powers given under previous Acts by fixing equivalents. Thus a rate of 1s. in the pound on the annual value under former Acts is to be considered equal to $\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound on the capital value.

The adjustments are to be made so that the rates on the unimproved value shall be such as to produce as much as, but not more than, the rates under the Rating Act, 1908. For instance, supposing a local authority has a rating-power up to ¾d. in the pound on the capital value, then it can levy any rate in the pound on the unimproved value of land in its district so long as the producing-capacity of such rate is not greater than would be the producing-capacity of a ¾d. rate on the capital value of the district. When a fixed rate, under the older system of rating, is security for a loan, the Controller and Auditor-General is given power to interfere and fix the new rate himself if of opinion that the new rate on the unimproved value does not afford equally as good security as the one to be given up.

The results, as shown by notifications in the *New Zealand Gazette*, of proposals to levy rates on the unimproved value of land are given in full.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN ON THE PROPOSAL TO RATE ON THE UNIMPROVED VALUE, TO 31ST MARCH, 1914.

——	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded.		
			For	Against.	Informal.
Akitio County	16 Feb., 1905	Carried ..	112	32	3
Alexandra Borough	1 Dec., 1913	Rejected ..	47	153	1
Ashburton Borough	14 Jan., 1903	" ..	102	199	4
Auckland City	7 Aug., 1901	" ..	753	1,697	..
Avenal Borough[a]	7 Dec., 1904	Carried ..	48	10	2
Avondale Road District ..	27 Jan., 1912	Rejected ..	89	136	4
Awatere Road District[b] ..	3 May, 1905	Carried ..	146	8	..
Awhitu Road District ..	25 Jan., 1907	" ..	23	15	1
Balclutha Borough	7 July, 1902	" ..	60	33	..
Birkenhead Borough	9 Feb., 1910	Rejected ..	193	248	3
"	30 April, 1913	Carried ..	354	141	20
Blenheim Borough	17 June, 1903	" ..	224	64	..
Buller County	10 Sept., 1904	" ..	302	84	5
Campbelltown Borough ..	14 Sept., 1904	" ..	101	86	6
Castlepoint County	8 Nov., 1905	" ..	56	45	..
" [c] ..	..	" ..	41	19	.
Cheviot County	6 Oct., 1898	" ..	165	41	..
Christchurch City	30 June, 1902	" ..	596	512	..
Clyde Town District[d] ..	22 Feb., 1907	" ..	68	12	1
Collingwood County	30 July, 1913	" ..	126	10	..
Dannevirke Borough ..	27 Feb., 1907	" ..	308	94	13
Devonport Borough[c] ..	30 Oct., 1900	" ..	356	109	..
Eastbourne Borough	8 Aug., 1906	" ..	78	24	..
Eketahuna Borough	16 Sept., 1907	" ..	88	9	..
Eketahuna County	1 Feb., 1900	" ..	149	21	1
Featherston County ..	15 Sept., 1911	Rejected ..	173	181	5
Featherston Town District ..	11 May, 1908	Carried ..	101	14	1

(a) Now part of Invercargill Borough. (b) Now Awatere County. (c) For rescission. (d) Now in Wairoa Borough. (e) Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. Poll taken 6th June, 1904. For rescission, 176; against, 415; informal, 6.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN, ETC.—*continued.*

——	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded. For.	Against.	Informal.
Feilding Borough	16 April, 1901	Carried ..	268	56	1
Foxton Borough	20 June, 1902	Rejected ..	53	98	4
"	Dec. 1907	Carried ..	104	36	3
Frankton Town District(a) ..	1 Feb., 1911	" ..	70	14	3
Gisborne Borough	2 Feb., 1911	" ..	474	279	..
Gonville Town District ..	18 Feb., 1913	" ..	278	88	3
Gore Borough	7 July, 1901	" ..	122	67	5
Grey Lynn Borough (b) ..	20 Mar., 1901	" ..	140	71	2
Greymouth Borough.. ..	23 Feb., 1898	" ..	214	48	1
Hamilton Borough(c).. ..	13 Feb., 1901	" ..	77	52	..
Hastings Borough	14 July, 1902	Rejected ..	250	265	15
"	30 Aug., 1905	" ..	314	374	21
"	11 Feb, 1909	Carried ..	323	246	6
"	14 Mar., 1913	" ..	207	61	1
Havelock Town District ..	21 Mar., 1914	" ..	40	10	..
Havelock North Town District	2 Oct., 1913	Rejected ..	52	58	..
Hawera Borough(d)	8 April, 1903	Carried ..	129	9	1
Heathcote Road District(e) ..	14 Mar., 1905	Rejected ..	135	403	14
Hikurangi Town District ..	10 Mar., 1913	Carried ..	58	10	..
Hobson County	14 Feb., 1905	" ..	227	196	8
Hokianga County	11 Mar., 1899	" ..	109	25	6
Hokitika Borough	5 May, 1901	" ..	212	53	1
"	22 Aug., 1912	" ..	185	74	..
Hunua Road District ..	5 April, 1899	" ..	60	2	..
Inangahua County	14 May, 1898	" ..	284	11	2
Invercargill Borough (f) (g) ..	5 June, 1901	" ..	386	174	4
Johnsonville Town District ..	20 Nov., 1913	" ..	61	22	..
Kaiapoi Borough	7 Sept., 1905	Rejected ..	83	251	16
Kairanga County	14 Jan., 1905	Carried ..	142	54	2
Karori Borough	4 April, 1898	" ..	93	3	1
Kawhia County	21 Nov., 1905	" ..	96	7	..
Leamington Town District ..	13 Oct., 1911	Rejected ..	36	49	1
Linwood Borough(h)	30 May, 1901	Carried ..	276	38	2
Lower Hutt Borough ..	12 Oct., 1901	" ..	94	68	4
Mackenzie Town District ..	19 Feb., 1910	" ..	14	3	..
Manawatu Road District(i) ..	6 Jan., 1900	" ..	105	10	..
Maori Hill Borough	25 Jan., 1904	" ..	119	27	..
Maraetai Road District ..	2 June, 1900	" ..	16	..	..
Mareretu Road District(j) ..	28 June, 1902	" ..	24	..	..
Martinborough Town District..	11 Feb., 1914	" ..	119	107	7
Marton Borough	30 Oct., 1912	" ..	192	168	4
Masterton Borough	29 Aug., 1901	" ..	221	139	6
Masterton County	1 Sept., 1906	Rejected ..	243	245	3
Matamata County	13 Nov., 1909	" ..	156	271	8
Mataura Borough	27 Mar., 1907	" ..	17	58	1
"	5 April, 1912	Carried ..	115	95	5

(a) Now Borough. (b) Now part of Auckland City. (c) Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. Poll taken 3rd May, 1904. For rescission, 116; against, 148. (d) Proposal to rescind rejected. Poll taken 28th August, 1907. For rescission, 108; against, 161; informal, 5. (e) Now Heathcote County. (f) Proposal to rescind rejected. Poll taken 4th May, 1906. For rescission, 300; against, 462. (g) Proposal to rescind rejected. Poll taken 28th June, 1909. For rescission, 219; against, 373; informal 14. (h) Now part of Christchurch City. (i) Road district not now in existence. (j) Illegal, not in accordance with provisions of Rating Act.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN, ETC.—*continued*

	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded. For.	Against.	Informal.
Mauku Road District ..	2 July, 1904	Rejected ..	23	39	1
Melrose Borough[a]	3 Mar., 1898	Carried ..	236	40	6
Miramar Borough	30 Nov., 1905	" ..	117	45	1
Mosgiel Borough	27 Feb., 1902	Rejected ..	58	87	1
"	20 Feb., 1912	Carried ..	193	103	..
Napier Borough	9 April, 1913	" ..	397	266	7
Napier South Town District ..	31 July, 1912	" ..	115	9	1
New Brighton Borough ..	27 Feb., 1908	" ..	133	76	2
New Plymouth Borough ..	16 Mar., 1905	Rejected ..	167	313	3
Ngaruawahia Town District ..	27 Feb., 1909	Carried ..	16	15	.
Normanby Town District[b] ..	15 Nov., 1897	" ..	82	56	4
Northcote Borough	1 Nov., 1911	Rejected ..	92	191	..
North-east Valley Borough ..	12 Jan., 1905	Carried ..	202	172	..
" [c] ..	30 Mar., 1908	" ..	354	185	..
North Invercargill Borough[d] ..	1 April, 1903	" ..	107	24	2
Ohura County	25 Feb., 1911	" ..	100	15	..
Onslow Borough	20 Mar., 1901	" ..	140	8	..
Opotiki Borough	3 Aug., 1912	" ..	62	37	10
Opotiki County	15 April, 1909	" ..	45	37	1
Otahuhu Borough	21 Mar., 1914	" ..	230	168	..
Otane Town District	19 Mar., 1914	" ..	40	7	1
Otautau Town District ..	13 July, 1912	" ..	47	32	2
Pahiatua Borough	19 June, 1897	" ..	136	38	1
Pahiatua County	27 June, 1901	" ..	350	31	3
Palmerston North Borough ..	5 Mar., 1897	" ..	402	12	3
Papakura Road District ..	10 Mar., 1900	" ..	30	1	..
Pelorus Road District ..	31 Mar., 1900	" ..	98	41	..
Petone Borough	6 Nov., 1901	Rejected ..	100	134	4
"	23 Mar., 1905	Carried ..	311	112	..
Piako County	22 Aug., 1908	" ..	228	59	..
Picton Borough	..	Rejected ..	27	73	1
"	30 July, 1903	Carried ..	47	38	9
Raglan County	23 Nov., 1901	" * ..	116	85	2
Rangiora Borough	2 Mar.. 1914	" ..	215	160	..
Riccarton Borough	27 Feb., 1914	" ..	188	61	1
Riverton Borough	18 Mar., 1912	" ..	90	22	1
St. Albans Borough[e] ..	13 Feb., 1902	" ..	350	218	15
St. Kilda Borough	28 Nov., 1907	Rejected ..	152	223	1
"	12 Sept., 1912	Carried ..	420	248	..
South Invercargill Borough ..	2 Feb., 1902	" ..	106	54	1
Southland County	1 Mar., 1902	" ..	919	574	..
Spreydon Road District[f] ..	16 May, 1901	" ..	141	57	4
Stratford Borough	23 July, 1902	" ..	137	64	1
Stratford County[g]	29 June, 1901	" ..	399	23	2
Sumner Borough	21 Nov., 1901	" * ..	91	19	..
Sydenham Borough[e] ..	14 Mar.. 1901	" ..	353	193	..

(a) Now part of Wellington City. (b) Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. For proposal, 23; against, 38; informal, 3. (c) For rescission. (d) Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. For proposal, 85; against, 124; informal, 2. Now part of Invercargill Borough. (e) Now part of Christchurch City. (f) Now Spreydon Borough. (g) Including Whangamomona County, since constituted.

* New poll taken under Act of 1900.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN, ETC.—*continued.*

—	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded. For.	Against.	Informal.
Taihape Borough	13 Nov., 1908	Rejected ..	30	68	1
Takaka County	2 Sept., 1905	Carried ..	136	40	5
Taradale Town District ..	10 Mar., 1913	Rejected ..	48	60	..
Taratahi-Carterton Road District[a]	26 Aug., 1897	Carried ..	261	53	..
Tauranga County	9 Feb., 1901	" ..	90	13	2
Te Awamutu Town District ..	23 Dec., 1913	Rejected ..	54	133	7
Temuka Borough	17 Jan., 1908	" ..	118	176	5
Thames County	30 July, 1913	Carried ..	510	110	..
Timaru Borough	10 Oct., 1900	Rejected ..	93	246	5
"	18 April, 1905	" ..	372	440	..
"	13 Mar., 1913	" ..	673	742	..
Upper Hutt Town District ..	12 Mar., 1913	Carried ..	75	3	..
Waikohu County	4 Mar., 1912	" ..	167	7	3
Waimarino County	23 Sept., 1903	" ..	43	13	..
Waimate Borough	2 Feb., 1901	" ..	235	61	14
Waimate County	1 Nov., 1900	" ..	368	162	..
Waipawa County[b]	2 Feb., 1898	" ..	462	28	3
Wairarapa North County[c] ..	8 Nov., 1899	Rejected ..	331	68	10
Wairarapa South County ..	23 Oct., 1902	Carried ..	187	8	..
Wairoa Borough	21 Mar., 1910	" ..	79	21	..
Wanganui Borough	17 Dec., 1903	Rejected ..	303	331	2
Wanganui East Borough[d] ..	20 May, 1909	" ..	162	189	..
Warkworth Town District ..	26 Oct., 1913	" ..	52	72	..
Waverley Town District ..	4 Mar., 1913	Carried ..	97	22	1
Weber County	19 Mar., 1909	" ..	78	10	1
Wellington City	11 Nov., 1901	" ..	1,261	591	..
West Harbour Borough ..	18 April, 1904	" ..	62	30	2
Westport Borough	19 April, 1904	" ..	280	163	7
Whangarei Borough	27 Sept., 1905	Rejected ..	166	226	2
"	6 Aug., 1913	Carried ..	327	228	9
Winton Borough	29 Nov., 1901	" ..	39	31	1
Woodville Borough	21 Mar., 1898	" ..	175	7	1
Woolston Borough	24 June, 1902	" [e]	252	190	7

[a] Road district not now in existence. [b] Including Woodville, Waipukurau, and Dannevirke Counties, since constituted. [c] Poll taken prior to coming into operation of section 2 of the Local Government Voting Reform Act, 1899; less than one-third of ratepayers voted, and proposal consequently rejected. The county has since been subdivided and absorbed in other counties. [d] Now part of Wanganui Borough. [e] New poll taken under Act of 1900. Proposal to rescind rejected; poll taken, 9th March, 1906. For proposal, 213; against, 228. Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected; poll taken, 3rd April, 1912. For rescission, 167; against, 310; informal, 8.

A county having decided to levy rates on the unimproved value makes it compulsory for all interior Town and Road Boards, excepting certain town districts having a population of 500 or over, which under the Town Boards Amendment Act, 1908 (No. 2), do not form part of the county, to adopt the same system of rating. But in counties where the Counties Act is suspended, or where a general rate is not levied, the ratepayers of any Road or Town Board may take a poll on the question. It is also permissible for

any Town Board within a county not rating on the unimproved value to adopt that system for the purpose of levying Town Board rates, the decision to do so having been carried by vote of the ratepayers.

Rates collected in Counties, Boroughs, Town and Road Districts, 1912–13.

The amount of general and special rates collected, the capital value of rateable property, and the system of rating in force by the various local authorities during the financial year ended 31st March, 1913, is shown in the following tables. The population and capital rateable value shown for each of the minor divisions of counties is already included in the parent district.

Rates collected by the Mokau, Wairoa, Napier, Wairau, and Oamaru Harbour Boards and the Gonville-Castlecliff Tramway Board cannot be allocated, as the rates are levied and collected over the districts as a whole, and no record is kept of the amounts received from each local district. A table showing the rates collected by the Boards mentioned, together with a list of the various local districts included in the respective districts, is given at the end of this section.

Although the capital value of all rateable property is shown, it must be pointed out that some of the North Island counties contain large areas of Native land upon which no rates are collected. Much of this land is rateable, but the difficulty of collecting the amount levied has hitherto been found insuperable. The figures, however, show the potentialities of the local authorities, assuming that this difficulty was removed.

Rates collected in Counties, 1912–13.

[System of rating: U. represents rating on the unimproved value, C. on the capital value, and A. on the annual value.]

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties. 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
		General Rates	Separate and Special Rates.		
		£	£	£	
Mangonui	3,105	1,710	..	346,316	C.
Whangaroa	775	430	..	124,137	C.
Hokianga	3,041	3,190	62	651,430	U.
Bay of Islands	3,147	3,119	..	820,124	C.
Whangarei	7,161	5,685	1,062	1,268,198	C.
Kamo Town District.. ..	337	137	..	41,165	C.
Kaurihohore Road District ..	162	85	..	28,881	C.
Maungakaramea Road District	318	127	..	55,100	C.
Marua Road District.. ..	257	165	..	43,440	C.
Otonga Road District ..	288	122	..	34,850	C.
Parua Road District ..	281	109	..	39,768	C.
Ruarangi Road District ..	94	60	..	29,085	C.
Waikiekie Road District ..	173	141	..	92,978	C.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912–13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
Whangarei—*continued.*		£	£	£	
Waipu Road District ..	443	271	..	83,526	C.
Waipu North Road District ..	368	132	..	40,521	C.
Whareora Road District ..	174	53	..	25,080	C.
Waipu River District ..	..	134	..	..	C.
Hobson	4,078	5,271	1,339	1,172,256	U.
Otamatea	3,548	3,734	796	910,029	C.
Mangawai Road District ..	303	90	..	53,237	C.
Mareretu Road District ..	165	181	..	61,173	C.
Matakohe Road District ..	502	137	..	94,945	C.
Raupo Land Drainage District	..	523	..	..	C.
Rodney	3,560	2,396	1,270	962,687	C.
Albertland North Road District	58	29	..	15,167	C.
Albertland South Road District	396	193	..	58,295	C.
Komokoriki Road District ..	84	80	..	34,745	C.
Mahurangi East Road District	138	40	..	25,717	C.
Matakana East Road District ..	144	90	..	40,895	C.
Matakana West Road District	219	184	..	51,445	C.
Puhoi Road District ..	450	306	..	106,988	C.
Warkworth Road District ..	342	191	..	65,041	C.
Wharehine Road District ..	82	214	..	78,208	C.
Waitemata	7,386	9,595	2,245	1,948,323	C.
Kaukapakapa Road District ..	515	202	..	149,730	C.
Pukeatua Road District ..	488	217	..	55,467	C.
Eden	21,927	..	..	6,909,424	..
Arch Hill Road District ..	2,120	738	1,104	205,390	A.
Avondale Road District ..	2,103	1,323	648	430,016	C.
Eden Terrace Road District ..	2,595	897	589	258,714	C.
Epsom Road District ..	2,699	1,979	544	1,008,314	C.
Mount Roskill Road District ..	1,113	638	680	741,002	C.
Mount Wellington Road District	419	741	..	280,700	C.
One-tree Hill Road District ..	3,365	2,419	878	1,278,219	C.
Orakei Road District ..	34	11	..	80,455	C.
Panmure Township Road District	255	80	..	24,846	C.
Point Chevalier Road District..	1,295	383	132	142,494	C.
Remuera Road District ..	5,284	4,771	6,087	2,037,400	C
Tamaki West Road District ..	645	1,072	79	421,874	C.
Waiatarua Land Drainage District	..	67	..	..	C.
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	761	..	..	..
Manukau Water-supply District	..	..	3,122	..	C.
Manukau	5,342	..	..	2,116,524	C.
Papakura Town District ..	453	377	..	97,499	C.
Howick Township Road District	319	155	..	40,830	C.
Mangere Road District ..	897	1,147	124	556,445	C.
Manurewa Road District ..	423	470	..	118,571	C.
Maraetai Road District ..	102	93	..	36,950	U.
Otahuhu Road District ..	1,847	326	102	317,599	C.
Pakuranga Road District ..	278	290	..	164,250	C.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912–13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
				£	
Manukau—*continued.*					
Papakura Road District ..	607	518	68	156,865	U.
Paparoa Road District ..	204	120	5	80,620	C.
Papatoitoi Road District ..	386	488	..	174,727	C.
Tamaki East Road District ..	580	649	..	311,690	C.
Turanga Road District ..	247	171	133	82,725	C.
Wairoa Road District ..	846	1,166	..	295,352	C.
Franklin	8,362	1,652	..	2,389,647	C.
Awhitu Road District ..	390	214	..	52,541	U.
Drury Road District.. ..	488	501	32	163,263	C.
Karaka Road District ..	396	344	..	161,414	C.
Mauku Road District ..	631	367	183	185,565	C.
Maungatawhiri Road District ..	286	98	..	88,270	C.
Mercer Township Road District	274	89	..	55,543	C.
Opaheke Road District ..	337	218	52	117,350	C.
Paparata Road District ..	443	181	60	103,280	C.
Pokeno Road District ..	355	210	..	120,858	C.
Pollok Settlement Road District	111	60	..	17,283	C.
Pukekohe East Road District ..	1,199	632	276	252,285	C.
Pukekohe West Road District..	1,024	559	..	210,707	C.
Waipipi Road District ..	1,203	..	1	313,946	C.
Waiuku Road District ..	747	784	275	283,919	C.
Aka Aka Land Drainage District	..	396	59	..	C.
Otaua Land Drainage District	..	228	..	..	C.
Pukekohe Land Drainage District	..	10	14	..	C.
Coromandel	2,732	1,223	136	372,345	C.
Thames	4,388	1,814	208	715,707	C.
Ohinemuri	6,044	1,831	283	1,085,195	C.
Waikato	5,291	2,611	..	2,553,245	C.
Cambridge Road District ..	835	1,038	..	475,475	C.
Huntly Road District ..	813	339	156	203,706	C.
Kirikiriroa Road District ..	2,399	4,035	..	1,226,173	C.
Tamahere Road District ..	444	680	..	327,568	C.
Whangamarino Road District ..	800	401	882	320,323	C.
Waikato River District ..	..	26	..	..	C.
Eureka Land Drainage District	..	167	19	..	C.
Fencourt Land Drainage District	..	112	..	..	C.
Hautapu Land Drainage District	..	240	228	..	C.
Hautapu South Land Drainage District	..	28	..	..	C.
Hillside Land Drainage District	..	195	..	..	C.
Kirikiriroa Land Drainage District	..	28	..	..	C.
Woodlands Land Drainage District	..	95	73	..	C.
Waipa	5,858	4,298	1,250	3,197,487	C.
Kihikihi Town District ..	259	77	37	33,795	C.
Leamington Town District ..	378	174	23	92,235	C.
Ngaruawahia Town District ..	478	255	..	100,348	C.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
Waipa—*continued.*		£	£	£	
Te Awamutu Town District ..	645	471	..	236,628	C.
Newcastle Road District ..	763	570	8	418,770	C.
Pukekura Road District ..	1,134	759	..	662,940	C.
Rangiaohia Road District ..	556	491	..	467,400	C.
Tuhikaramea Road District ..	207	258	..	246,875	C.
Frankton Land Drainage District	..	88	..	..	C.
Mangahoe Land Drainage District	..	19	..	..	C.
Ngaroto Land Drainage District	..	25	24	..	C.
Ohaupo Land Drainage District	..	119	..	..	C.
Rotomanuka Land Drainage District	..	2	..	..	C.
Te Rapa Land Drainage District	..	..	155	..	C.
Raglan	2,907	4,783	1,594	1,713,381	U.
Raglan Town District ..	246	117	..	26,522	C.
Awakino	605	..	..	600,962	..
Waitomo	3,595	2,931	33	2,034,524	C.
Kawa Land Drainage District..	..	15	..	..	C.
Ohura	1,436	836	..	887,650	U.
Kawhia	875	996	21	516,553	U.
Kawhia Town District ..	157	48	..	27,388	U.
Matamata	2,946	4,685	777	1,157,205	C.
West Taupo	974	..	..	270,383	..
East Taupo	528	..	..	297,208	..
Rotorua	1,154	..	..	489,251	..
Piako	3,200	4,854	27	1,432,074	U.
Morrinsville Town District ..	565	298	138	183,835	U.
Hungahunga Land Drainage District	..	287	239	..	C.
Tauhei Land Drainage District	..	97	121	..	C.
Waikehau Land Drainage District	..	10	26	..	C.
Waitoa Land Drainage District	..	96	..	..	C.
Tauranga	2,932	3,573	790	1,172,668	U.
Kati Kati Road District ..	383	33	..	99,152	U.
Te Puke Road District ..	930	60	..	279,500	U.
Judea Land Drainage District..	..	20	..	..	U.
Te Puke Land Drainage District	..	11	..	..	U.
Tumu-Kaituna Land Drainage District	..	21	40	..	U.
Whakatane	1,700	1,887	1,131	522,160	C.
Opotiki	1,483	2,314	..	1,102,590	U.
Waiapu	1,734	8,729	231	2,467,237	C.
Cook	6,420	27,148	2,983	5,184,773	C.
Aroha Road District ..	48	..	18	181,126	C.
Ormond Road District ..	437	..	..	138,433	C.
Patutahi Road District ..	648	..	..	386,994	C.
Taruheru Road District ..	671	..	..	228,473	C.
Titirangi Road District ..	132	..	27	74,997	C.
Waikohu	2,963	11,120	1,869	2,504,915	U.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
		£	£	£	
Clifton	2,198	5,581	477	965,718	C.
Taranaki	6,311	8,380	2,522	2,000,347	C.
Moa Road District	2,915	2,135	1,598	795,506	C.
Okato Road District ..	406	153	282	146,848	C.
Tataraimaka Road District ..	150	66	74	71,577	C.
Waitara West Road District ..	833	446	131	329,568	C.
Werekino Road District ..	83	112	84	56,128	C.
Egmont	3,264	7,442	..	1,365,890	C.
Opunake Town District ..	488	91	..	65,291	C.
Parihaka Road District ..	1,872	1,612	1,257	867,567	C.
Waimate West	1,821	5,658	1,358	1,411,123	C.
Hawera	3,659	14,588	..	2,514,358	C.
Normanby Town District ..	441	206	..	39,212	U.
Eltham	3,339	7,203	257	1,506,994	C.
Kaponga Town District ..	384	393	180	48,738	C.
Eltham Land Drainage District	..	48	190	..	C.
Patea	2,939	4,410	1,294	2,181,609	C.
Kohi Road District	184	..	..	117,681	C.
Motoroa Road District ..	35	..	13	64,628	C.
Okotuku Road District ..	156	..	39	125,493	C.
Wairoa Road District ..	124	..	33	146,855	C.
Waitotara-Momohaki Road District	476	502	136	249,589	C.
Whenuakura - Waitotara Road District	363	..	..	308,920	C.
Stratford	5,226	10,540	6,534	2,040,577	U.
Whangamomona	1,615	1,730	492	481,945	C.
Waitotara	2,213	5,346	117	1,546,616	C.
Waimarino	3,408	2,203	447	1,304,931	U.
Raetini Town District ..	399	..	..	63,089	..
Kaitieke	1,966	1,454	..	657,398	C.
Manunui Town District ..	515	43	..	45,138	..
Wanganui	3,549	5,813	405	2,358,169	C.
Kaukatea Road District ..	245	308	..	111,467	C.
Mangawhero Road District ..	588	..	209	663,110	C.
Mataongaonga Road District ..	98	209	..	49,849	C.
Wangaehu Upper Road District	1,153	1,125	725	510,599	C.
Rangitikei	7,371	13,608	3,112	4,523,882	C.
Lethbridge Town District ..	263	97	..	35,113	A.
Kiwitea	2,781	5,940	2,273	1,981,164	C.
Pohangina	1,797	3,449	2,235	1,184,430	C.
Kairanga	3,877	6,248	1,588	2,934,678	U.
Mangaone River District ..	..	..	87	..	U.
Aorangi Land Drainage District	..	205	284	..	C.
Makerua Land Drainage District	..	31	605	..	C.
Manawatu Land Drainage District	..	1,940	308	..	U.
Oroua	3,588	4,855	..	1,996,812	C.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
		£	£	£	
Manawatu	4,461	7,150	1,394	2,355,074	C.
Rongotea Town District ..	313	250	45	40,154	C.
Moutoa Land Drainage District	..	323	218	..	C.
Oroua Land Drainage District..	..	490	4	..	C.
Sluggish River Land Drainage District	..	749	158	..	C.
Horowhenua	6,064	7,668	3,260	3,411,156	C.
Otaki Road District	1,579	657	64	486,699	C.
Wairoa	1,876	10,618	494	2,898,587	C.
Hawke's Bay	9,220	21,389	1,383	7,706,786	C.
Napier South Town District ..	1,666	967	..	181,562	U.
Havelock North Town District	501	133	..	161,694	C.
Hawke's Bay River District ..	..	2,460	308	..	C.
Waipawa	3,041	6,688	817	2,180,363	U.
Waipawa River District ..	..	135	..	..	C.
Dannevirke	4,683	5,902	951	1,999,415	U.
Norsewood Town District ..	210	23	..	16,450	U.
Ormondville Town District ..	360	72	..	39,531	U.
Waipukurau	538	1,473	..	473,515	U.
Woodville	1,880	2,557	508	1,052,241	U.
Patangata	1,936	7,093	1,214	3,356,419	C.
Otane Town District ..	260	232	..	56,495	A.
Mangatarata Road District ..	26	480	..	2:0,641	C.
Oero Road District	312	1,782	..	569,395	C.
Patangata Road District ..	258	164	..	318,980	C.
Porangahau Road District ..	429	785	..	634,448	C.
Purimu Road District ..	56	251	..	145,345	C.
Tamumu Road District ..	282	505	..	723,109	C.
Wallingford Road District ..	179	968	..	453,661	C.
Wanstead Road District ..	134	373	..	224,345	C.
Weber	526	2,610	..	479,667	U.
Pahiatua	3,398	5,741	2,337	1,682,648	U.
Akitio	1,421	5,204	1,022	743,655	U.
Castlepoint	620	2,690	355	836,958	C.
Eketahuna	1,914	2,186	1,313	693,815	U.
Mauriceville	950	1,288	360	419,958	C.
Masterton	4,020	7,945	3,916	3,316,250	C.
Wairarapa South	2,745	4,463	1,327	2,140,896	U.
Featherston	2,591	7,472	1,497	3,225,285	C.
Ahihouka River District ..	..	63	..	..	C.
Waiohine River District ..	..	95	..	..	C.
Hutt	4,139	5,725	201	1,797,113	C.
Hutt River District	..	456	1,659	..	C.
Makara	2,703	2,031	..	794,968	C.
Chatham Islands	234	..	..	92,446	..
Sounds	1,181	..	..	566,958	..
Marlborough	6,521	..	..	3,066,333	..
Havelock Town District ..	301	140	47	27,325	C.
Omaka Road District ..	1,943	1,637	..	799,514	C.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912–13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
Marlborough—*continued.*		£	£	£	
Pelorus Road District ..	1,642	1,155	..	468,869	U.
Picton Road District ..	851	872	..	318,815	C.
Spring Creek Road District ..	845	702	..	387,828	C.
Wairau Road District ..	939	1,584	18	1,063,982	C.
Pukaka River District ..	..	213	..	..	C.
Spring Creek River District ..	..	401	..	..	C.
Wairau Lower River District ..	..	2,790	..	..	C.
Awatere	1,535	3,352	54	1,593,188	U.
Kaikoura	1,926	4,163	112	1,197,700	C.
Kaikoura River District ..	..	357	..	..	C.
Collingwood	1,206	1,224	248	201,956	C.
Takaka	1,820	996	429	365,856	U.
Waimea	8,626	10,597	191	1,953,145	C.
Dovedale Road District ..	252	65	..	59,823	C.
Moutere Upper Road District..	443	..	..	66,673	C.
Riwaka Road District ..	945	..	..	168,171	C.
Stoke Road District	1,493	..	..	409,563	C.
Suburban North Road District	586	..	..	189,705	C.
Waimea West Road District ..	321	..	..	103,776	C.
Buller	6,682	5,614	213	1,010,046	U.
Inangahua	4,503	5,392	667	374,764	U.
Murchison	1,014	1,153	80	252,027	U.
Grey	7,202	4,450	..	547,533	C.
Westland	4,274	2,888	..	421,238	C.
Amuri	1,695	4,039	369	1,944,308	C.
Waiau Township River District	..	67	..	..	C.
Cheviot	1,383	3,034	51	1,459,969	U.
Mackenzie Town District ..	191	69	4	28,444	U.
Waipara	1,966	6,518	..	2,499,239	C.
Ashley	710	1,795	242	576,672	C.
Sefton-Ashley Land Drainage District	..	426	..	..	C.
Kowai	2,080	2,405	144	903,118	C.
Amberley Town District ..	346	102	..	34,813	C.
Eyre..	1,872	115	1,834	824,444	C.
Oxford	1,867	1,618	645	823,860	C.
Rangiora	2,888	2,889	..	1,259,520	C.
Mandeville-Rangiora River District	..	575	..	..	C.
Waimairi	10,693	10,230	3,887	2,500,286	C.
South Waimakariri River District	..	31	..	..	C.
Christchurch Drainage District	..	2,865	9	..	C.
Tawera	1,241	467	..	330,524	C.
Malvern	3,458	1,867	96	1,562,085	C.
Paparua	4,092	2,373	1,393	1,612,959	C.
Heathcote	4,154	3,876	1,506	1,019,109	C.
Christchurch Drainage District	..	1,318	..	..	C.
Halswell	1,898	1,954	..	682,080	C.
Ellesmere Land Drainage District	..	977	..	..	C.

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912–13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
		£	£	£	
Springs	1,891	1,677	..	1,003,504	C.
Ellesmere	3,773	4,223	..	2,194,934	C.
Southbridge Town District ..	418	162	..	32,297	C.
Selwyn	1,267	2,240	..	1,146,678	C.
Akaroa	2,251	1,616	174	1,501,572	C.
Akaroa and Wainui Road District	1,273	1,663	..	702,861	C.
Le Bons Bay Road District ..	237	402	71	199,926	C.
Okains Bay Road District ..	521	786	..	284,645	C.
Pigeon Bay Road District ..	220	634	..	314,140	C.
Wairewa	894	2,603	..	869,612	C.
Mount Herbert	464	887	..	382,105	C.
Ashburton	10,284	7,193	688	7,550,189	C.
Anama Road District ..	468	776	..	454,408	C.
Ashburton Upper Road District	2,239	1,539	..	1,381,706	C.
Coldstream Road District ..	456	576	..	364,325	C.
Longbeach Road District ..	1,044	1,032	..	796,749	C.
Mount Hutt Road District ..	1,716	1,345	..	1,318,854	C.
Mount Somers Road District ..	840	740	58	357,988	C.
Rangitata Road District ..	713	612	..	544,367	C.
South Rakaia Road District ..	1,646	1,466	..	1,502,129	C.
Wakanui Road District ..	1,162	872	..	829,663	C.
Wakanui River District ..	..	48	..	..	C.
Geraldine	5,165	2,514	942	2,881,532	C.
Geraldine Road District ..	2,500	2,000	..	1,121,380	C.
Mount Peel Road District ..	271	392	..	328,449	C.
Temuka Road District ..	2,394	1,818	..	1,431,703	C.
Orari Upper River District ..	..	..	64	..	C.
Rangitata Island River District	..	37	54	..	C.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	1,919	..	..	..
Levels	4,826	7,607	417	2,252,537	C.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	1,758	..	..	..
Mackenzie	2,647	4,561	240	2,035,070	C.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	1,308	..	..	..
Waimate	6,730	8,086	2,682	4,808,855	U.
Wainono Land Drainage District	..	91	304	..	U.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	2,046	..	..	..
Waitaki	9,733	9,669	277	3,842,370	C.
Waihemo	1,647	2,341	..	563,837	C.
Waikouaiti	4,318	2,258	..	767,786	C.
Peninsula	1,895	..	..	492,989	..
Otago Heads Road District ..	135	238	..	65,327	C.
Peninsula Road District ..	643	480	..	154,865	C.
Portobello Road District ..	998	977	..	234,250	C.
Tomahawk Road District ..	119	118	..	38,547	C.
Taieri	6,202	6,783	720	1,626,246	C.
Outram Town District ..	429	92	65	45,127	C.
Western Taieri Land Drainage District	..	646	2,144	..	C.
Bruce	4,835	6,398	1,140	1,308,953	C

RATES COLLECTED IN COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties and their Subdivisions.	Population, Census, 1911.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
		General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
Bruce—*continued.*		£	£	£	
Balmoral Road District ..	763	..	..	292,755	C.
Inch-Clutha Road District ..	312	..	..	85,255	C.
Mount Stuart Road District ..	421	156	..	143,933	C.
Clutha	7,266	6,983	1,733	2,025,868	C.
Clinton Town District ..	451	136	..	26,849	A.
Tuapeka	5,732	7,606	..	1,816,966	C.
Maniototo	2,812	2,552	..	897,983	C.
Vincent	3,734	3,729	135	604,484	C.
Lake	1,958	2,147	269	354,446	C.
Southland	25,797	37,533	884	9,569,693	U.
Benmore-Limehills River District	..	30	54	..	U.
Dipton River District ..	..	..	22	..	U.
Dipton Upper River District ..	..	..	33	..	U.
Lochiel River District ..	..	103	..	..	U.
Makarewa-Hedgehope River District	..	..	178	..	U.
Winton River District ..	..	114	..	..	U.
Winton Upper River District ..	..	27	..	..	U.
Winton West River District ..	..	59	..	..	U.
Pyramid Block Land Drainage District	..	53	27	..	U.
Waimumu Stream Land Drainage District	..	4	..	..	U.
Wallace	8,678	11,375	1,303	2,697,971	C.
Otautau River District ..	..	219	..	..	C.
Fiord	42	..	..	16,022	..
Stewart Island	325	120	..	38,256	C.
Totals	..	689,180	116,626	..	..

RATES COLLECTED IN BOROUGHS, 1912–13.

[System of rating: U. represents rating on the unimproved value, C. on the capital value, and A. on the annual value.]

Borough.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
			General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
			£	£	£	
Whangarei	2,790	675	3,252	870	577,769	C.
Dargaville	1,352	426	1,156	..	215,633	C.
Northcote	1,537	380	809	698	309,283	A.
Birkenhead	2,073	501	1,516	506	295,680	A.
Devonport	7,501	1,606	4,426	7,724	1,182,868	U.
Auckland	47,783	8,030	37,721	75,194	15,391,134	A.
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	..	3,545	..	..	..
Grey Lynn	8,491	2,120	3,587	4,098	1,135,658	U.
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	..	266	..	..	..
Newmarket	3,127	606	2,635	1,912	424,538	A.
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	..	103	..	..	..
Parnell	*	..	4,287	4,484	*	..
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	..	119	..	..	..
Mount Eden	10,078	2,462	4,451	3,166	1,761,279	A.
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	..	402	..	..	..
Mount Albert	7,878	2,050	2,836	3,464	1,132,278	C.
Auckland and Suburban Drainage District	..	..	267	..	..	..
Onehunga	4,872	1,088	1,878	2,026	756,204	A.
Otahuhu	1,934	415	1,083	1,330	317,599	C.
Pukekohe	1,290	289	1,127	662	361,735	C.
Thames	3,712	684	1,806	1,133	234,121	A.
Te Aroha	1,359	267	749	373	73,463	A.
Waihi	6,740	1,390	847	1,006	395,695	A.
Hamilton	3,710	1,000	2,665	2,092	898,779	U.
Cambridge	1,532	389	1,579	1,109	193,355	A.
Te Kuiti	1,326	400	905	945	324,329	C.
Taumarunui	1,181	270	245	966	125,397	U.
Tauranga	1,410	450	1,250	51	250,508	A.
Opotiki	980	291	877	..	231,999	U.
Gisborne	9,317	1,600	12,200	12,000	2,203,389	U.
Waitara	1,520	406	941	1,003	193,520	C.
New Plymouth	7,575	1,670	4,368	7,838	1,253,977	A.
Inglewood	1,332	300	901	1,613	148,248	C.
Stratford	2,763	741	2,582	1,752	480,123	U.
Hawera	2,811	604	3,647	1,991	588,123	U.
Eltham	1,818	409	1,985	1,615	299,376	C.
Patea	961	321	681	39	56,583	A.
Wanganui	13,380	..	12,845	5,471	2,811,941	A.
Wanganui East		..	1,184	208		

* Included in Auckland City.

RATES COLLECTED IN BOROUGHS—*continued.*

Borough.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912–13.
			General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
			£	£	£	
Marton	1,505	350	1,374	1,239	290,191	U.
Taihape	1,651	320	698	2,583	201,148	C.
Ohakune	1,161	300	268	108	76,172	U.
Feilding	3,310	850	3,187	3,133	843,278	U.
Palmerston North	11,709	1,827	9,723	8,992	2,099,375	U.
Foxton	1,714	395	1,281	574	213,309	U.
Levin	1,683	498	1,586	880	273,774	C.
Wairoa	1,148	460	1,371	1,101	242,524	U.
Hastings	6,583	1,530	5,928	1,151	1,561,973	U.
Napier	10,910	1,520	12,594	7,871	1,673,497	A.
Waipawa	1,133	240	715	1,720	206,738	U.
Dannevirke	3,527	750	2,893	3,601	705,122	U.
Waipukurau	1,092	266	368	222	189,049	U.
Woodville	1,219	460	640	1,007	135,602	U.
Eketahuna	844	254	793	581	139,335	U.
Pahiatua	1,421	380	1,095	1,354	216,215	U.
Masterton	5,585	1,966	5,079	4,519	1,120,046	U.
Carterton	1,618	665	1,063	1,206	260,077	C.
Greytown	1,090	240	674	504	185,556	A.
Lower Hutt	4,440	1,182	8,496	4,955	1,367,765	U.
Petone	7,010	1,035	7,051	2,755	1,231,402	U.
Onslow	1,969	700	1,774	1,646	528,254	U.
Wellington	66,338	8,250	86,247	66,806	18,754,349	U.
Karori	1,534	782	3,122	5,115	473,227	U.
Eastbourne	601	348	573	426	180,939	U.
Miramar	1,739	665	4,377	4,075	769,382	U.
Picton	1,424	396	1,176	276	253,393	U.
Blenheim	4,048	954	3,570	945	696,531	U.
Nelson	8,465	1,596	7,754	6,926	1,084,403	A.
Richmond	735	180	419	268	130,262	C.
Motueka	1,286	236	573	52	174,690	C.
Westport	4,952	1,400	2,910	2,252	619,547	U.
Greymouth	5,560	963	4,075	4,377	701,082	U.
Runanga	1,638	276	238	..	43,656	C.
Brunner	1,054	207	216	288	20,461	A.
Kumara	820	240	95	95	24,009	A.
Hokitika	2,368	600	981	1,703	200,369	U.
Ross	672	161	173	178	18,777	C.
Rangiora	1,920	420	1,173	119	236,664	C.
Kaiapoi	1,908	393	864	..	171,461	A.
Christchurch	55,098	10,292	53,103	32,618	10,821,206	U.
Waimaka iri South River District	..	..	42	..	..	..
Christchurch Drainage District	..	..	33,402	4,080	..	..
Woolston	3,699	900	1,992	2,179	442,761	U.
Christchurch Drainage District	..	..	363	..	..	..

RATES COLLECTED IN BOROUGHS—*continued.*

Borough.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912–13.
			General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
			£	£	£	
Spreydon	3,560	1,473	1,752	869	489,838	U.
Christchurch Drainage District	..	..	205	..	..	..
Riccarton	3,027	896	..	..	472,119	C.
New Brighton	1,990	1,221	1,400	612	329,249	U.
Christchurch Drainage District	..	..	71	..	..	..
Sumner	1,987	..	2,261	1,998	473,000	U.
Lyttelton	4,151	629	2,807	..	327,852	A.
Akaroa	650	133	581	..	94,481	C.
Ashburton	2,797	640	2,948	1,461	430,308	A.
Temuka	1,823	448	1,004	520	194,421	C.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	..	141	..	..	..
Geraldine	989	381	494	413	116,969	C.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	..	79	..	..	..
Timaru	12,048	2,530	6,998	15,070	2,065,600	A.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	..	1,751	..	..	..
Waimate	1,845	460	1,008	815	258,216	U.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	..	190	..	..	..
Oamaru	5,405	1,001	2,974	2,951	734,940	A.
Hampden	361	102	50	..	22,744	C.
Palmerston	828	245	426	73	74,878	C.
Waikouaiti	720	200	488	..	65,606	C.
Port Chalmers	2,199	409	977	1,293	231,945	A.
West Harbour	2,119	499	699	862	188,640	U.
Dunedin	48,988	7,906	31,059	39,683	8,710,046	A.
Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage District	..	..	22,273	..	..	..
Maori Hill	2,278	590	1,339	275	338,842	U.
Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage District	..	..	571	..	..	..
Roslyn	*	..	2,023	1,200	*	..
Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage District	..	..	1,412	..	..	..
Mornington	4,917	1,275	2,527	2,474	557,694	A.
Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage District	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
St. Kilda	4,486	1,325	1,583	2,851	759,935	U.
Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage District	..	..	1,040	..	..	..
Green Island	1,991	480	1,212	413	207,647	A.
Mosgiel	1,671	380	833	1,012	230,620	U.
Milton	1,410	345	1,071	..	163,360	A.
Kaitangata	1,640	322	487	146	95,795	A.
Balclutha	1,320	314	726	586	192,653	U.
Lawrence	953	228	785	363	93,668	A.

* Included in Dunedin City.

RATES COLLECTED IN BOROUGHS—*continued.*

Borough.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties, 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating, 1912-13.
			General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
			£	£	£	
Roxburgh	461	99	199	..	32,565	A.
Tapanui	347	80	196	..	28,550	A.
Naseby	324	103	51	135	13,951	A.
Cromwell	614	180	461	240	38,610	A.
Alexandra	807	190	454	438	47,261	A.
Arrowtown	424	105	167	37	14,994	A.
Queenstown	728	240	223	480	51,801	A.
Gore	3,442	860	3,019	1,622	545,052	U.
Mataura	1,255	302	667	704	192,338	A.
Winton	590	149	307	..	72,666	U.
Invercargill	13,590	3,900	10,135	10,028	2,696,555	U.
Invercargill South	1,549	589	503	482	141,655	U.
Campbelltown	1,865	500	1,251	328	252,961	U.
Riverton	979	270	361	33	110,447	A.
Totals	..	..	521,051	422,296	..	..

RATES COLLECTED BY TOWN BOARDS WITH INDEPENDENT POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1912-13.

[System of rating: U. represents rating on the unimproved value, C. on the capital value, and A. on the annual value.]

Town Districts.	Estimated Population 31st March, 1913.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount collected during the Year for		Capital Value of all Rateable Properties 31st March, 1913.	System of Rating 1912-13.
			General Rates.	Separate and Special Rates.		
			£	£	£	
Hikurangi	725	128	268	197	70,455	C.
Warkworth	721	149	467	104	76,882	C.
Helensville	701	180	295	45	88,365	A.
New Lynn	619	210	727	6	130,445	C.
Ellerslie	991	299	1,083	..	208,623	C.
Huntly	1,381	184	452	313	157,850	C.
Frankton	1,166	380	1,247	369	339,964	C.
Rotorua	2,503	422	..	382	489,967	C.
St. Aubyn	*	202	261	33	*	..
Manaia	562	170	376	265	64,727	C.
Gonville	1,630	977	1,401	694	378,503	U.
Castlecliff	648	406	296	..	112,972	C.
Waverley	655	145	529	..	85,850	C.
Hunterville	688	191	464	754	72,911	C.
Mangaweka	517	125	195	116	44,338	C.
Bull's	543	133	192	82	50,721	A.
Taradale	936	214	824	..	141,305	C.
Waipukurau (see also Boroughs)	1,092	..	565	346	..	..
Martinborough	660	299	660	681	113,917	C.
Featherston	778	220	440	168	89,494	U.
Upper Hutt	1,100	597	933	205	218,445	U.
Johnsonville	973	250	797	146	209,469	C.
Hampstead	1,560	400	519	129	139,586	C.
Tinwald	563	182	232	..	78,861	C.
Pleasant Point	515	141	184	..	55,473	C.
Timaru Harbour District ..	..	..	38	..	..	..
Bay	1,090	635	1,073	835	288,492	C.
Wyndham	693	186	483	..	98,713	A.
Otautau	778	206	515	199	111,281	C.
Totals	..	..	15,516	6,069	..	..

* Now included in New Plymouth Borough.

The next table shows the total amount of rates collected by the Gonville and Castlecliff Tramway Board and certain Harbour Boards in counties, boroughs, and town districts, but not included in any of the foregoing tables.

RATES COLLECTED IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1912–13 NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING TABLES.

District.	Local Districts in which Rates collected.	Amount of Rates collected.	
		General.	Separate and Special.
		£	£
Mokau Harbour District ..	..	58	..
Gonville and Castlecliff Tramway District	..	..	1,591
	Waitotara County ..	..	..
	Wanganui Borough ..	..	..
	Gonville Town District ..	..	..
	Castlecliff Town District ..	..	..
Wairoa Harbour District ..	..	595	..
	Wairoa County	..	..
	Wairoa Borough	..	..
Napier Harbour District ..	..	15,056	..
	Wairoa County	..	..
	Hawke's Bay County ..	..	..
	Waipawa County ..	..	..
	Patangata County ..	..	..
	Napier Borough	..	..
	Hastings Borough ..	..	..
	Waipawa Borough ..	..	..
	Taradale Town District ..	..	..
	Waipukurau Town District	..	..
	Otane Town District ..	..	..
Wairau Harbour District ..	..	426	..
	Marlborough County ..	..	..
	Awatere County	..	..
	Blenheim Borough ..	..	..
Oamaru Harbour District ..	..	10,835	..
	Waitaki County	..	..
	Waimate County.. ..	..	..
	Waimate Borough ..	..	..
	Oamaru Borough ..	..	..
	Hampden Borough ..	..	..
		26,970	1,591

SECTION XXVII.—GOVERNMENT VALUATION OF LAND

THE system of separately assessing the value of the land itself and the value of the buildings and improvements effected thereon was first put into practice in New Zealand for the purposes of State taxation on the passing of the Land-tax Act, 1878, under which a tax was levied on land-values, the impost being ½d. in the pound on the capital value of real estate, less the assessed value of the improvements.

The Land-tax Act, 1878, was repealed in the following year, and was superseded by the Property-tax Act, 1879, which provided for the levy of a uniform tax of 1d. in the pound on the capital value of all property—real and personal—above the amount of £500 in value.

The Property-tax Act, 1879, was in its turn repealed in 1891 and superseded by the Land and Income Assessment Act, 1891. Under this enactment a land-tax was imposed on land and mortgages of land, with an exemption of improvements on land up to £3,000. An exemption from income-tax was also allowed on all incomes derived from land and mortgages of land.

Two years later, under the provisions of the Land and Income Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1893, all improvements on land were entirely exempted.

An endeavour to extend the principle of general exclusion of improvements to local taxation resulted in the passing of the Rating on Unimproved Value Act, 1896, which gave local authorities the option of deciding that equivalent rates on the unimproved values of lands in their jurisdiction should be substituted for the rates levied on the full capital values, or on the annual values.

It will thus be seen from the nature of the legislation referred to that in accordance with the requirements of the law valuations of land irrespective of the buildings, and separate valuations of improvements, have been made from time to time in New Zealand during a period extending over thirty-five years.

The valuing of land up to the year 1896 was not, however, conducted on a uniform basis. Each Government Department and each local authority worked quite independently, and employed as valuers whom it thought fit. The Land-tax Department periodically employed a small army of temporary valuers when it required a new valuation of lands for taxation purposes, and each local authority had its own particular method of making up its roll for the levying of rates. The undesirable class of men employed as valuers—some of whom had not sufficient independence for a faithful performance of duty, whilst others had insufficient knowledge of the principles governing land-valuation—and the diversity of the methods employed, resulted in unevenness of values. Estimates of values varied to a dangerous degree. Some values were very high, being based on speculative prices, while many were extremely low. Frequently the same property had several values assigned to it.

In order to overcome as far as possible the obvious defects of the old system, the Government determined to establish a new

system of valuation, by which all valuations required by Government Departments—whether for loan, taxation, or other purposes —and by local authorities that rate on the capital or unimproved value, should be made by valuers employed by the State at fixed salaries and responsible to the Government alone.

The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896, was in due course introduced and passed. This Act provided for the setting-up of a separate Department of State, altogether independent of the Land and Income Tax Department, charged with the duty of estimating the values of real estate in the Dominion for taxation and other Government purposes and local rating purposes.

It may be pointed out here that land is valued—not assessed—under the Valuation of Land Act, a valuation being the process of determining what a particular piece of land might be worth for the best use to which it is adapted, whereas an assessment is the process of determining what the same land might be worth for the use to which it is applied.

The Valuation Department has been in existence for seventeen years, and, having regard to the want of knowledge on the part of the public respecting the provisions of the Valuation of Land Act, and to the initiatory difficulties which had to be overcome in making valuations from information which, although not entirely new, was yet defective by reason of the unevenness of the old land-values, it may be affirmed that the objects of the Act have been fairly attained with comparatively little friction. Of course, inaccuracies and mistakes have occurred, and will occur, but these are inevitable in any system of valuation. They will, however, diminish gradually. Each successive revision of values furnishes a safer basis for a further advance towards greater accuracy in values at a greatly reduced cost.

The whole of the existing law relating to the valuation of land in New Zealand is contained in the Valuation of Land Act, 1908 (which is a consolidation of the Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896, and the Acts amending the same), the Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1908, and the Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1912, and the regulations made under these Acts.

Officers of the Valuation Department.

The work of the Valuation Department is directed by the Valuer-General, who is, by Order in Council gazetted, appointed by the Governor and holds office during pleasure, and on such terms as to salary and otherwise, and with such powers and duties, as the Governor in Council thinks fit.

The actual work of valuation is done by District Valuers, who, with such assistant valuers as are deemed necessary, are appointed by the Public Service Commissioner.

Local valuers are temporarily employed by the Valuer-General to make valuations at such times and on such conditions as are found necessary. Local valuers are remunerated by fees.

A valuation made by an assistant valuer or local valuer is subject to indorsement by the District Valuer before it is accepted by the Valuer-General.

The essential qualifications of a valuer who is employed in a country district are reputed local knowledge of land-values and a practical knowledge of farming pursuits, both agricultural and pastoral, and of values of improvements. A valuer who is employed in a city or suburban district must have a special knowledge of building-construction and of the values of all kinds of improvements in addition to a knowledge of land-values.

A valuer is unrestricted in his means of ascertaining facts necessary to enable him to make valuations. He is required to be diligent in securing evidence of values, and to act upon the best evidence he is able to obtain. He has to be specially familiar with the real-estate market in the district in which he values property.

A valuer before he undertakes his duties must make a declaration that he will faithfully and impartially, and to the best of his skill and judgment, make a true and faithful valuation of all real estate which it becomes his duty to value.

A valuer employed by the Government at a yearly salary is not allowed to undertake for payment any valuation, assessment, or work relating thereto except with the previous written consent of the Valuer-General; any breach of this rule makes him liable to a penalty of £5 for each offence, and he must further pay into the Government account any fees or other moneys paid or payable to him, and is liable to instant dismissal.

A valuer may at all times during the day enter on any land for the purpose of making a valuation of the same, and it is incumbent upon the owner, or occupier, or manager thereof to answer any questions put to him by the valuer, and generally to afford any information to enable a correct valuation to be made. Every person who in any way obstructs or hinders a valuer in the exercise of his functions, or refuses to answer any relevant questions, or to afford any information in his power, is liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

The Dominion is divided for administrative purposes into convenient valuation districts, to each of which is assigned a District Valuer, whose functions are not, however, confined to a specific district, but may be exercised in such districts as the Valuer-General from time to time directs. A valuation district is one continuous area comprising several counties, road districts, boroughs, town districts, and special-rating districts.

Data supplied to Valuers.

Maps of cities, counties, boroughs, town districts, road districts, and special-rating areas, showing the official sectional designation and area of each property and subdivision of a property (Crown and freehold) included therein have been compiled by the draughting staff attached to the Department. These maps are kept up to date, and supplemented by copies of plans of sub-

divisions of properties which are deposited from time to time in the Land Transfer and Deeds Registry Offices. Particulars and obligations relating to Crown and freehold lands, whether sold, leased, conveyed, mortgaged, devised, or subject to liens, are searched out and abstracted systematically from the public registers and furnished to the valuer.

The valuer is also supplied with a mass of evidence affecting land-values which is obtained as it becomes available from every possible public and private source. The identification of each property is a responsibility which rests on the Officers-in-Charge of District Offices. The real estate owned or occupied by any person, unclaimed land, reserves, and Crown and Native land; the city, borough, or county, &c., wherein each property is situated; and the exact description of each property are ascertained, identified, and entered in the valuer's note-book (technically called the "field-book") before the field-book is sent to the valuer.

Duties of Valuers.

The duty of a valuer is to examine each property and to estimate to the best of his ability (1) the unimproved value of the land contained therein, (2) the value of any buildings or other improvements upon such land, and (3) the "capital value" of the property.

First, as to "land." The definition of "land" in the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, as amended by the Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1912, is as follows: "'Land' means all land, "tenements, and hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal, "in New Zealand, and all chattel or other interests therein, and "all timber or flax growing or standing thereon: Provided that "native bush or trees which have been planted for shelter or orna-"mental or utility purposes shall not be included in the definition "of land."

Second, as to "unimproved value." It is defined in the Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1912, as follows: "'Unimproved "value' of any land means the sum which the owner's estate or "interest therein, if unincumbered by any mortgage or other "charge thereon, might be expected to realize at the time of valua-"tion if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions "as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to impose, and if no im-"provements (as hereinafter defined) had been made on the said land."

There are few terms used in connection with land-valuation which are more imperfectly understood than the term "unimproved value." Some owners, who, having in their lifetime seen and personally carried out on their own land the clearing of country from its original natural state, interpret the words to mean the *original* value of the land at the time when it was in its virgin state; while others understand it to mean the *present* value, assuming all the land in the locality or district to be unimproved. Neither of these interpretations is correct.

Under the New Zealand law the increased value attaching to any piece of land which is due to the successful working of other

lands in the district, or to State expenditure on public works, or to the general prosperity of the country consequent upon high prices obtaining for agricultural and pastoral and other products of land, forms portion of the "unimproved value." Any increased value, however, which is represented by the improvements effected by the individual possessor, either past or present, does not form part of the "unimproved value."

In estimating, therefore, the "unimproved value" of a particular piece of land, it is necessary that the valuer shall regard that piece of land as if *it alone* had not been improved at the date of the valuation, and ask himself what would be its probable present condition supposing that no capital or labour had been expended upon it. Having answered this question, he would then require to ask himself what price the land in such condition would sell for in the open market at the date of valuation, assuming, of course, that everything else in the country which affects selling-values was actually in its present condition—the Dominion progressive or otherwise; stock high or low; roads, railways, and bridges constructed; telegraphs, telephones, schools, &c., built; and improvements on all other lands duly effected and in their present condition. The answer to this question will be the valuer's estimate of the unimproved value.

It may be argued that the test thus enjoined for estimating the "unimproved value" of a piece of land is mainly hypothetical. The valuer has, however, several guides which together constitute an adequate basis on which to make his estimate of value. Land in city, town, and country in its improved state and in its unimproved state is continually being bought, sold, or leased for good consideration in the open market throughout the Dominion. Particulars of these transactions are ascertained with regularity, and tabulated by the Head and district offices of the Department, and furnished to the valuer, and from the prices realized—covering an extended period—together with evidence of prices asked by would-be sellers and offers made by would-be purchasers, and after inquiry as to whether increased values are due to speculation or otherwise, and whether a decline in values is due to private conditions or to a general decline of the locality in which the property is situated, and also as to the best use to which the land is adapted, the valuer is able to form a reasonable estimate of the fair selling-value. It will thus be seen that the data and inferences on which the valuer's estimate is based can be understood and criticized by any one possessed of common-sense and local knowledge. With such evidence it is not a difficult matter for the valuer to arrive at a standard unimproved valuation of land in a district.

Having arrived at such a standard it then becomes necessary for the valuer to adjust his values according to the quality of the soil, situation, accessibility, configuration, or other natural peculiarities of each particular piece of land.

Uniformity of unimproved value of land is of the utmost importance. Rural land of similar quality and position must be

valued uniformly, whether in a large or a small holding, so as to ensure uniformity of unimproved values.

It is frequently contended that there should be one value for loan purposes, and a lower value for taxation and rating purposes. Such a contention is quite unsound. If such a system were in force it would be found that a high value would no more ensure a high loan being granted than a low value would ensure a low rate being struck. Whether it be for loan purposes, State taxation, or rating purposes, land can have only one value.

It is frequently objected that the Valuation of Land Act should not make the selling-price the basis of valuation, but that the land should be valued on its producing-capacity. As a matter of fact the producing-power of land must, more or less, regulate the selling-price. Indirectly, therefore, the producing-power of land is already a factor in determining the value of land under the present law. The impossibility of adopting the producing-power as the sole basis of valuation of land is at once apparent when the subject is fully considered. For instance, how could a valuer estimate the full producing-power of a piece of vacant town, suburban, or rural land which is not producing anything? The land might be capable of producing a great deal in the hands of one man and a very little in the hands of another man. Much would depend upon the use for which the land was best adapted. Again, under a system of valuation based solely on the assumed producing-power of land it would frequently happen that the land of the good farmer would be valued higher than the land of the indifferent or bad farmer, although the quality and advantages of The former might not be any better than those of the latter. Consequently the good farmer would have to pay more by way of taxes and rates than the indifferent or bad farmer, with the result that good farming would be discouraged.

Another objection to such a system would be the difficulty of determining what was the producing-power of a farm, and as to how the income derivable therefrom should be ascertained. All owners would require to keep books to show what their land produced, an undertaking which could not be carried out in practice. These and other objections present themselves to any system of valuation based solely on the assumed producing-capacity of land.

Third, as to "improvements." The Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1912, defines "improvements" as follows: "'Improvements' on land means all work done or material used at any "time on or for the benefit of the land by the expenditure of capital "or labour by any owner or occupier thereof in so far as the effect "of the work done or material used is to increase the value of the "land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of "valuation; but does not include work done or material used on "or for the benefit of the land by the Crown or by any statutory "public body, except so far as the same has been paid for by the "owner or occupier either by way of direct contribution or by way

"of special rates on loans raised for the purpose of constructing "within a county any road, bridge, irrigation-works, water-"races, drainage-works, or river-protection works: Provided that "the value of improvements made out of loan-moneys raised for the "purpose of constructing within a county any road, bridge, irri-"gation-works, water-races, drainage-works, or river-protection "works as aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of principal "estimated by the Valuer-General to have been repaid by the owner "in respect of any such loan by way of special rates."

Subject to the limitations contained in the above definition, all buildings, fencing, planting, draining, constructing of private roads and water-races, clearing of timber, &c., permanent grassing, and all other work of a permanent nature effected upon or for the benefit of land are improvements.

No work can, however, be considered an improvement if the benefit thereof is exhausted at the date of valuation. The Government lends money on the security of improvements, and it is obvious that if exhausted improvements were included in the valuation the security would be a very poor one. English grass, for instance, may take well and improve by time on some farms, in which case it would be valued at full value. It may, however, on other lands become choked with noxious weeds, or native grass may take its place, in which case it becomes more or less exhausted, and must be valued accordingly.

Noxious weeds, if allowed to spread, not only exhaust improvements, but depreciate the unimproved value as well. Gorse and blackberry, if allowed to spread, may exhaust the grassing, and in country that was formerly bush-clad, fern, if not kept under, will act similarly. Bush-clearing also will become more or less exhausted if the undergrowth is allowed to grow up.

Drains and orchards are improvements which frequently become exhausted. A drain is an improvement as long as it acts as a drain and is effective, for it necessarily adds to the selling-value of the land. An open drain which was cut many years ago and has become filled in and grassed over owing to the necessity for it having passed away would, however, be considered as exhausted improvement.

An improvement which has become exhausted and has been renewed—such as is frequently the case with grassing—is valued at the amount by which the then state of the improvement increases the selling-value, not at the accumulated values of the repeated renewals. It would be manifestly improper to lend money on grassing which had been ploughed in.

Machinery, whether fixed to the soil or not, is not an improvement, and it is not included in the capital value. The buildings containing the machinery would, however, be valued as an improvement.

Fourth, as to "value of improvements." The Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1912, defines "value of improvements" as "the added value which at the date of valuation the improvements "give to the land."

A frequent source of objection is that improvements are valued too low. Misapprehension exists on the part of the public in reference to this matter. Many owners who do not contest the fairness of the estimate of capital value claim to deduct so much therefrom for the value of improvements that the resultant value would be less than the fair selling-value of the land without improvements. In such cases an increase in value of improvements would only serve to increase the capital value and would not reduce the unimproved value.

Other owners claim that the improvements give all the added value to the land. Such a claim is manifestly untenable.

Under the terms of the definition in the Act the added value which improvements give to a piece of land is the amount by which they increase the fair and full selling-value of the land. Before, therefore, an objection to value of improvements can be maintained it must be proved that the estimated value of the improvements is less than the proportionate sum which such improvements represent in the selling-value of the whole property.

It has been frequently suggested that the Department should fix a standard value for all buildings, fencing, draining, construction of water-races, clearing of bush or scrub, felling, grassing, making of embankments or protection-works, &c., for the guidance of valuers, so as to secure uniformity of value. It would, however, be impossible to fix a maximum or a minimum value for any class of improvement which would be general in its application, as values vary in different parts of the Dominion, and must also vary according to the condition of the improvements and their degree of usefulness at the date of valuation. Moreover, great diversity of opinion exists amongst owners themselves regarding the value of their improvements.

Beyond issuing instructions that improvements are to be valued at their full market value no restrictions are placed by the Valuer-General upon valuers in this matter.

As has been already stated, improvements can only be valued to the extent to which they increase the selling-value of the property. A large house and extensive outbuildings may be built on a small area of farming-land. The ordinary farmer who would purchase such a property would not be likely to pay for the house or building any sum approaching their cost—he would only pay the price of a house and buildings suitable to the requirements of the farm. The selling-value of the house and buildings must therefore be valued at what the ordinary purchaser would be likely to give for them, or, in other words, at the sum by which they increase the selling-value of the property. Sometimes an owner will expend his capital and labour injudiciously, and the result will prove detrimental to the land instead of being an improvement to it.

In many portions of the Dominion land has been cleared for so many years that there is not a vestige of its former condition now apparent, and it is impossible at the present day to say with certainty by what process it was cleared. It becomes, therefore,

a question for the valuer to determine as to whether the land would not sell at the present day at a higher price with the timber on it than it would without the timber.

Clearing of open country is often accomplished by burning and by stock running on the land, in which case comparatively little labour or capital may have been expended.

Were it not for the limitation imposed by the Act in the definition of "improvements" it would be quite possible, especially in the cases of many of the older holdings where money has been spent injudiciously or improvements have been renewed again and again, for the valuer to find that in the aggregate the work done by way of improvements exceeded in value the total selling-price of the property.

The amount of the principal repaid by owners in respect of loans by way of direct contribution or special rates raised for the purpose of constructing within a county the works enumerated in the definition of "improvements" hereinbefore quoted are estimated by the Valuer-General and furnished to valuers, who credit the several amounts to "improvements."

From the foregoing it will be seen that it devolves upon the valuer to ascertain carefully the *condition* of an improvement before estimating its value. It also devolves upon the owner to afford the valuer all the information in his power, so as to ensure a fair and accurate value being placed on his improvements.

Fifth, as to "capital value." "Capital value" is defined in the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, as follows: "'Capital value' "of land means the sum which the owner's estate or interest "therein, if unincumbered by any mortgage or other charge there- "on, might be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered "for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* "seller might be expected to require."

Having estimated the unimproved value, and the value of the improvements, the valuer is able to apply a check on his estimates, as these two values combined must represent the fair selling-value (known as capital value) of the whole.

If the valuer's estimates combined exceed the fair selling-value, then his estimate of the unimproved value, or of the improvements, or of both, is too high, and he must reduce his estimates accordingly. If his estimates combined do not reach the total selling-value, then he is too low either in the unimproved value, or in the improvements, or in both, and he must increase his estimates accordingly.

The capital value is the fair selling-value in the open market, but not the auction value or value derivable at a forced sale Valuers are cautioned against taking temporary speculative values as their guide in estimating ordinary selling-values.

To arrive at the ordinary selling-value in a district all the sales which have taken place in that district of recent date are tabulated, and it is not, as a rule, a difficult matter to ascertain from the prices actually realized—covering an extended period—what

is the ordinary selling-value, and whether the tendency is to increase or diminish. The prices involved in exchanges of properties are to be entirely ignored.

The valuer is required to exercise special care in fixing the capital value at such a sum as will be fair to both the borrower and the lender should the property be offered as a security.

It has been argued that the selling-value does not always represent the true value, as owners, when selling, are frequently satisfied with a small deposit, allowing a large proportion of the purchase-money to remain on mortgage. It must, however, be remembered that so long as a sale is a *bona fide* one the purchaser has to pay interest on any sum outstanding, and with a steady land market the security of the land for the unpaid balance should be as good as cash for the owner, and the delay attending the investment of the proceeds is obviated.

Valuation of Mineral-bearing Lands.

Land containing or supposed to contain oil, coal, or other mineral deposits is valued as for the surface use only, and is of the same unimproved value as similar land in the neighbourhood, always without any regard to speculative mineral value, until the oil or minerals are produced, when the profits (if any) will be duly valued.

In cases of coal-mines valuers are required to value the surface of the land and the improvements effected both above and below the surface, and enter these values in their field-books. The additional data relating to rent, royalty, output, yearly profits, and the separate interests of lessor and lessee, &c., are ascertained by the Valuer-General.

Capitalization is on a percentage basis varying according to the nature of the industry, its stability, attendant risks and losses, &c.

Quarries are similar to coal-mines, except that they are worked from the surface. They are valued on the same principle.

Preparation of District Valuation Roll.

The Valuation of Land Act directs that a valuation roll shall be prepared for each district setting forth in respect of each separate property the following particulars:—

(*a.*) The name of the owner of the land and the nature of his estate or interest therein, together with the name of the beneficial owner in the case of land held in trust:

(*b.*) The name of the occupier within the meaning of the Rating Act:

(*c.*) The situation, description, and area of the land:

(*d.*) The nature and value of the improvements on the land:

(*e.*) The unimproved value of the land:

(*f.*) The capital value of the land:

(*g.*) Such other particulars as are prescribed.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISTRICT VALUATION ROLL IS USED.

The valuations appearing on the district valuation roll (verified by inspection of the properties where necessary) are used as a basis for the following purposes:—

(*a.*) Advances and investments on mortgage of land by or on behalf of—The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Office; the Public Trust Office; the Government Insurance Department; the Post Office; the Commissioner of Public Debts Sinking Funds Office; the Trustee Act, 1908.

(*b.*) The assessment of stamp duties and duties in deceased persons' estates.

(*c.*) The assessment of the capital value of property of claimants or pensioners under the Old-age Pensions Act.

(*d.*) The guidance of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners and of the Public Works Department when acquiring land for settlement or for State purposes.

(*e.*) Estimating the fair value of Native land for the purposes of the Maori Land Board and Native Land Court.

(*f.*) Ascertaining the capital value of land comprised in Crown renewable leases the fee-simple of which lessees have the right to acquire under the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912.

(*g.*) The levying of land-tax.

(*h.*) The levying of local rates by local authorities rating on the unimproved value or on the capital value of land.

(*i.*) Such other public purposes as the Government from time to time directs.

(*j.*) The guidance of all who may desire to ascertain the fair selling-value of any piece of land for investment, mortgage, or other purpose.

On receipt of an application for a loan the lending Boards of Government Departments are supplied with special valuations of the securities. These valuations necessitate a special inspection of the property by the valuer, and the valuation returned represents such amounts as are fair to both lender and borrower.

Though a special valuation and report furnished to a lending Board is used as a guide for the Board, it does not follow that a loan will be granted on the valuation supplied—there may be other considerations which will influence the Board in declining a loan.

On application in a form provided for the purpose, and on payment of a fee, the Valuer-General will supply to any person a certified copy of any entry in the district valuation roll.

REVISION OF DISTRICTS AND VALUATION ROLLS.

The district valuation rolls may be revised by the Valuer-General as at such date or dates as the Governor in Council from time to time directs, and the revision may relate either to all the properties on a valuation roll or to any of them. There are no

fixed periods between one general revision and another—the periods vary from two years in recently settled districts to three years or more in old-established districts. The necessity for revision really depends upon whether or not the roll values are correct.

When a revision of a district is ordered the valuer makes a careful scrutiny of the unimproved values as well as the values of improvements and capital values, taking into account every change in the district—appreciation or depreciation of values—and makes such readjustments and corrections as are found necessary. During the period intervening between revisions the Valuer-General cannot alter the unimproved values of the roll entries unless the owner pays a fee to cover the cost and demands a revaluation of his property, or in case of an admitted error having taken place. During this intervening period, however, the Valuer-General may of his own motion, from time to time and at any time during its currency (meaning thereby the period elapsing between the date as at which the roll was prepared and the first revision thereof, or, as the case may be, between any one revision and the next), make all such alterations and amendments therein as are necessary in order to readjust and correct the valuations and entries and bring them up to date, whenever they are found to be inaccurate or not up to date in consequence of—

(*a.*) Any improvements being added to or removed from the land:

(*b.*) Any change in the ownership or occupancy of the land:

(*c.*) Any amended valuation being made on the application of the owner of the land on payment of a valuation fee (such valuation is subject to the same right of objection and review as it would be in the case of the revision of the district roll):

(*d.*) Any land being omitted from the roll, or the name of the owner or the description or other particulars of the land being erroneously entered therein:

(*e.*) Any subdivision of the land.

The Valuer-General may also, at any time and from time to time during the currency of a valuation roll, make such alterations or adjustments of value in the case of land which is leased or subject to any other terminable charge or interest as are necessary for the purpose of correctly assessing the respective owners' interests at any specified time. Except for the purposes above enumerated all valuations made during the currency of any district valuation roll are recorded in a supplementary roll, and not in the district valuation roll. The supplementary roll may be used for the same purpose as the district valuation roll, except for the assessment of land-tax and local rates (for which purposes the district valuation roll is alone used).

Objections to Values.

After the values in a district have been revised a new valuation roll is prepared and the Valuer-General addresses to

each person whose name appears thereon a notice setting forth the values at which his property is entered, and naming a date on or before which all objections to the values must be lodged. The omission to give notice does not, however, invalidate the valuation.

The valuation roll is deposited for public inspection at a convenient public office situated within the district of the local authority, on such days, and at such times during the day, as the Valuer-General publicly notifies by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district.

An objection to a valuation must be made in writing by the objector or his authorized agent or attorney, who must, *inter alia*, furnish in the form used for the purpose, the objector's estimate of the selling-value of the property. The Valuer-General may, if he chooses, refuse to entertain any objection received after the date named in the notice.

Objections to value can only be on the ground that the valuation does not represent the true selling-value of the property, as that is the test imposed by the Act.

The fact that the new valuation will cause an increase in the amount of local rates or land-tax payable on the property is not considered a sufficient cause for objecting. The Valuation Department does not fix the rate in either case, and any such objection can only be based on an assumption that the rate to be levied will be the same as previously. Neither is the fact that the new valuation shows an increase or decrease on the last valuation considered a sufficient ground of objection, as the selling-value may have increased or decreased since the last valuation was made, or the previous valuation may have been erroneous.

The objection that improvements are valued too high or too low is frequently a ground of objection. Before, however, such an objection can be maintained it must be ascertained whether the capital value of the property is valued at the fair and full selling-value. If, for instance, the capital value of a property is set below the fair selling-value, the improvements will necessarily be valued in proportion. In such cases as this an increase in the value of improvements would only serve to increase the capital value, and would not reduce the unimproved value. If an objector fails to appear at the Assessment Court and is not represented there by his agent or attorney, his objection will not be heard.

All objections of a technical nature, such as errors in ownership, occupancy, area, or description, &c., are attended to and corrected as a matter of course by the Valuer-General without reference to the Assessment Court.

The Valuer-General invariably refers objections to values to the District Valuer to enable him to review valuations before the sitting of the Assessment Court. If after careful reconsideration by the District Valuer, who is at all times ready and willing to consult with an objector in a difficult case, it is decided that an objection shall be allowed or a reasonable compromise effected, the valuation is altered accordingly. On the other hand, if the

Valuer-General is in possession of evidence that the valuer's estimates are fair, but the objector will not accept them, the objection is heard and determined by the Assessment Court.

Constitution of the Assessment Court.

The Assessment Court consists of three members, of whom one is the Stipendiary Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the Magistrate's Court situated in or near the locality in which the subject-matter of the objection arises. Of the other two members of the Court, one member is appointed by the Governor in Council and the other member by the local authority of the district whose roll has been revised, or by two or more local authorities acting in unison, provided the appointee is not a member of any local authority. If the local authority fails to appoint an assessor, then the appointment is made by the Governor in Council. The Magistrate is President of the Court.

The Assessment Court sits at such times and places as are generally mutually arranged between the President of the Court and the Valuer-General. Due notice of the sitting of the Court is given by advertisement in a newspaper, and at every sitting the presence of the President and at least one other member of the Court is necessary. The Valuer-General is entitled to appear either personally or by solicitor, or by an officer of the Department, in any Court or in any other proceedings.

Prior to the sitting of the Assessment Court a list of all objections which are to be heard is prepared by the Valuer-General and laid before the Court, and all decisions given by the Court are entered thereon and initialled by the President. If the objection is allowed, the reduction or addition is immediately entered on the valuation roll. If the objection is disallowed, the owner may, within fourteen days after the hearing by the Assessment Court, give notice to the Valuer-General that he requires the capital value to be reduced to the value which he (the objector) considers to be the fair selling-value as specified in his notice, or the land to be acquired on behalf of His Majesty at that value.

If the Valuer-General is of opinion that the Assessment Court has made an unfair reduction in a valuation he may, within fourteen days of the hearing, require the owner to consent to what he (the Valuer-General) considers is the fair selling capital value, and, failing such consent being given within thirty days after notice is delivered at its address, he may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, acquire the property at that value on behalf of His Majesty.

The decision of the Assessment Court on any objection before it is subject to appeal to the Supreme Court on question of law. On all other questions the decision of the Assessment Court is final.

Valuation Rolls for Local Authorities.

The district valuation roll so long as it continues in force is by law the roll from which the valuation roll of every local authority rating on the capital or on the unimproved value is framed,

and for that purpose the Valuer-General, at the request of each local authority, and upon receiving from it an accurate description of the boundaries of its rating district, compiles from the district valuation roll, and supplies to such local authority, a valuation roll of all rateable property within such rating district, and such valuation roll must while the district valuation roll continues in force be the valuation roll of the local authority for the purposes of rating.

The local authority is required to forward its roll for correction and amendment at such time and to such place as the Valuer-General directs, and may forward to the Valuer-General at other times a list of any alterations which it desires to have made on the roll, but it is not lawful for the local authority, without the consent of the Valuer-General, to make any alterations in the valuation roll, except as to changes of ownership or occupancy, of which notice has been received by the local authority under the Rating Act.

Every rate levied by the local authority in any year must be levied in accordance with the values appearing on the roll as corrected from the district valuation roll up to the 31st day of March next preceding the date of the levy, and the rate is not effected by any alteration in value during the year.

In any case where the boundaries of the district of a local authority are altered, or a new district is constituted, the Valuer-General, at the request of the local authority, makes new rolls, or such alterations in the existing valuation rolls as may be necessary. The cost of, and incidental to, the preparation, revision, or correction of the district valuation roll is borne in equal one-third shares, but no local authority can be called upon in any year to contribute towards such cost any sum exceeding 1s. per centum of the capital value of all property appearing on its valuation roll.

It may be pointed out that it is not the duty of the Valuer-General in fixing values to take into consideration the financial exigencies of local authorities. Such a proceeding would be consonant neither with justice nor the principle of the Valuation of Land Act.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES: METHOD OF COMPUTATION OF THE INTERESTS OF LESSOR AND LESSEE (SECTION 39, VALUATION OF LAND ACT, 1908).

Under the Valuation of Land Act all land in New Zealand, whether leasehold or freehold, if not subject to any statutory restriction as to the use to which the land can be put, must be valued on the basis of an unencumbered estate in fee-simple. In the case of leasehold property where the lease contains terms favourable to the lessee the duty devolves upon the Valuation Department of computing the separate interests of lessor and of lessee.

The interest of a sublessee is computed in the same way as that for a lessee, the lessee's interest being reducible by the amount of the sublessee's interest.

The aggregate of all such interests must equal the total capital value, unimproved value, and value of improvements for the property.

The fair market annual rental of any property is assumed under the Act to be 5 per cent. of its total value. Where a lessee pays a rental in excess of 5 per cent. of the total value of any property and the lease does not provide for compensation for improvements he can have no assessable interest therein. In cases where the lessee pays a rental of less than 5 per cent. of the total value and the lease does not provide for any right of renewal, purchase, or compensation for improvements, then the difference capitalized at 5 per cent. for the unexpired term of the lease represents the interest assessable to him as lessee. The lessor's interest is the balance of the total amount of the valuation after having deducted the amount of the lessee's interest. The lessor's interest can, however, be independently computed. It represents the present value of the net rent per annum for the unexpired term of the lease, plus the present value of the reversion to which he is entitled. The nature of the reversion depends entirely upon the nature of the lease. The leases recorded in the district valuation rolls vary considerably as to terms and conditions. In computing, therefore, the interests of lessor and lessee regard must be paid to the particular terms of each lease. The requisite factors for the computation of interests are:—

(1.) The unexpired term of the lease.
(2.) The annual rent payable under the lease.
(3.) The terms of any right of renewal, purchase, or compensation for improvements.

Besides the computation of the total interests of lessor and of lessee there have to be ascertained what respective proportions of those interests are represented in the unimproved value and in the value of improvements. Excepting in a case where the lessee has a special interest in the land or in the improvements, as the case may be, his total interest must be divided between the unimproved value and value of improvements in the same relative proportion as the total capital value is divided between the unimproved value and the value of improvements.

It is part of the duty of the valuer to ascertain the rent, length of term of lease, and all other particulars, and record them in his field-book.

Capital and Unimproved Values of Land in New Zealand.

General valuations of land for the whole of New Zealand were made periodically up to the year 1897–98. Since that year no general valuations for the whole Dominion have been made, but portions have been revalued from time to time. The figures in the three following tables showing valuations over a number of years therefore represent general valuations up to 1897 only, while for subsequent years the figures have been revised to include the latest valuations of small divisions.

The first table shows the capital value of land with improvements (distinguishing the unimproved value of land) for all lands in New Zealand from 1878, with separate figures for North and South Islands.

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1878-1913.

Year.	North Island.		South Island.		New Zealand.	
	Total Value of Land in the North Island, New Zealand.		Total Value of Land in the South Island, New Zealand (including Stewart Island).		Total Value of Land in New Zealand.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878 ..	34,262,479	20,323,840	65,304,200	42,250,028	99,566,679	62,573,868
1882 ..	..	..	..	..	101,000,000	..
1885 ..	48,699,698	..	64,570,951	..	113,270,649	..
1888 ..	49,607,873	32,088,913	61,529,841	43,408,466	111,137,714	75,497,379
1891 ..	57,441,115	34,340,500	64,783,914	41,447,395	122,225,029	75,832,465
1897 ..	71,680,952	..	66,910,395	..	138,591,347	84,401,244
1902 ..	83,439,974	49,622,887	71,376,158	45,224,840	154,816,132	94,847,727
1904 ..	101,924,877	61,855,053	80,871,364	50,774,359	182,796,241	112,629,412
1905 ..	110,810,384	67,834,587	86,874,091	55,102,539	197,684,475	122,937,126
1906 ..	124,751,914	77,784,340	93,670,638	59,384,208	218,422,552	137,168,548
1907 ..	137,998,395	87,469,010	98,646,141	62,213,679	236,644,536	149,682,689
1908 ..	149,783,914	95,005,640	103,656,258	66,319,123	253,440,172	161,324,763
1909 ..	160,917,161	101,907,555	110,598,861	70,852,393	271,516,022	172,759,948
1910 ..	165,014,036	103,790,934	112,616,047	71,498,927	277,630,083	175,289,861
1911 ..	175,485,540	109,366,048	117,631,525	74,696,750	293,117,065	184,062,798
1912 ..	193,506,090	121,776,349	121,997,123	77,407,912	315,503,213	199,184,261
1913 ..	210,292,824	130,380,779	130,266,904	82,582,689	340,559,728	212,963,468

The next table shows the capital value of land with improvements and the unimproved value of land in counties, boroughs, and town districts in New Zealand from 1878 to 1913.

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES, COUNTIES, BOROUGHS, AND INDEPENDENT TOWN DISTRICTS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1878–1913.

Year.	Counties.			Boroughs and Town Districts.		
	Number.	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	Number.	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).
		£	£		£	£
1878 ..	63	72,608,163	48,212,290	61	26,958,516	14,361,578
1888 ..	76	76,340,577	57,201,387	85	34,797,137	18,295,992
1891 ..	78	85,818,167	57,880,233	90	36,406,862	17,907,662
1897 ..	81	95,710,266	63,732,516	98	42,881,081	20,668,728
1902 ..	89	106,550,772	71,747,758	102	48,265,360	23,099,969
1904 ..	95	121,966,152	82,513,630	100	60,830,089	30,115,782
1905 ..	96	131,929,078	90,440,275	101	65,755,397	32,496,851
1906 ..	97	144,003,158	99,236,462	104	74,419,394	37,932,086
1907 ..	98	152,695,969	106,373,461	*106 †18	83,948,567	43,309,228
1908 ..	102	162,289,950	114,301,726	*109 †23	91,150,222	47,023,037
1909 ..	107	175,601,263	123,339,350	*110 †24	95,914,759	49,420,598
1910 ..	111	177,701,619	124,560,720	*107 †23	99,928,464	50,729,141
1911 ..	118	185,042,337	129,990,593	*110 †26	108,074,728	54,072,205
1912 ..	123	198,114,138	138,813,886	*113 †26	117,389,075	60,370,375
1913 ..	124	218,282,038	152,273,929	*115 †25	122,277,690	60,689,539

*Boroughs. †Town Districts.

Similar information for North and South Islands is given in the following table :—

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES, COUNTIES, BOROUGHS, AND INDEPENDENT TOWN DISTRICTS IN NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS, 1878–1913.

Year.	Counties.			Boroughs and Town Districts.		
	Number.	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	Number.	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).
		(*a*) *North Island.*				
		£	£		£	£
1878 ..	31	24,255,180	14,434,762	13	10,007,299	5,889,078
1888 ..	43	32,752,002	22,907,939	29	16,855,871	9,180,974
1891 ..	45	39,256,818	24,716,598	32	18,184,297	9,623,902
1897 ..	47	48,436,977	29,346,497	36	23,243,975	12,474,262
1902 ..	55	56,543,535	35,344,738	38	26,896,439	14,278,149
1904 ..	59	66,968,046	42,476,621	39	34,956,831	19,378,432
1905 ..	60	72,301,289	46,620,552	41	38,509,095	21,214,035
1906 ..	61	79,532,180	52,044,276	44	45,219,734	25,740,064
1907 ..	62	86,208,889	57,764,425	*46 †13	51,789,506	29,704,585
1908 ..	66	93,347,352	63,088,267	*49 †17	56,436,562	31,917,373
1909 ..	69	100,530,234	68,177,049	*50 †18	59,514,721	33,730,506
1910 ..	70	103,042,636	69,217,402	*51 †17	61,971,400	34,573,532
1911 ..	71	107,734,511	72,375,111	*54 †20	67,751,029	36,990,937
1912 ..	72	117,194,751	78,630,607	*56 †20	76,311,339	43,145,742
1913 ..	72	131,042,439	87,417,493	*58 †19	79,250,385	42,963,286
		(*b*.) *South Island.*				
1878 ..	32	48,352,983	33,777,528	48	16,951,217	8,472,500
1888 ..	33	43,588,575	34,293,448	56	17,941,266	9,115,018
1891 ..	33	46,561,349	33,163,635	58	18,222,565	8,283,760
1897 ..	34	47,273,289	34,386,019	62	19,637,106	8,194,466
1902 ..	34	50,007,237	36,403,020	64	21,368,921	8,821 820
1904 ..	36	54,998,106	40,037,009	61	25,873,258	10,737,350
1905 ..	36	59,627,789	43,819,723	60	27,246,302	11,282,816
1906 ..	36	64,470,978	47,192,186	60	29,199.660	12,192,022
1907 ..	36	66,487,080	48,609,036	*60 †5	32,159,061	13,604,643
1908 ..	36	68,942,598	51,213,459	*60 †6	34,713,660	15,105,664
1909 ..	38	75,071,029	55,162,301	*60 †6	36,400,038	15,690,092
1910 ..	41	74,658,983	55,343,318	*56 †6	37,957,064	16,155,609
1911 ..	47	77,307,826	57,615,482	*56 †6	40,323,639	17,081,268
1912 ..	51	80,919,387	60,183,279	*57 †6	41,077,736	17,224,633
1913 ..	52	87,239,599	64,856,436	*57 †6	43,027,305	17,726,253

* Boroughs. † Town Districts.

The total valuations are given for counties and boroughs, and for town districts not forming parts of counties. The particulars for component parts of counties, being road districts, town districts forming parts of counties, and portions of outlying country, will be found in the Statistical Volume for 1912.

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land with Improvements (and distinguishing the Unimproved Value of Land) for all Lands and for Rateable Properties in each County in New Zealand, as at the 31st March, 1913, with the Area, Population, Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll, and the Year in which the Values were last revised.

County.	Area in Square Miles (including Interior Boroughs, &c.).	Population, as at Census, 1911.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in †
				Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	
				£	£		£	£	
Mangonui	895	3,105	1,750	434,708	255,361	C.V.	346,316	182,903	1910
Whangaroa	155	775	547	137,479	87,396	,,	124,137	76,745	1912
Bay of Islands ..	848	3,147	2,629	996,989	729,275	..	820,124	567,762	1912
Hokianga	958	3,041	2,621	958,324	702,948	U.V.	651,430	408,669	1911
Whangarei	894	7,161	3,887	1,351,459	761,557	C.V.	1,268,198	694,061	1909, 1910, 1912
Hobson	626	4,078	1,558	1,226,567	764,742	U.V.	1,172,256	719,369	1913
Otamatea	443	3,548	1,805	949,336	571,304	C.V.	910,029	540,043	1912
Rodney	493	3,560	1,680	998,046	606,921	,,	962,687	578,800	1912
Waitemata	630	7,386	5,229	2,027,209	1,279,549	..	1,948,323	1,225,322	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913
Eden	35	21,927	9,433	7,347,949	4,476,381	*	6,909,424	4,261,481	1909, '11, '12, '13
Manukau	197	5,342	2,136	2,174,136	1,464,696	C.V.	2,116,524	1,431,862	1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913
Franklin	620	8,362	3,620	2,436,997	1,472,561	,,	2,389,647	1,449,775	1911, 1912, 1913
Islands—									
Great and Little Barrier	..	418	300	69,423	40,942	..	47,617	33,532	1897
Waiheke, &c. ..	..	494	157	285,720	187,747	..	227,080	140,377	1913
Waikato	613	5,291	1,737	2,671,571	1,853,950	C.V.	2,553,245	1,769,186	1912
Raglan	855	2,907	2,007	1,774,528	1,132,538	U.V.	1,713,381	1,080,201	1911
Waipa	284	5,858	2,680	3,274,081	2,226,420	C.V.	3,197,487	2,181,526	1913
Kawhia	351	875	826	553,220	355,746	U.V.	516,513	321,992	1913
Awakino	416	605	439	644,100	422,567	*	600,962	380,347	1911
Waitomo	1,115	3,595	2,827	2,156,643	1,423,777	C.V.	2,034,524	1,312,056	1913
Ohura	527	1,436	974	1,001,611	647,064	U.V.	887,650	538,313	1913
Coromandel	440	2,732	1,585	438,709	286,486	C.V.	372,345	235,759	1913

Thames	598	4,388	2,088	789,778	482,025	,,	715,707	420,552	1913
Ohinemuri	497	6,044	2,705	1,265,295	779,617	,,	1,085,195	653,387	1913
Tauranga	651	2,932	2,342	1,288,016	840,887	U.V.	1,172,668	738,796	1912
Piako	404	3,200	1,282	1,493,388	927,971	,,	1,432,074	883,135	1911, 1913
Matamata	720	2,946	1,030	1,254,020	762,404	C.V.	1,157,205	677,469	1911
Rotorua	995	1,154	1,095	613,593	478,534	*	489,251	385,647	1912
Whakatane	1,550	1,700	1,313	678,246	529,102	C.V.	522,160	384,031	1908
Opotiki	1,509	1,483	1,138	1,238,776	785,824	U.V.	1,102,590	654,003	1913
East Taupo	2,470	528	559	468,714	348,963	Nil	297,208	180,252	1906
West Taupo	1,650	974	586	453,032	398,032	Nil	270,383	226,784	1906
Islands—									
Mayor and Motiti	..	3	..	5,700	3,616	Nil	2,262	1,018	1897
Waiapu	1,102	1,734	917	2,696,426	1,647,854	C.V.	2,467,237	1,465,152	1913
Waikohu	896	2,963	945	2,566,549	1,537,545	U.V.	2,504,915	1,480,589	1912
Cook	1,088	6,420	3,588	5,240,574	3,500,891	C.V.	5,184,773	3,482,803	1911, 1912, 1913
Wairoa	1,887	1,876	1,560	3,004,127	1,899,318	,,	2,898,587	1,807,918	1913
Hawke's Bay	1,985	9,220	4,443	7,813,179	5,942,469	,,	7,706,786	5,885,718	1907, 1911, 1912, 1913
Waipukurau	85	538	244	475,632	367,651	U.V.	473,515	366,609	1908
Waipawa	440	3,041	1,069	2,209,895	1,565,365	,,	2,180,363	1,542,172	1908
Woodville	170	1,880	792	1,070,457	695,319	,,	1,052,241	682,855	1908
Dannevirke	398	4,683	1,550	2,038,923	1,359,348	,,	1,999,415	1,333,154	1908
Patangata	718	1,936	874	3,370,962	2,670,644	C.V.	3,356,419	2,662,119	1909, 1912
Weber	108	526	200	482,764	279,883	U.V.	479,667	278,555	1909
Clifton	615	2,198	1,349	1,000,353	563,079	C.V.	965,718	532,833	1911
Taranaki	386	6,311	2,923	2,235,105	1,251,615	,,	2,200,347	1,132,262	1912, 1913
Egmont	197	3,264	1,537	1,408,379	836,893	,,	1,365,890	809,090	1904, 1909
Stratford	391	5,226	1,653	2,078,576	1,218,047	U.V.	2,040,577	1,192,245	1909
Whangamomona	378	1,615	621	505,107	284,104	,,	481,945	264,799	1909
Waimate West	75	1,821	499	1,414,785	1,121,517	C.V.	1,411,123	1,120,455	1913
Hawera	195	3,659	1,580	2,540,774	1,922,300	,,	2,514,358	1,907,514	1907, 1910, 1913
Eltham	201	3,339	899	1,527,544	1,067,286	,,	1,506,994	1,054,134	1907, 1908
Patea	626	2,939	1,443	2,251,775	1,542,099	,,	2,181,609	1,491,256	1908
Waitotara	447	2,213	879	1,573,270	1,145,780	,,	1,546,616	1,121,091	1909
Wanganui	627	3,549	1,467	2,403,139	1,539,241	,,	2,358,169	1,503,737	1911, 1913
Waimarino	945	3,408	2,008	1,596,746	1,107,258	U.V.	1,304,931	841,852	1913

* Counties Act not wholly in force. † In cases where more than one year is shown in this column the revision of the county was carried out in sections, certain ridings, road districts, or town districts being revised in the years stated.

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land with Improvements, &c., in each County in New Zealand—*continued.*

County.	Area in Square Miles (including Interior Boroughs, &c.	Population, as at Census, 1911.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in †
				Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column.)	
				£	£		£	£	
Rangitikei	852	7,371	3,007	4,571,940	3,084,285	C.V.	4,523,882	3,053,678	1908, 1909, 1912
Kiwitea	336	2,781	1,496	2,015,489	1,351,435	,,	1,981,164	1,328,390	1910, 1911
Pohangina	295	1,797	986	1,220,981	810,728	,,	1,184,430	779,479	1911
Kaitieke	575	1,966	936	951,763	764,438	,,	657,398	474,838	1912
Kairanga	186	3,877	1,145	2,980,644	2,177,667	U.V.	2,934,678	2,161,966	1912
Oroua	213	3,588	1,491	2,008,854	1,476,316	C.V.	1,996,812	1,472,645	1909, 1913
Manawatu	267	4,461	1,538	2,371,296	1,692,481	,,	2,355,074	1,687,143	1911, 1912
Horowhenua ..	498	6,064	2,891	3,583,163	2,526,644	,,	3,411,156	2,452,356	1908, 1913
Islands—									
Kapiti, Mana, and Somes	..	10	17	17,984	13,378	Nil	10,484	9,378	1898
Chatham Islands ..	375	234	27	95,557	55,838	Nil	92,446	53,614	1898
Pahiatua	301	3,398	2,241	1,727,480	1,033,763	U.V.	1,682,648	1,001,907	1907
Akitio	326	1,421	755	757,319	439,760	,,	743,655	429,803	1907
Castlepoint	250	620	167	840,766	543,485	C.V.	836,958	542,778	1913
Eketahuna	166	1,914	922	707,560	417,433	U.V.	693,815	407,911	1908
Mauriceville	136	950	436	439,822	252,255	C.V.	419,958	235,365	1907
Masterton	733	4,020	1,550	3,358,302	2,163,778	,,	3,316,250	2,145,446	1909, 1910
Wairarapa South ..	452	2,745	1,032	2,170,631	1,354,107	U.V.	2,140,896	1,334,853	1913
Featherston	961	2,591	1,002	3,294,297	2,290,302	C.V.	3,225,285	2,230,375	1912
Hutt	483	4,139	2,606	2,060,675	1,328,575	,,	1,797,113	1,204,491	1908, 1909, 1913
Makara	101	2,703	1,253	905,512	488,416	,,	794,968	461,102	1908, 1909
Collingwood	719	1,206	878	246,046	145,803	,,	201,956	109,093	1909
Takaka	454	1,820	781	416,626	195,142	U.V.	365,856	149,743	1909
Waimea	1,662	8,626	3,743	2,096,363	1,252,669	C.V.	1,953,145	1,154,200	1909
Sounds	473	1,181	893	593,933	397,973	Nil	566,958	342,836	1903
Kaikoura	703	1,926	749	1,228,544	909,116	C.V.	1,197,700	903,360	1913

Marlborough	3,198	6,521	2,634	3,163,474	2,403,929	*	3,066,333	2,330,358	1904, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913
Awatere		1,535	518	1,607,647	1,251,884	U.V.	1,593,188	1,243,976	1913
Buller	1,818	6,682	3,028	1,399,462	728,168	,,	1,010,046	408,272	1913
Murchison	1,640	1,014	757	565,896	426,177	,,	252,027	118,596	1910
Inangahua	741	4,503	1,718	570,414	287,051	,,	374,764	113,698	1912
Grey	1,452	7,202	2,450	952,447	619,968	C.V.	547,533	272,313	1912
Westland	4,420	4,274	3,295	943,057	737,879	,,	421,238	238,647	1707
Cheviot	322	1,383	640	1,472,116	1,184,926	U.V.	1,459,969	1,178,548	1913
Amuri	2,362	1,695	615	1,980,776	1,621,046	C.V.	1,944,308	1,598,606	1911, 1912
Waipara	901	1,966	749	2,511,637	2,179,232	,,	2,499,239	2,174,922	1909
Ashley	311	710	325	597,109	493,391	,,	576,672	474,738	1909
Kowai	160	2,080	931	916,261	698,013	,,	903,118	695,473	1906, 1907
Oxford	324	1,867	932	857,015	682,795	,,	823,860	656,798	1912
Rangiora	95	2,888	1,169	1,271,386	983,271	,,	1,259,520	979,415	1905, 1913
Eyre	175	1,872	698	829,854	669,720	,,	824,444	668,184	1905
Waimairi	74	10,693	3,932	2,951,945	1,772,163	,,	2,500,286	1,511,589	1909, 1911
Paparua	136	4,092	1,498	1,653,441	1,184,721	,,	1,612,959	1,174,533	1909, 1910
Malvern	248	3,458	1,298	1,579,926	1,222,486	,,	1,562,085	1,219,048	1909
Tawera	932	1,241	326	342,719	268,396	,,	330,524	264,925	1907, 1909, 1910.
Heathcote	21	4,154	1,971	1,043,189	550,548	,,	1,019,109	542,878	1909, 1910
Halswell	42	1,898	423	709,535	541,181	,,	682,080	534,046	1910, 1913
Selwyn	977	1,267	567	1,152,874	952,290	,,	1,146,678	948,474	1908
Springs	89	1,891	616	1,046,672	826,482	,,	1,003,504	823,334	1913
Ellesmere	183	3,773	1,198	2,220,920	1,817,609	,,	2,194,934	1,812,909	1906, 1911
Mount Herbert	59	464	175	389,135	309,117	,,	382,105	306,902	1909
Wairewa	165	894	496	881,106	731.148	,,	869,612	722,074	1909
Akaroa	163	2,251	805	1,513,282	1,203,857	,,	1,501,572	1,200,917	1909
Ashburton	2,542	10,284	3,980	7,646,059	6,257,384	,,	7,550,189	6,199,092	1906, '07, '11, '12
Geraldine	949	5,165	2,278	2,907,498	2,345,584	,,	2,881,532	2,331,034	1911, 1912
Levels	273	4,826	1,923	2,265,682	1,788,206	,,	2,252,537	1,785,430	1909
Mackenzie	2,537	2,647	1,096	2,069,553	1,660,068	,,	2,035,070	1,641,485	1911, 1912, 1913
Waimate	1,343	6,730	2,629	4,876,578	3,984,966	U.V.	4,808,855	3,952,864	1906, 1913
Waitaki	2,333	9,733	3,773	3,908,789	3,057,155	C.V.	3,842,370	3,038,618	1909
Maniototo	1,239	2,812	1,755	924,000	643,773	,,	897,983	632,352	1912, 1913

* Counties Act not wholly in force. † In cases where more than one year is shown in this column the revision of the county was carried out in sections, certain ridings, road districts, or town districts being revised in the years stated.

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land with Improvements, &c., in each County in New Zealand—*continued.*

County.	Area in Square Miles (including Interior Boroughs, &c.).	Population as at Census, 1911.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in †
				Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	
				£	£		£	£	
Waihemo	336	1,647	807	568,852	412,093	C.V.	563,837	410,884	1908
Waikouaiti	320	4,318	1,912	885,449	512,660	,,	767,786	495,698	1908
Peninsula	37	1,895	1,462	529,692	306,741	*	492,989	300,517	1908, 1911
Taieri	930	6,202	2,779	1,682,067	1,192,204	C.V.	1,626,246	1,171,300	1906, 1907, 1909
Tuapeka	1,365	5,732	2,619	1,874,190	1,338,900	,,	1,816,966	1,315,207	1911, 1912
Bruce	503	4,835	2,248	1,329,387	953,322	,,	1,308,953	946,659	1906, '07, '08, '09
Clutha	970	7,266	3,411	2,119,176	1,385,139	,,	2,025,868	1,334,574	1907, 1908, 1909, 1913
Vincent	2,684	3,734	2,147	644,788	428,214	,,	604,484	408,597	1906, 1908, 1911
Islands—									
Quarantine and Goat	..	..	..	3,454	900	Nil	..	..	..
Lake	3,712	1,958	1,381	395,638	285,135	C.V.	354,446	253,138	1897, 1902, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909
Fiord	3,059	42	90	144,464	137,684	Nil	16,022	15,242	1897
Wallace	3,696	8,678	3,464	2,835,618	1,967,944	C.V.	2,697,971	1,848,358	1908, '09, '12, '13
Southland	3,754	25,797	10,592	9,746,179	6,806,727	U.V.	9,569,693	6,704,115	1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913
Stewart Island ..	665	325	295	163,799	129,606	C.V.	38,256	18,222	1904
Islands—									
Antipodes, &c. ..	..	..	7	13,880	13,880	Nil	12,000	12,000	1897

* Counties Act not wholly in force. † In cases where more than one year is shown in this column the revision of the county was carried out in sections, certain ridings, road districts, or town districts being revised in the years stated.

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land with Improvements (and distinguishing the Unimproved Value of Land) for all Lands and for Rateable Properties in each Borough in New Zealand, as at the 31st March, 1913, with the Area, Population, Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll, and the Year in which the Values were last revised.

Roll No.	Borough.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in
					Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	
					£	£		£	£	
1	Whangarei ..	2,038	2,790	869	600,074	340,356	C.V.	577,769	326,416	1911
41c	Dargaville ..	2,325	1,352	423	221,938	131,627	,,	215,633	128,622	1911
55	Birkenhead ..	2,700	2,073	573	304,324	132,824	A.V.	295,686	128,249	1909
56	Devonport ..	640	7,501	1,934	1,484,971	645,783	U.V.	1,182,868	510,777	1911
57	Auckland	2,356	47,783	8,245	17,960,264	11,318,429	A.V.	15,391,134	9,620,434	1912
64	Newmarket ..	150	3,127	535	439,370	206,513	,,	424,538	196,973	1909
65	Grey Lynn ..	900	8,491	2,160	1,171,548	508,678	U.V.	1,135,658	489,018	1911
66	Onehunga	1,200	4,872	1,154	805,111	361,039	A.V.	756,204	335,124	1910
90	Northcote ..	2,420	1,537	532	318,858	182,483	,,	309,283	176,123	1913
96	Mt. Albert	2,437	7,878	2,803	1,159,153	492,350	C.V.	1,132,278	480,935	1910
99	Mt. Eden	1,410	10,078	2,701	1,870,584	755,627	A.V.	1,761,279	722,487	1910
140	Hamilton	1,600	3,710	1,072	990,764	561,639	U.V.	898,779	496,199	1910
141	Cambridge ..	1,083	1,532	586	219,960	111,863	A.V.	193,355	97,305	1905
158A	Frankton	..	1,166	530	356,111	239,665	C.V.	339,964	227,868	1912
166	Thames	2,560	3,712	1,253	277,470	97,497	A.V.	234,121	87,978	1905
167	Tauranga	1,000	1,410	687	271,815	139,358	,,	250,508	130,808	1912
177B	Waihi	3,130	6,740	1,691	424,258	151,468	,,	395,695	144,025	1908
187	Te Aroha	200	1,359	339	88,187	35,114	,,	73,463	28,875	1907
129A	Pukekohe	5,082	1,290	406	377,250	237,570	C.V.	361,735	232,025	1912
230	Te Kuiti	2,143	1,326	738	349,915	188,161	,,	324,329	175,247	1913
201A	Taumarunui ..	1,925	1,181	520	136,441	68,470	U.V.	125,397	63,011	1911
117	Otahuhu	1,408	1,934	552	338,056	180,267	C.V.	317,599	168,440	1910
199	Opotiki	770	980	438	253,672	151,926	C.V.	231,999	139,741	1913
1	Gisborne	2,000	9,317	2,275	2,378,883	1,423,895	,,	2,203,389	1,308,890	1912
22	Wairoa	1,562	1,148	834	254,294	148,893	,,	242,524	143,723	1910

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land with Improvements, &c., in each Borough in New Zealand—*continued.*

Roll No.	Borough.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in
					Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	
					£	£		£	£	
25	Napier	910	10,910	2,456	1,821,672	828,336	A.V.	1,673,497	767,119	1906
26	Hastings	2,601	6,583	3,618	1,630,453	923,066	U.V.	1,561,973	892,221	1911
27	Dannevirke ..	1,222	3,527	1,192	763,366	381,428	,,	705,122	360,721	1911
28	Woodville ..	1,240	1,219	1,041	158,246	59,614	,,	135,602	53,863	1913
41	Waipawa	5,000	1,133	469	223,214	135,518	,,	206,738	127,287	1908
44c	Waipukurau ..	..	1,092	471	203,258	134,478	,,	189,049	128,940	1908
61	New Plymouth ..	850	7,575	2,001	1,395,632	829,647	A.V.	1,253,977	749,382	Pt. 1906 pt. 1912
62	Hawera	500	2,811	1,126	638,045	320,229	U.V.	588,123	293,282	1912
63	Patea	1,420	961	380	64,710	22,089	A.V.	56,583	20,124	1902
70	Waitara	2,080	1,520	748	202,842	91,159	C.V.	193,520	87,074	1910
74	Inglewood ..	703	1,332	770	162,803	67,434	,,	148,248	59,218	1904
91	Stratford	1,920	2,763	1,882	521,769	239,665	U.V.	480,123	216,447	1912
97A	Eltham	1,590	1,818	580	316,618	167,915	C.V.	299,376	158,455	1907
116	Wanganui ..	6,447	13,380	3,845	3,080,026	1,901,321	A.V.	2,811,941	1,736,225	1911
117	Marton	1,423	1,505	815	315,517	146,031	U.V.	290,191	134,990	1913
118H	Ohakune	3,224	1,161	491	90,571	41,767	,,	76,172	30,248	1912
125A	Taihape	1,030	1,651	551	234,567	107,794	A.V.	201,148	89,235	1909
1	Feilding	2,300	3,310	1,707	918,221	503,641	U.V.	843,278	450,650	1909
2	Palmerston North ..	4,595	11,709	4,359	2,225,911	1,132,195	,,	2,099,375	1,064,597	1906
3	Foxton	1,240	1,714	602	242,019	115,563	,,	213,309	102,438	1911
4	Onslow	2,000	1,969	1,177	581,250	290,254	,,	528,254	274,021	1908
5	Karori	2,240	1,534	1,332	510,275	319,405	,,	473,227	293,805	1913

	WELLINGTON—									
4A	Onslow portion ..			486	320,480	206,651	,,	298,883	187,369	1913
5A	Karori portion ..			872	508,577	222,480	,,	432,350	202,120	1913
7	City portion ..			11,470	16,492,763*	8,437,406	,,	14,993,416	8,289,475	1906
8	Kilbirnie portion ..	9,500	66,338	3,070	1,397,686	679,484	,,	1,367,250	657,408	1913
9	Island Bay portion			1,925	641,285	323,955	,,	603,900	308,797	1913
10	Ohiro portion ..			2,554	1,093,207	478,153	,,	1,058,550	456,918	1913
24A	Levin	1,350	1,683	1,024	292,105	126,551	C.V.	273,774	120,969	1907
29	Pahiatua	720	1,421	570	228,652	101,223	U.V.	216,215	97,855	1906
30	Masterton	2,100	5,585	1,840	1,238,130	572,750	,,	1,120,046	536,066	1907
31	Carterton	1,880	1,618	762	279,117	118,680	C.V.	260,077	112,600	1908
32	Greytown	3,907	1,090	464	200,729	84,353	A.V.	185,556	82,614	1911
33	Lower Hutt ..	3,255	4,440	3,124	1,433,963	869,446	U.V.	1,367,765	821,724	1911
34	Petone	1,060	7,010	2,099	1,362,169	686,971	,,	1,231,402	899,501	1911
42B	Eketahuna ..	960	844	448	151,753	68,415	,,	139,335	63,800	1912
64A	Eastbourne ..	1,380	601	767	184,110	107,173	,,	180,939	105,307	1906
66	Miramar	2,250	1,739	1,829	847,996	619,206	,,	769,382	557,797	1908
67	Richmond.. ..	2,300	735	247	137,050	76,050	C.V.	130,262	73,367	1910
68	Nelson	4,800	8,465	2,468	1,197,596	577,684	A.V.	1,084,403	533,636	1905
69	Picton	560	1,424	825	286,177	153,526	U.V.	253,393	131,308	1909
70	Blenheim	1,571	4,048	1,517	752,173	340,639	,,	696,531	318,772	1909
77	Motueka	5,643	1,286	426	182,028	89,433	C.V.	174,690	87,773	1909
98	Westport	713	4,952	1,340	735,272	383,568	U.V.	619,547	307,803	1910
99	Greymouth ..	2,000	5,560	1,590	823,168	270,223	,,	701,082	227,668	1911
100	Brunner	5,700	1,054	524	71,011	11,980	A.V.	20,461	9,029	1898
101	Kumara	842	820	459	33,892	5,913	,,	24,009	3,858	1904
102	Hokitika	1,280	2,368	1,110	240,788	81,194	U.V.	200,369	65,653	1907
103	Ross	4,196	672	340	23,217	5,891	C.V.	18,777	4,779	1909
115A	Runanga	..	1,638	410	56,360	20,175	,,	43,656	11,232	1912
1	Rangiora	1,040	1,920	654	254,941	86,819	,,	236,664	82,212	1905
2	Kaiapoi	1,020	1,908	602	188,451	59,411	A.V.	171,461	56,646	1907
	CHRISTCHURCH—									
25	St. Albans Ward ..			3,521	1,943,549	656,999	U.V.	1,916,969	648,299	1908
26–30	Central Ward ..	4,798	55,098	3,894	6,636,535	3,108,388	,,	6,079,238	2,944,806	1907
31	Sydenham Ward ..			3,570	1,804,009	592,593	,,	1,674,794	519,128	1908
32, 32A	Linwood Ward ..			2,402	1,171,673	365,532	,,	1,150,205	358,874	1908
33	Woolston	1,276	3,699	1,180	464,916	172,631	,,	442,761	166,061	1908
34	New Brighton ..	1,500	1,990	1,829	337,704	167,565	,,	329,249	163,975	1913

* Approximate.

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land, with Improvements, &c., in each Borough in New Zealand—*continued.*

Roll No.	Borough.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in
					Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	
					£	£		£	£	
35	Sumner	4,876	1,987	1,301	505,260	267,820	U.V.	473,000	254,790	1913
36	Lyttelton	2,014	4,151	921	952,967	265,510	A.V.	327,852	94,450	1908
37	Akaroa	221	650	190	104,191	44,544	C.V.	94,481	40,761	1911
39E	Riccarton	2,889	3,027	920	519,784	180,552	,,	472,119	163,257	1909
48	Spreydon	1,295	3,560	1,554	501,588	185,616	U.V.	489,838	183,216	1910
63	Ashburton ..	680	2,797	964	471,693	203,300	A.V.	430,308	179,225	1905
64, 64A	Timaru	1,100	12,048	3,304	2,216,110	1,120,531	,,	2,065,600	1,047,166	1908
78	Geraldine	487	989	384	127,605	43,758	C.V.	116,969	40,893	1912
80, 80A	Temuka	945	1,823	741	225,693	66,529	,,	194,421	56,989	1909
89	Waimate	649	1,845	640	291,091	98,639	U.V.	258,216	91,323	1910
	DUNEDIN—									
46	Valley Ward ..				582,961	212,067	A.V.	551,949	202,020	1907
48	Roslyn Ward ..				955,117	347,956	,,	933,307	341,246	1908
50, 51	Leith Ward ..	9,272	48,988	10,735	3,105,376	1,435,160	,,	2,666,469	1,228,585	1909
52, 53	Central Ward ..				3,833,675	1,762,585	,,	3,359,996	1,526,635	1909
54, 55	Caversham Ward ..				1,360,315	446,178	,,	1,198,325	395,498	1907
2	Oamaru	1,111	5,405	1,538	833,138	290,486	,,	734,940	258,049	1910
3	Hampden	640	361	393	27,010	9,682	C.V.	22,744	8,112	1907
23	Naseby	113	324	184	21,008	2,573	A.V.	13,951	1,908	1912
24	Palmerston ..	800	828	462	87,342	23,906	C.V.	74,878	21,800	1913
25	Waikouaiti ..	1,700	720	602	73,641	27,947	,,	65,606	26,665	1908
44	Port Chalmers ..	335	2,199	529	313,320	104,990	A.V.	231,945	88,165	1907
45	West Harbour ..	1,670	2,119	807	203,490	75,358	U.V.	188,640	66,963	1907
47	Maori Hill ..	3,700	2,278	705	406,597	165,065	,,	338,842	135,205	1908

49	Mornington	654	4,917	1,350	578,314	187,746	A.V.	557,694	182,101	1907
56	St Kilda	463	4,486	1,647	803,085	305,045	U.V.	759,935	289,420	1913
65	Green Island ..	600	1,991	676	217,292	60,825	A.V.	207,647	58,715	1909
66	Mosgiel	967	1,671	668	253,785	97,748	U.V.	230,620	93,843	1912
67	Roxburgh	400	461	220	37,640	5,899	A.V.	32,565	4,779	1912
68	Lawrence	640	953	553	115,913	31,343	,,	93,668	26,073	1905
69	Tapanui	126	347	145	32,120	9,075	,,	28,550	8,495	1909
70	Milton	265	1,410	431	181,335	56,126	,,	163,360	52,771	1907
71	Balclutha	568	1,320	504	205,928	82,013	U.V.	192,653	76,318	1911
72	Kaitangata ..	1,158	1,640	736	106,586	31,325	A.V.	95,795	28,870	1905
114	Cromwell	640	614	499	45,500	10,870	,,	38,610	8,923	1906
115	Alexandra	840	807	464	53,009	10,048	,,	47,261	8,863	1906
1	Arrowtown ..	390	424	180	20,909	3,325	,,	14,994	2,847	1905
2	Queenstown ..	923	728	267	64,915	14,544	,,	51,801	12,244	1905
20	Gore	1,150	3,412	1,217	601,105	247,426	U.V.	545,052	218,416	1911
21	Mataura	1,530	1,255	447	200,272	75,864	A.V.	192,338	72,009	1912
22	Winton	160	590	227	84,446	27,935	U.V.	72,666	25,669	1911
27A	Invercargill ..	2,549	13,590	4,116	3,004,612	1,273,316	,,	2,696,555	1,125,630	1911
28	South Invercargill ..	2,280	1,549	657	147,034	75,056	,,	141,655	72,876	1911
29	Riverton	718	979	521	126,778	44,020	A.V.	110,447	41,813	1913
30	Campbelltown ..	2,000	1,865	680	270,250	98,455	U.V.	252,964	91,475	1909

TABLE showing Capital Value of Land with Improvements (and distinguishing the Unimproved Value of Land) for all Lands and for Rateable Properties in each Town District (outside the Jurisdiction of any County) in New Zealand, as at the 31st March, 1913, with the Population, Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll, and the Year in which the Values were last revised.

Roll No.	Town District, independent of County (outside County Jurisdiction).	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1913.	Number of Assessments on Valuation Roll.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.		Values last revised as at 31st March, in
				Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous Column).	
				£	£		£	£	
24A	Hikurangi	725	291	72,635	40,260	C.V.	70,455	39,470	1913
84	Helensville	701	261	97,705	34,460	A.V.	88,365	31,845	1911
79B	Warkworth	721	194	82,367	26,540	C.V.	76,882	25,390	1912
143A	Huntly	1,381	290	165,160	92,150	,,	157,850	89,570	1911
105A	Ellerslie	991	299	225,158	104,610	,,	208,623	96,115	1909
92B	New Lynn	619	268	132,650	76,260	,,	130,445	74,335	1912
192	Rotorua	2,503	706	736,320	461,907	,,	489,967	280,752	1911
32	Taradale	936	297	145,055	88,563	,,	141,305	87,608	1908
94	Manaia	562	..	71,852	23,386	,,	64,727	21,895	1907
111	Waverley	655	257	97,250	43,316	,,	85,850	39,396	1912
115A	Gonville	1,630	789	409,759	218,143	U.V.	378,503	203,268	1912
115B	Castlecliff	648	464	120,352	56,097	C.V.	112,972	50,726	1913
125B	Mangaweka	517	254	50,291	19,450	,,	44,338	16,140	1909
126	Hunterville	688	269	79,891	33,618	,,	72,911	30,929	1908
136	Bull's	543	177	56,759	23,716	A.V.	50,721	21,875	1908
52B	Martinborough ..	660	421	119,016	36,877	C.V.	113,917	36,162	1910
54	Featherston	778	335	99,193	32,329	U.V.	89,494	30,650	1909
59	Johnsonville	973	679	228,214	139,181	C.V.	209,469	128,421	1909
62A	Upper Hutt	1,100	1,185	233,780	139,482	U.V.	218,445	134,267	1908
71	Hampstead	1,560	472	150,746	65,875	C.V.	139,586	64,935	1908
75	Tinwald	563	247	81,835	45,302	,,	78,861	44,697	1905
83A	Pleasant Point ..	515	253	60,652	24,504	,,	55,473	23,540	1909
64A	Bay	1,090	698	295,032	134,799	,,	288,492	132,274	1911
35	Otautau	778	327	120,860	50,528	,,	111,281	47,463	1912
52	Wyndham	693	275	110,900	50,275	A.V.	98,713	44,445	1912

SECTION XXVIII.—STATISTICAL VIEW OF FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1864–1913.

I.—Population.

Year.	Population (exclusive of Maoris and for Annexed Pacific Islands) on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	6,501	2,921	1,878
1865	117,376	73,231	190,607	7,490	2,757	1,908
1866	125,080	79,034	204,114	8,466	2,540	2,038
1867	131,929	86,739	218,668	8,918	2,702	2,050
1868	134,621	91,997	226,618	9,391	2,662	2,085
1869	140,112	97,137	237,249	9,718	2,721	1,931
1870	145,732	102,668	248,400	10,277	2,703	1,851
1871	156,431	110,555	266,986	10,592	2,642	1,864
1872	162,404	117,156	279,560	10,795	3,192	1,873
1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	11,222	3,645	2,276
1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	12,844	4,161	2,828
1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	14,438	5,712	3,209
1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	16,168	4,904	3,196
1877	227,681	180,937	408,618	16,856	4,685	3,114
1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	17,770	4,645	3,377
1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	18,070	5,583	3,352
1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	19,341	5,437	3,181
1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	18,732	5,491	3,277
1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	19,009	5,701	3,600
1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	19,202	6,061	3,612
1884	306,667	257,637	564,304	19,846	5,740	3,800
1885	312,125	263,101	575,226	19,693	6,081	3,813
1886	317,646	271,740	589,386	19,299	6,135	3,488
1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	19,135	6,137	3,563
1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	18,902	5,708	3,617
1889	328,588	287,464	616,052	18,457	5,772	3,632
1890	332,557	292,951	625,508	18,278	5,994	3,797
1891	336,174	297,884	634,058	18,273	6,518	3,805
1892	345,146	305,287	650,433	17,876	6,459	4,002
1893	357,635	314,630	672,265	18,187	6,767	4,115
1894	363,763	322,365	686,128	18,528	6,918	4,178
1895	369,725	328,981	698,706	18,546	6,863	4,110
1896	376,987	337,175	714,162	18,612	6,432	4,843
1897	384,703	344,353	729,056	18,737	6,595	4,928
1898	392,124	351,339	743,463	18,955	7,244	5,091
1899	398,679	357,826	756,505	18,835	7,680	5,461
1900	403,628	364,650	768,278	19,546	7,200	5,860
1901	414,223	373,434	787,657	20,491	7,634	6,095
1902	425,908	382,021	807,929	20,655	8,375	6,394
1903	439,674	392,831	832,505	21,829	8,528	6,748
1904	453,992	403,547	857,539	22,766	8,087	6,983
1905	467,366	415,096	882,462	23,682	8,061	7,200
1906	481,651	427,075	908,726	24,252	8,339	7,592
1907	492,649	436,835	929,484	25,094	10,066	8,192
1908	510,329	450,313	960,642	25,940	9,043	8,339
1909	520,406	462,520	982,926	26,524	8,959	8,094
1910	529,928	472,751	1,002,679	25,984	9,639	8,236
1911	539,729	485,677	1,025,406	26,354	9,534	8,825
1912	553,212	499,415	1,052,627	27,508	9,214	9,149
1913	569,109	515,553	1,084,662	27,935	10,119	8,813

Note.—Maori population excluded from above was 49,844 in 1911, and that of Cook and other Islands 12,598 persons.

II.—Production.

Year.	Occupied and Cultivated Holdings over One Acre in Extent.	Land (including Sown Grasses) under Cultivation.	Live-stock.				Coal-mines, Output from.
			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
	Number.	Acres.					Tons.
1864	..	382,655	49,409	249,760	4,937,273	61,276	Prior to 1878, 709,931
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1867	..	676,909	65,715	312,835	8,418,579	115,104	
1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1869	11,932	783,435	..	..	..	..	
1870	13,476	997,477	..	..	..	..	
1871	10,211	1,140,279	81,028	436,592	9,700,629	151,460	
1872	14,874	1,226,222	..	..	..	..	
1873	15,304	1,416,933	..	..	..	..	
1874	15,883	1,651,712	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921	..
1875	16,092	1,943,653	..	..	..	..	..
1876	17,250	2,377,402	..	..	..	..	..
1877	18,750	2,940,711	..	..	..	..	..
1878	20,519	3,523,277	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337	162,218
1879	21,054	3,982,866	..	..	..	..	231,218
1880	23,129	4,506,889	..	..	..	..	299,923
1881	24,147	4,768,192	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083	337,262
1882	26,298	5,189,104	..	..	..	..	378,272
1883	27,352	5,651,255	..	..	..	..	421,764
1884	28,587	6,072,949	..	..	..	..	480,831
1885	29,814	6,550,399	..	..	..	..	511,063
1886	31,763	6,668,920	187,382	853,358	16,564,595	277,901	534,353
1887	33,332	6,845,177	..	..	..	..	558,620
1888	34,743	7,284,752	..	..	..	..	613,895
1889	35,747	7,670,167	..	..	..	..	586,445
1890	38,178	8,015,426	..	..	..	..	637,397
1891	38,083	8,462,495	211,040	788,919	17,865,423	222,553	668,794
1892	41,224	8,893,225	..	..	18,570,752	..	673,315
1893	42,768	9,713,745	..	..	19,380,369	..	691,548
1894	45,290	10,063,051	..	885,305	20,230,829	..	719,546
1895	46,676	10,128,076	..	964,034	19,826,604	..	726,654
1896	..	10,698,869	237,418	1,047,901	19,138,493	239,778	792,851
1897	58,940	11,550,075	249,813	1,138,067	19,687,954	209,834	840,713
1898	60,759	11,444,563	252,834	1,209,165	19,673,725	186,027	907,033
1899	61,639	11,984,606	258,115	1,203,024	19,348,506	193,512	975,234
1900	62,485	12,474,511	261,931	1,222,139	19,355,195	249,751	1,093,990
1901	62,786	12,636,035	266,245	1,256,680	20,233,099	250,975	1,227,638
1902	63,982	13,083,971	279,672	1,361,784	20,342,727	224,024	1,362,702
1903	65,034	13,357,700	286,955	1,460,663	18,954,553	193,740	1,420,193
1904	66,092	13,504,004	298,714	1,593,547	18,280,806	226,591	1,537,838
1905	68,680	13,868,074	314,322	1,736,850	19,130,875	255,320	1,585,756
1906	69,942	14,114,925	326,537	1,810,936	20,108,471	249,727	1,729,536
1907	72,338	14,382,787	342,608	1,851,750	20,983,772	242,273	1,831,009
1908	73,367	14,884,617	352,832	1,816,299	22,449,053	241,128	1,860,975
1909	75,152	15,566,308	363,259	1,773,326	23,480,707	245,092	1,911,247
1910	..	..	..	..	24,269,620	..	2,197,362
1911	73,876	16,154,218	404,284	2,020,171	23,996,126	348,754	2,066,073
1912	..	..	..	..	23,750,153	..	2,177,615
1913	..	..	..	..	24,191,810	..	1,888,005

III.—Trade.

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand).

Year.	Wool.		Grain.		Frozen Meat.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	Bushels.	£	Cwt.	£
1864	16,691,666	1,070,997	3,580	722	..	..
1865	19,180,500	1,141,761	25,447	6,076	..	..
1866	22,810,776	1,354,152	32,610	7,297	..	..
1867	27,152,966	1,580,608	158,811	26,986	..	..
1868	28,875,163	1,516,548	632,556	114,125	..	..
1869	27,765,636	1,371,230	520,556	96,441	..	..
1870	37,039,763	1,703,944	854,399	141,135	..	..
1871	37,793,734	1,606,144	1,032,902	164,087	..	..
1872	41,886,997	2,537,919	1,058,480	178,886	..	..
1873	41,535,185	2,702,471	598,431	136,832	..	..
1874	46,848,735	2,834,695	1,162,782	291,103	..	..
1875	54,401,540	3,398,155	1,276,927	231,417	..	..
1876	59,853,454	3,395,816	2,172,098	337,878	..	..
1877	64,481,324	3,658,938	1,323,910	276,452	..	..
1878	59,270,256	3,292,807	2,112,214	508,767	..	..
1879	62,220,810	3,126,439	3,470,344	660,557	..	..
1880	66,860,150	3,169,300	5,540,445	898,997	..	..
1881	59,415,940	2,909,760	5,815,960	986,072	..	..
1882	65,322,707	3,118,554	4,310,984	907,961	15,244	19,339
1883	68,149,430	3,014,211	6,723,303	1,286,724	87,975	118,328
1884	81,139,028	3,267,527	5,489,635	766,824	254,069	345,090
1885	86,507,431	3,205,275	4,597,645	513,697	296,473	373,857
1886	90,853,744	3,072,971	3,523,324	463,549	346,055	427,193
1887	88,824,382	3,321,074	4,126,836	443,780	402,107	455,870
1888	83,225,733	3,115,008	5,101,167	668,859	552,298	628,800
1889	102,227,354	3,976,375	6,120,202	985,224	656,822	783,374
1890	102,817,077	4,150,599	8,287,024	1,030,415	898,894	1,087,617
1891	106,187,114	4,129,686	5,877,059	676,338	1,000,307	1,194,724
1892	118,180,912	4,313,307	6,625,525	816,272	869,600	1,033,377
1893	109,719,684	3,774,738	4,855,368	583,397	903,836	1,085,167
1894	144,295,154	4,827,016	2,434,295	226,183	1,025,243	1,194,545
1895	116,015,170	3,662,131	2,381,837	215,783	1,134,097	1,262,711
1896	129,151,624	4,391,848	2,941,821	346,197	1,103,362	1,251,993
1897	135,835,117	4,443,144	1,919,887	235,429	1,407,921	1,566 286
1898	149,385,815	4,645,804	1,045,980	136,120	1,551,773	1,698,750
1899	147,169,497	4,324,627	6,985,999	721,817	1,865,827	2,088,856
1900	140,706,486	4,749,196	9,529,847	1,034,014	1,844,831	2,123,881
1901	146,820,079	3,699,103	13,373,515	1,285,811	1,857,547	2,253,262
1902	160,419,023	3,354,563	5,865,562	786,548	2,138,557	2,718,763
1903	155,128,381	4,041,274	5,362,748	533,865	2,378,650	3,197,043
1904	144,647,376	4,673,826	3,775,978	392,346	1,912,979	2,793,599
1905	139,912,737	5,381,333	2,282,853	294,574	1,690,684	2,694,432
1906	154,384,568	6,765,655	1,006,825	139,474	2,025,507	2,877,031
1907	171,635,595	7,657.278	229,593	53,205	2,354,808	3,420,664
1908	162,518,481	5,332,781	1,114,332	143,223	2,120,303	3,188,515
1909	189,683,703	6,305,888	6,951,926	823,149	2,572,604	3,601,093
1910	204,368,957	8,308,410	1,985,616	319,073	2,654,196	3,850,777
1911	169,424,811	6,491,707	1,763,509	330,186	2,250,565	3,503,406
1912	188,361,790	7,105,483	5,326,963	741,600	2,573,238	3,909,569
1913	186,533,036	8,057,620	650,790	131,203	2,578,693	4,449,933

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Butter.		Cheese.		Phormium Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£
1864	*	*	*	*	7	170
1865	*	*	*	*	3	75
1866	232	1,590	13	65	45	996
1867	38	192	90	362	126	4,256
1868	138	532	335	1,240	534	8,137
1869	2,705	14,679	2,331	8,040	2,028	45,245
1870	3,435	12,995	2,735	9,327	5,471	132,578
1871	4,342	12,426	1,619	4,023	4,248	90,611
1872	1,629	4,462	1,362	4,379	3,985	99,405
1873	722	2,342	1,993	6,625	6,454	143,799
1874	357	1,168	1,326	4,408	2,038	37,690
1875	104	660	442	1,862	639	11,742
1876	871	3,910	885	3,488	897	18,285
1877	5,206	23,458	4,999	16,713	1,053	18,826
1878	3,106	12,111	3,019	9,368	622	10,666
1879	339	1,631	172	628	445	7,874
1880	2,717	8,350	717	1,983	894	15,617
1881	2,426	8,496	3,056	6,112	1,308	26,285
1882	11,264	52,088	3,553	10,130	2,040	41,955
1883	8,869	42,020	2,519	6,892	2,013	36,761
1884	15,766	66,593	10,342	25,074	1,525	23,475
1885	24,923	102,387	15,245	35,742	1,063	16,316
1886	23,175	105,537	16,429	45,657	1,112	15,922
1887	17,018	54,921	23,913	54,562	1,578	25,094
1888	29,995	118,252	36,682	78,918	4,042	75,269
1889	37,955	146,840	26,558	67,105	17,084	361,182
1890	34,816	122,701	40,451	84,986	21,158	381,789
1891	39,430	150,258	39,770	86,675	15,809	281,514
1892	53,930	227,162	41,493	91,042	12,793	214,542
1893	58,149	254,645	46,201	99,626	12,587	219,375
1894	60,771	251,280	55,655	115,203	4,677	66,256
1895	57,964	227,601	76,743	150,909	1,806	21,040
1896	71,353	281,716	71,372	130,166	2,968	32,985
1897	99,002	402,605	77,683	150,517	2,769	30,674
1898	96,801	403,690	68,711	135,776	4,850	74,556
1899	136,086	571,799	69,440	141,818	10,371	184,411
1900	172,583	740,620	102,849	229,111	15,906	332,182
1901	201,591	882,406	104,294	238,685	10,171	195,728
1902	253,998	1,205,802	74,746	163,539	20,852	534,031
1903	285,106	1,318,067	74,780	194,998	22,652	595,684
1904	314,360	1,380,460	84,526	185,486	26,936	710,281
1905	305,722	1,408,557	88,562	205,171	27,877	696,467
1906	320,225	1,560,235	131,206	341,002	27,779	776,106
1907	328,441	1,615,345	236,833	662,355	28,547	832,068
1908	229,971	1,171,182	280,798	783,419	17,403	396,288
1909	321,108	1,639,380	400,607	1,105,390	14,318	306,973
1910	356,535	1,811,975	451,915	1,195,373	20,645	448,414
1911	302,387	1,576,917	439,174	1 192,057	17,366	300,209
1912	378,117	2,088,809	577,070	1,680,393	18,641	376,264
1913	372,258	2,061,651	611,663	1,770,297	28,092	721,924

* Not recorded separately.

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Gold.		Gum (Kauri).		Provisions, Tallow, Timber, &c.	Total New Zealand Produce Exported.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	Oz.	£	Tons.	£	£	£
1864	480,171	1,857,847	2,228	60,590	59,089	3,050,634
1865	574,574	2,226,474	1,867	46,060	82,729	3,503,421
1866	735,376	2,844,517	2,535	70,572	116,901	4,396,090
1867	686,753	2,700,275	2,685	77,491	89,294	4,479,464
1868	637,474	2,504,326	2,690	72,493	51,361	4,268,762
1869	614,281	2,362,995	2,850	111,307	80,197	4,090,134
1870	544,880	2,157,585	4,391	175,074	212,044	4,544,682
1871	730,029	2,787,520	5,054	167,958	338,335	5,171,104
1872	445,370	1,730,992	4,811	154,167	396,976	5,107,186
1873	505,337	1,987,425	2,833	85,816	412,660	5,477,970
1874	376,388	1,505,331	2,568	79,986	397,762	5,152,143
1875	355,322	1,407,770	3,230	138,523	285,715	5,475,844
1876	318,367	1,268,559	2,888	109,234	351,731	5,488,901
1877	366,955	1,476,312	3,632	118,348	469,670	6,058,717
1878	311,437	1,244,190	3,445	132,975	573,735	5,784,619
1879	284,100	1,134,641	3,228	147,535	484,150	5,563,455
1880	303,215	1,220,263	4,725	242,817	544,973	6,102,300
1881	250,683	996,867	5,460	253,778	574,880	5,762,250
1882	230,893	921,664	5,533	260,369	921,290	6,253,350
1883	222,899	892,445	6,518	336,606	1,121,257	6,855,244
1884	246,392	988,953	6,393	342,151	1,116,799	6,942,486
1885	222,732	890,056	5,876	299,762	1,154,819	6,591,911
1886	235,578	939,648	4,920	257,653	1,058,552	6,386,682
1887	187,938	747,878	6,790	362,434	1,085,468	6,551,081
1888	229,608	914,309	8,482	380,933	1,274,780	7,255,128
1889	197,492	785,490	7,519	329,590	1,606,828	9,042,008
1890	187,641	751,360	7,438	378,563	1,440,731	9,428,761
1891	251,161	1,007,172	8,388	437,056	1,436,671	9,400,094
1892	237,393	951,963	8,705	517,678	1,200,525	9,365,868
1893	227,502	915,921	8,317	510,775	1,113,799	8,557,443
1894	221,614	887,865	8,338	404,567	1,112,233	9,085,148
1895	293,493	1,162,181	7,425	418,766	1,269,031	8,390,153
1896	263,694	1,041,428	7,126	431,323	1,269,680	9,177,336
1897	251,647	980,204	6,641	398,010	1,389,398	9,596,267
1898	280,175	1,080,691	9,905	586,767	1,562,834	10,324,988
1899	389,570	1,513,180	11,116	607,919	1,645,313	11,799,740
1900	373,614	1,439,602	10,159	622,293	1,784,350	13,055,249
1901	455,558	1,753,784	7,541	446,114	1,935,567	12,690,460
1902	507,852	1,951,426	7,430	450,223	2,333,704	13,498,599
1903	533,314	2,037,832	9,357	631,102	2,288,327	14,838,192
1904	520,323	1,987,501	9,203	501,817	1,976,471	14,601,787
1905	520,485	2,093,936	10,883	561,444	2,167,616	15,503,530
1906	563,843	2,270,904	9,154	522,486	2,587,453	17,840,346
1907	508,210	2,027,490	8,708	579,888	2,934,845	19,783,138
1908	506,381	2,004,799	5,530	372,798	2,501,525	15,894,530
1909	506,371	2,006,900	8,250	552,698	3,112,465	19,462,936
1910	478,286	1,896,318	8,693	465,044	3,648,779	21,944,163
1911	454,837	1,815,251	7,587	395,707	3,176,458	18,781,898
1912	343,163	1,345,131	7,908	401,305	3,623,851	21,272,405
1913	376,161	1,459,499	8,780	549,106	3,376,657	22,577,890

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Year.	Total Exports.	Imports.				Total Trade.
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From Australia.	From United States.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1864	3,401,667	7,000,655	3,259,174	3,429,809	109,222	10,402,322
1865	3,713,218	5,594,977	2,606,994	2,565,285	45,084	9,308,195
1866	4,520,074	5,894,863	2,737,702	2,780,966	129,300	10,414,937
1867	4,644,678	5,344,607	2,779,463	2,182,995	92,590	9,989,285
1868	4,429,198	4,985,748	2,299,689	2,261,485	117,326	9,414,946
1869	4,224,860	4,976,126	2,458,579	2,106,859	69,109	9,200,986
1870	4,822,756	4,639,015	2,685,736	1,655,086	60,497	9,461,771
1871	5,282,084	4,078,193	1,808,636	1,969,914	59,345	9,360,277
1872	5,190,665	5,142,951	2,685,160	2,097,508	90,657	10,333,616
1873	5,610,371	6,464,687	3,781,130	2,198,849	143,273	12,075,058
1874	5,251,269	8,121,812	5,481,036	2,076,626	191,539	13,373,081
1875	5,828,627	8,029,172	5,103,610	2,355,988	213,492	13,857,799
1876	5,673,465	6,905,171	4,451,269	1,942,590	192,287	12,578,636
1877	6,327,472	6,973,418	4,115,544	2,288,253	269,656	13,300,890
1878	6,015,700	8,755,663	5,333,170	2,393,863	432,572	14,771,363
1879	5,743,126	8,374,585	5,302,823	2,197,452	438,399	14,117,711
1880	6,352,692	6,162,011	3,479,217	1,930,408	238,011	12,514,703
1881	6,060,866	7,457,045	4,530,316	1,952,767	343,645	13,517,911
1882	6,658,008	8,609,270	5,553,324	1,863,865	463,493	15,267,278
1883	7,095,999	7,974,038	5,241,847	1,576,183	419,250	15,070,037
1884	7,091,667	7,663,888	4,934,493	1,635,762	348,557	14,755,555
1885	6,819,939	7,479,921	5,227,551	1,254,908	401,532	14,299,860
1886	6,672,791	6,759,013	4,481,101	1,317,376	337,322	13,431,804
1887	6,866,169	6,245,515	4,173,497	1,030,094	298,736	13,111,684
1888	7,767,325	5,941,900	3,725,624	1,218,593	323,069	13,709,225
1889	9,341,864	6,308,863	4,138,077	1,107,132	342,436	15,650,727
1890	9,811,720	6,260,525	4,221,270	1,087,593	355,395	16,072,245
1891	9,566,397	6,503,849	4,369,633	1,013,549	361,795	16,070,246
1892	9,534,851	6,943,056	4,767,369	1,112,099	384,627	16,477,907
1893	8,985,364	6,911,515	4,481,955	1,411,465	379,378	15,896,879
1894	9,231,047	6,788,020	3,949,770	1,740,965	394,691	16,019,067
1895	8,550,224	6,400,129	3,992,359	1,261,125	394,233	14,950,353
1896	9,321,105	7,137,320	4,714,476	1,090,374	492,840	16,458,425
1897	10,016,993	8,055,223	5,310,675	1,001,003	628,044	18,072,216
1898	10,517,955	8,230,600	5,148,833	1,158,865	800,411	18,748 555
1899	11,938,335	8,739,633	5,526,645	1,336,828	775,309	20,677,968
1900	13,246,161	10,646,096	6,504,484	1,776,978	1,061,873	23,892,257
1901	12,881,424	11,817,915	6,885,831	1,979,320	1,415,260	24,699 339
1902	13,644,977	11,326,723	6,851,452	1,715,295	1,318,937	24,971,700
1903	15,010,378	12,788,675	7,512,668	2,154,966	1,441,358	27,799,053
1904	14,748,348	13,291,694	7,982,340	1,893,036	1,527,915	28,040,042
1905	15,655,947	12,828,857	7,795,284	1,815,717	1,438,501	28,484,804
1906	18,095,137	15,211,403	9,003,229	2,775,312	1,405,781	33,306,540
1907	20,068,957	17,302,861	10,278,019	3,127,553	1,425,596	37,371,818
1908	16,317,494	17,471,284	10,441,837	2,841,426	1,643,937	33,788,778
1909	19,661,996	15,674,719	9,287,786	2,764,210	1,166,063	35,336,715
1910	22,180,209	17,051,583	10,498,771	2,359,393	1,399,737	39,231,792
1911	19,028,490	19,545,879	11,787,300	2,944,991	1,682,129	38,574,369
1912	21,770,581	20,976,574	12,499,787	2,583,887	2,049,618	42,747,155
1913	22,986,722	22,288,302	13,312,193	2,914,848	2,107,990	45,275,024

IV.—Transport and Communication.

Year.	Oversea Shipping.				
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Registered Vessels belonging to New Zealand.
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage
1864	1,117	426,004	1,089	433,253	22,573
1865	862	295,625	783	283,020	24,484
1866	1,019	330,303	986	306,979	26,787
1867	944	309,568	950	308,169	23,240
1868	851	277,105	873	287,710	24,539
1869	764	250,731	771	247,764	25,990
1870	756	273,151	766	265,407	26,743
1871	729	274,643	709	265,618	27,107
1872	775	300,302	743	285,366	23,963
1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	30,035
1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	38,935
1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	42,025
1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	44,401
1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	42,479
1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	46,965
1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	64,457
1880	730	395,675	786	424,041	66,316
1881	765	420,134	762	413,487	72,387
1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	76,196
1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	84,903
1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	92,696
1885	786	519,700	780	513,000	95,887
1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	94,196
1887	653	489,754	675	493,583	94,027
1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	86,132
1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	87,411
1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	98,907
1891	737	618,515	744	625,807	102,068
1892	686	675,223	689	656,100	101,156
1893	617	615,604	635	642,466	100,388
1894	609	631,100	614	631,250	99,588
1895	611	672,951	597	648,946	100,988
1896	589	614,097	592	627,659	105,553
1897	600	686,899	587	675,333	119,713
1898	620	765,255	622	765,793	126,113
1899	609	811,183	604	807,866	129,583
1900	616	854,632	613	825,275	137,767
1901	688	1,063,274	691	1,075,906	143,183
1902	638	1,089,179	611	1,048,770	147,822
1903	617	1,102,064	608	1,113,165	150,909
1904	629	1,154,569	620	1,144,764	157,334
1905	627	1,139,410	627	1,141,552	170,957
1906	629	1,243,652	631	1,238,214	180,124
1907	645	1,254,266	615	1,225,382	197,001
1908	658	1,361,047	656	1,331,305	228,399
1909	605	1,263,935	596	1,253,878	230,614
1910	609	1,389,031	588	1,367,207	233,531
1911	621	1,482,378	624	1,467,402	234,084
1912	677	1,672,092	666	1,668,630	245,445
1913	645	1,738,985	635	1,699,807	254,117

IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*continued.*

Year.	Government Railways. (Figures to 31st March following.)			Electric Telegraph.		
	Miles open for Traffic.	Miles under Construction.	Railway Receipts.	Miles of Line.	Number of Messages.	Cash and Cash Values, including Telephones.
			£			£
1864	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	699	48,231	9,114
1867	..	..	..	714	87,436	14,295
1868	..	..	..	1,471	134,647	26,224
1869	..	..	..	1,611	173,746	32,649
1870	..	..	..	1,887	238,195	27,422
1871	..	..	..	2,015	369,085	37,203
1872	..	..	..	2,312	491,205	44,669
1873	145	434	..	2,389	637,941	55,195
1874	209	621	21,198	2,632	844,301	62,322
1875	542	464	72,073	3,156	993,323	74,420
1876	718	427	469,051	3,170	1,100,599	80,841
1877	1,052	251	569,898	3,307	1,182,955	85,589
1878	1,089	142	758,096	3,434	1,260,324	92,433
1879	1,171	284	762,572	3,512	1,448,943	112,351
1880	1,288	192	836,077	3,758	1,304,712	100,023
1881	1,333	187	892,026	3,824	1,438,772	101,566
1882	1,371	171	953,347	3,974	1,570,189	102,378
1883	1,404	224	961,304	4,074	1,599,400	102,958
1884	1,479	158	1,045,712	4,264	1,654,305	101,482
1885	1,613	179	1,047,418	4,463	1,774,273	112,778
1886	1,721	171	998,768	4,546	1,836,266	115,666
1887	1,753	169	994,843	4,646	1,835,394	116,211
1888	1,777	163	997,615	4,790	1,765,860	104,116
1889	1,809	176	1,095,569	4,874	1,802,987	106,462
1890	1,842	132	1,121,701	5,060	1,961,161	110,697
1891	1,869	170	1,115,432	5,349	1,968,264	117,634
1892	1,886	188	1,181,522	5,479	1,904,143	103,813
1893	1,948	148	1,172,792	5,513	2,069,791	112,466
1894	1,993	127	1,150,851	5,823	2,046,839	114,510
1895	2,014	114	1,183,041	6,245	2,124,211	123,112
1896	2,018	124	1,286,158	6,285	2,520,169	129,635
1897	2,055	92	1,376,008	6,484	2,696,233	136,221
1898	2,090	113	1,469,665	6,736	2,960,738	145,295
1899	2,104	111	1,623,891	6,910	3,469,631	162,945
1900	2,212	208	1,727,236	7,249	3,898,128	186,978
1901	2,235	212	1,874,586	7,469	4,167,981	207,476
1902	2,291	194	1,974,038	7,749	4,559,304	222,495
1903	2,328	175	2,180,641	7,779	4,965,197	237,564
1904	2,374	173	2,209,231	7,944	5,159,745	250,063
1905	2,407	222	2,349,704	8,355	5,640,219	273,911
1906	2,458	208	2,624,600	8,953	6,396,332	307,521
1907	2,474	255	2,761,938	9,656	7,042,923	344,251
1908	2,674	188	2,929,526	10,404	7,425,693	369,353
1909	2,717	184	3,249,790	10,901	7,846,890	394,510
1910	2,753	192	3,494,182	11,316	8,360,647	434,116
1911	2,798	205	3,676,509	11,805	9,063,133	474,458
1912	2,851	192	3,971,002	12,508	9,944,272	523,189
1913	2,854	223	4,043,328	13,044	10,694,032	574,786

V.—Accumulation.

Year.	Banks of Issue. (Average of Four Quarters.)			Savings-Banks (Post Office and private).		Post Office Money Orders issued.	
	Deposits.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number of Depositors.	Balance to credit at End of Year.	Number.	Amount.
	£	£	£		£		£
1864	2,480,303	5,063,458	3,343,172	4,669	94,248	16,591	78,556
1865	2,638,414	5,455,289	3,522,146	4,304	87,400	17,236	78,576
1866	3,097,473	5,891,532	4,010,110	4,513	91,863	22,710	108,779
1867	2,904,594	5,947,160	3,737,695	6,579	156,855	24,473	115,610
1868	3,102,727	5,734,745	3,838,220	8,121	243,615	25,854	118,211
1869	3,174,831	6,231,416	3,863,006	10,103	320,383	28,427	127,218
1870	3,127,769	6,315,354	3,819,670	12,137	388,804	31,864	140,454
1871	3,334,672	5,871,888	3,988,400	14,275	454,966	36,291	157,397
1872	3,919,838	5,429,747	4,628,819	17,289	597,002	44,660	191,009
1873	4,713,806	7,267,720	5,538,030	21,807	812,144	52,351	219,258
1874	5,564,434	9,954,216	6,490,504	27,215	943,753	62,712	263,164
1875	5,967,205	10,987,178	6,987,318	30,310	897,326	73,027	293,481
1876	6,238,471	11,776,070	7,221,399	32,577	905,146	80,255	310,268
1877	7,185,106	12,992,104	8,152,230	35,709	964,430	90,672	334,973
1878	8,960,369	15,393,630	10,031,009	39,926	1,043,204	101,017	368,255
1879	8,021,073	16,054,295	9,057,463	42,679	990,337	117,999	428,673
1880	8,538,935	14,220,275	9,550,177	47,462	1,148,992	135,648	465,405
1881	9,069,377	14,863,645	10,083,188	61,054	1,549,515	135,556	452,182
1882	8,945,346	17,162,234	10,015,273	68,358	1,832,047	148,162	499,368
1883	8,659,477	17,794,761	9,706,700	73,546	1,784,631	172,556	541,133
1884	9,643,214	18,442,139	10,691,599	79,514	1,926,759	186,052	572,666
1885	10,083,296	18,811,567	11,130,244	85,769	2,142,560	188,622	581,395
1886	10,579,711	19,041,827	11,603,194	91,296	2,133,861	155,680	547,755
1887	11,031,614	18,799,847	11,995,495	97,496	2,407,776	159,579	555,744
1888	11,155,778	18,709,444	12,108,353	103,046	2,691,693	162,387	555,996
1889	11,528,424	17,652,915	12,486,717	110,566	2,858,644	172,076	589,545
1890	12,368,610	17,735,259	13,356,598	118,344	3,137,023	176,427	602,077
1891	12,796,098	16,814,518	13,820,458	126,886	3,406,949	195,239	651,990
1892	13,587,062	17,558,168	14,623,335	135,827	3,580,544	199,438	694,847
1893	14,433,777	18,255,534	15,489,633	147,199	3,966,849	210,957	750,929
1894	13,927,217	17,746,421	14,930,791	154,405	4,066,594	222,678	776,783
1895	13,544,415	18,159,781	14,491,627	163,513	4,620,696	243,497	812,604
1896	14,490,827	16,900,199	15,520,431	175,173	5,065,864	269,566	902,160
1897	14,290,512	17,276,771	15,380,248	187,954	5,520,080	293,659	970,831
1898	14,143,229	17,013,404	15,299,058	199,464	5,746,887	318,370	1,029,241
1899	14,591,223	17,190,433	15,834,858	213,172	6,128,297	344,664	1,118,808
1900	15,570,610	17,314,535	16,964,582	228,883	6,665,344	369,834	1,214,853
1901	16,034,848	18,422,274	17,490,035	245,024	7,268,103	405,967	1,286,508
1902	17,231,767	18,999,180	18,701,063	261,948	7,876,877	367,207	1,277,059
1903	19,011,114	19,913,546	20,563,879	280,011	8,432,958	396,312	1,416,224
1904	19,074,960	20,893,096	20,643,359	297,569	8,839,307	407,783	1,476,887
1905	20,545,601	21,770,525	22,144,166	316,376	9,773,954	417,441	1,541,712
1906	22,422,243	23,829,933	24,143,008	341,114	11,170,025	439,020	1,686,232
1907	23,517,111	26,584,239	25,334,348	364,422	12,825,063	441,487	1,773,591
1908	21,821,753	29,098,567	23,611,903	388,945	13,512,266	488,084	2,050,684
1909	21,996,621	26,937,265	23,728,326	408,770	14,065,410	538,740	2,307,593
1910	24,968,761	26,398,927	26,742,081	432,119	15,620,515	569,657	2,457,523
1911	26,765,122	29,433,614	28,625,803	459,602	17,194,461	607,764	2,759,393
1912	25,622,083	31,196,400	27,508,348	503,927	18,043,540	666,425	3,231,350
1913	25,733,187	30,708,932	27,591,099	532,682	18,923,522	690,745	3,357,774

V.—ACCUMULATION—*continued.*

Year.	Insurances in Force in the Government Life Insurance Department at End of Year.		Old-age Pensions, 31st March of following Year.		Friendly Societies from which Returns received.		Public Trust Office.	
	No. of Policies.	Sums Assured and Bonuses.	No. of Pensions in Force.	Amount represented.	No. of Lodges, &c.	No. of Members.	Number of Estates.	Value of Estates.
		£		£				£
1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	59	30,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
1871	454	200,611	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872	1,689	625,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873	2,634	995,986	..	..	..	..	257	17,500
1874	3,953	1,453,496	..	..	..	..	293	28,930
1875	4,989	1,836,859	..	..	..	..	347	42,163
1876	6,153	2,282,129	..	..	89	8,560	412	59,720
1877	7,149	2,716,907	..	..	88	8,828	575	67,675
1878	8,711	3,251,220	..	..	110	9,759	627	73,940
1879	10,223	3,726,330	..	..	138	13,165	713	96,315
1880	11,656	4,171,504	..	..	179	14,484	770	117,980
1881	12,411	4,471,182	..	..	272	18,634	836	150,750
1882	15,892	5,273,164	..	..	273	18,700	911	204,545
1883	19,917	5,992,111	..	..	275	18,848	1,024	317,680
1884	21,003	6,224,571	..	..	281	21,144	1,082	392,315
1885	23,218	6,552,242	..	..	302	22,794	1,190	457,620
1886	24,715	7,053,276	..	..	290	21,679	1,293	576,010
1887	25,439	7,136,944	..	..	347	24,928	1,304	715,860
1888	26,168	7,362,488	..	..	353	24,938	1,483	954,675
1889	27,218	7,600,537	..	..	365	26,013	1,561	1,130,960
1890	28,102	7,807,792	..	..	357	26,379	1,678	1,240,097
1891	29,226	8,390,803	..	..	364	27,372	1,825	1,252,625
1892	30,316	8,580,817	..	..	379	28,754	1,912	1,284,745
1893	31,709	8,821,255	..	..	372	29,763	2,022	1,450,918
1894	32,907	9,232,543	..	..	369	29,963	2,086*	1,562,269*
1895	33,968	9,345,229	..	..	376	30,905	2,236	1,806,953
1896	34,772	9,415,693	..	..	392	31,825	2,334	1,898,163
1897	36,174	9,857,010	..	..	388	32,670	2,413	1,950,314
1898	37,848	10,124,227	7,443	128,082	410	35,501	2,491	2,110,316
1899	39,366	10,341,702	11,285	193,718	433	38,202	2,667	2,192,594
1900	40,368	10,639,978	12,405	211,965	443	40,257	2,898	2,326,954
1901	41,291	10,627,263	12,776	217,192	445	41,236	3,049	2,467,614
1902	42,406	11,024,734	12,481	211,595	462	43,408	3,314	2,706,785
1903	43,116	11,111,807	11,926	200,915	465	45,255	3,470	3,152,882
1904	44,194	11,261,080	11,770	199,081	479	47,302	3,685	3,577,355
1905	45,137	11,725,977	12,582	313,018	501	51,103	3,977	4,009,992
1906	45,981	11,851,491	13,257	326,084	535	53,759	4,276	4,590,157
1907	46,945	11,980,123	13,569	333,340	552	56,817	4,718	4,065,989
1908	47,033	12,024,699	14,396	353,343	539	58,517	4,946	4,644,795
1909	48,016	12,447,748	15,320	374,699	567	64,428	5,466	5,184,840
1910	48,932	12,586,798	16,020	403,020	609	68,006	5,966	5,477,675
1911	49,376	12,683,277	16,649	416,530	658	71,771	6,444	5,946,936
1912	50,458	13,271,699	16,509	412,408	664	73,243	7,208	6,774,082
1913	51,343	13,539,467	18,050	447,765	681	73,691	7,519	7,281,962

* From here figures are for year ended 31st March following.

VI.—Education.

Year.	Scholars at Primary Schools.	Scholars at Secondary or High Schools.	Scholars at Private Schools.	New Zealand University Graduates (Direct Degrees).
1864	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..
1867	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	..	..
1869	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..
1871	..	..	..	..
1872	..	..	..	..
1873	..	..	..	..
1874	38,215	..	8,237	..
1875	45,562	..	7,316	..
1876	51,964	654	9,357	..
1877	56,239	716	9,992	..
1878	65,040	868	9,206	..
1879	75,556	1,417	10,234	..
1880	82,401	1,631	11,238	..
1881	83,560	1,819	9,987	..
1882	87,179	1,899	10,002	..
1883	92,476	2,384	11,255	..
1884	97,238	2,642	12,203	..
1885	102,407	2,659	11,989	103
1886	106,328	2,358	12,497	117
1887	110,919	2,242	13,417	145
1888	112,685	2,120	13,893	168
1889	115,456	2,147	13,458	199
1890	117,912	2,117	13,626	230
1891	119,523	2,205	14,142	279
1892	122,620	2,262	14,456	323
1893	124,690	2,251	14,922	366
1894	127,300	2,454	14,627	410
1895	129,856	2,525	14,659	464
1896	131,037	2,614	13,947	501
1897	132,197	2,709	14,447	546
1898	131,621	2,706	14,782	603
1899	131,315	2,723	15,295	641
1900	130,724	2,792	15,555	699
1901	131,351	2,899	15,344	757
1902	132,262	3,072	15,624	814
1903	133,568	3,722	15,609	869
1904	135,475	4,038	16,378	929
1905	137,623	4,060	16,639	992
1906	139,302	4,270	17,131	1,083
1907	141,071	4,196	18,088	1,157
1908	147,428	6,327	18,367	1,252
1909	152,416	7,063	17,930	1,327
1910	156,324	7,970	18,981	1,424
1911	161,648	6,806	19,868	1,515
1912	166,264	7,357	20,238	1,631
1913	172,168*	7,815†	21,115	1,758

* In addition to these there were in December, 1913, 4,647 children attending the Native Schools, nearly all maintained by the Government, and 916 at Industrial Schools.

† Including 1,664 secondary pupils attending Day Technical Schools.

Note.—Statistics of schools and scholars not being complete for years prior to 1874, no figures are entered for those years.

SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING ARTICLES ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

SECTION I.

MORTALITY INVESTIGATION.

On page 157 of this book it is stated that mortality tables made up from census results are in course of preparation.

The work, which is to cover a number of past quinquennial periods, is being carried out in the Government Statistician's Office under a system recommended by Mr. A. T. Traversi, A.I.A. (London), Actuary to the Friendly Societies Office, whose actuarial advice and assistance have been available throughout. The complete tables, with a full explanation by Mr. Traversi as to the method adopted, will be issued separately later on. Meantime the work is sufficiently advanced to enable the following tables to be here given for the two quinquennia 1901–5 and 1906–10. These tables demonstrate the fact that the rates of mortality in New Zealand are considerably lower, and the expectations of life higher than those exhibited in previous periods.

RATE OF MORTALITY (q_x).

(Rate of mortality in New Zealand during each year of age per 1,000 persons who enter upon such age.)

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
0	83·06	77·96	68·54	62·03
1	12·19	11·22	11·63	10·58
2	5·85	5·30	5·41	5·27
3	4·36	3·86	4·22	3·31
4	3·48	2·85	3·31	2·52
5	2·82	2·38	2·65	2·24
6	2·50	2·10	2·25	1·90
7	2·25	1·89	2·00	1·85
8	2·00	1·70	1·69	1·61
9	1·80	1·53	1·52	1·42
10	1·68	1·46	1·46	1·38
11	1·69	1·47	1·47	1·41
12	1·74	1·52	1·52	1·46
13	1·85	1·63	1·65	1·56
14	2·05	1·84	1·87	1·72
15	2·30	2·09	2·14	1·93
16	2·57	2·35	2·43	2·15
17	2·82	2·58	2·68	2·36
18	3·07	2·78	2·90	2·56
19	3·34	2·98	3·12	2·77
20	3·60	3·17	3·33	2·98
21	3·83	3·34	3·54	3·20
22	4·00	3·49	3·74	3·40
23	4·09	3·60	3·94	3·60

RATE OF MORTALITY (q_x)—*continued.*

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
24	4·10	3·67	4·14	3·81
25	4·09	3·72	4·33	4·01
26	4·08	3·79	4·49	4·19
27	4·13	3·87	4·61	4·34
28	4·22	3·98	4·66	4·44
29	4·34	4·10	4·65	4·50
30	4·48	4·22	4·62	4·55
31	4·64	4·37	4·62	4·61
32	4·80	4·54	4·69	4·72
33	4·98	4·75	4·85	4·89
34	5·17	4·99	5·08	5·11
35	5·38	5·25	5·34	5·34
36	5·59	5·50	5·60	5·55
37	5·80	5·73	5·84	5·72
38	5·99	5·90	6·04	5·80
39	6·16	6·02	6·22	5·83
40	6·35	6·15	6·40	5·84
41	6·59	6·34	6·58	5·89
42	6·94	6·64	6·77	6·02
43	7·40	7·10	6·93	6·23
44	7·95	7·67	7·07	6·50
45	8·56	8·30	7·22	6·81
46	9·20	8·94	7·45	7·17
47	9·85	9·54	7·81	7·57
48	10·51	10·06	8·32	8·01
49	11·18	10·52	8·95	8·49
50	11·87	11·01	9·66	9·01
51	12·60	11·58	10·41	9·58
52	13·36	12·30	11·16	10·21
53	14·11	13·22	11·87	10·90
54	14·83	14·27	12·56	11·63
55	15·61	15·42	13·31	12·42
56	16·53	16·63	14·15	13·29
57	17·67	17·84	15·16	14·26
58	19·04	18·05	16·33	15·24
59	20·58	19·97	17·60	16·23
60	22·29	21·10	19·01	17·33
61	24·17	22·49	20·56	18·67
62	26·23	24·34	22·27	20·35
63	28·34	26·61	24·06	22·37
64	30·50	29·18	25·91	24·64
65	32·90	32·09	27·95	27·18
66	35·73	35·41	30·32	30·01
67	39·19	39·19	33·15	33·15
68	43·34	43·46	36·37	36·49
69	48·04	48·17	39·89	40·03
70	53·20	53·29	43·81	43·91
71	58·75	58·78	48·24	48·27
72	64·57	64·57	53·25	53·25
73	70·56	70·56	58·93	58·93
74	76·77	76·77	65·19	65·19

RATE OF MORTALITY (q_x)—*continued.*

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
75	83·39	83·39	71·95	71·95
76	90·60	90·60	79·12	79·12
77	98·58	98·58	86·62	86·62
78	107·50	107·50	94·37	94·37
79	117·24	117·24	102·43	102·43
80	127·55	127·55	110·91	110·91
81	138·18	138·18	119·90	119·90
82	148·87	148·87	129·50	129·50
83	159·10	159·10	139·25	139·25
84	169·01	169·01	149·07	149·07
85	179·43	179·43	159·68	159·68
86	191·17	191·17	171·77	171·77
87	205·03	205·03	186·07	186·07
88	219·47	219·47	201·02	201·02
89	233·94	233·94	216·15	216·15
90	250·77	250·77	233·78	233·78
91	272·29	272·29	256·22	256·22
92	300·85	300·85	285·79	285·79
93	334·89	334·89	320·94	320·94
94	372·85	372·85	360·14	360·14
95	417·05	417·05	405·69	405·69
96	469·84	469·84	459·90	459·90
97	533·53	533·53	525·07	525·07
98	611·32	611·32	604·58	604·58
99	701·67	701·67	696·87	696·87
100	799·77	799·77	796·91	796·91
101	900·82	900·82	899·64	899·64

Example: According to the rates shown above for 1906–10, out of every 1,000 males reaching age 50, eleven will die before reaching age 51, and out of every 1,000 females, nine will die.

SURVIVORS (l_x).

(Numbers surviving at each age in New Zealand out of 100,000 born.)

0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1	91,694	92,204	93,146	93,797
2	90,576	91,169	92,063	92,805
3	90,046	90,686	91,565	92,316
4	89,653	90,336	91,179	92,010
5	89,341	90,079	90,877	91,778
6	89,089	89,865	90,636	91,572
7	88,866	89,676	90,432	91,398
8	88,666	89,507	90,251	91,229
9	88,489	89,355	90,098	91,082
10	88,330	89,218	89,961	90,953
11	88,182	89,088	89,830	90,827
12	88,033	88,957	89,698	90,699
13	87,880	88,822	89,562	90,567
14	87,717	88,677	89,414	90,426
15	87,537	88,514	89,247	90,270

SURVIVORS (l_x)—*continued*.

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
16	87,335	88,329	89,056	90,096
17	87,111	88,121	88,840	89,902
18	86,860	87,894	88,602	89,690
19	86,593	87,650	88,345	89,460
20	86,304	87,389	88,069	89,212
21	85,993	87,112	87,776	88,946
22	85,664	86,821	87,465	88,661
23	85,321	86,518	87,138	88,360
24	84,972	86,207	86,795	88,042
25	84,624	85,891	86,436	87,707
26	84,278	85,571	86,062	87,355
27	83,934	85,247	85,676	86,989
28	83,587	84,917	85,281	86,611
29	83,234	84,579	84,884	86,226
30	82,873	84,232	84,489	85,838
31	82,502	83,877	84,099	85,447
32	82,119	83,510	83,710	85,053
33	81,725	83,131	83,317	84,652
34	81,318	82,736	82,913	84,238
35	80,898	82,323	82,492	83,808
36	80,463	81,891	82,051	83,360
37	80,013	81,441	81,592	82,897
38	79,549	80,974	81,116	82,423
39	79,073	80,496	80,626	81,945
40	78,586	80,011	80,125	81,467
41	78,087	79,519	79,612	80,991
42	77,572	79,015	79,088	80,514
43	77,034	78,490	78,553	80,029
44	76,464	77,933	78,009	79,530
45	75,856	77,335	77,457	79,013
46	75,207	76,693	76,898	78,475
47	74,515	76,007	76,325	77,912
48	73,781	75,282	75,729	77,322
49	73,006	74,525	75,099	76,703
50	72,190	73,741	74,427	76,052
51	71,333	72,929	73,708	75,367
52	70,434	72,084	72,941	74,645
53	69,493	71,197	72,127	73,883
54	68,512	70,256	71,271	73,078
55	67,496	69,253	70,376	72,228
56	66,442	68,185	69,439	71,331
57	65,344	67,051	68,456	70,383
58	64,189	65,855	67,418	69,379
59	62,967	64,607	66,317	68,322
60	61,671	63,317	65,150	67,213
61	60,296	61,981	63,911	66,048
62	58,839	60,587	62,597	64,815
63	57,296	59,112	61,203	63,496
64	55,672	57,539	59,730	62,076
65	53,974	55,860	58,182	60,546
66	52,198	54,067	56,556	58,900

SURVIVORS (l_x)—*continued.*

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
67	50,333	52,152	54,841	57,132
68	48,360	50,108	53,023	55,238
69	46,264	47,930	51,095	53,222
70	44,041	45,621	49,057	51,092
71	41,698	43,190	46,908	48,849
72	39,248	40,651	44,645	46,491
73	36,714	38,026	42,268	44,015
74	34,123	35,343	39,777	41,421
75	31,503	32,630	37,184	38,721
76	28,876	29,909	34,509	35,935
77	26,260	27,199	31,779	33,092
78	23,671	24,518	29,026	30,226
79	21,126	21,882	26,287	27,374
80	18,649	19,317	23,594	24,570
81	16,270	16,853	20,977	21,845
82	14,022	14,524	18,462	19,226
83	11,935	12,362	16,071	16,736
84	10,036	10,395	13,833	14,406
85	8,340	8,638	11,771	12,258
86	6,844	7,088	9,891	10,301
87	5,536	5,733	8,192	8,532
88	4,401	4,558	6,668	6,944
89	3,435	3,558	5,328	5,548
90	2,631	2,726	4,176	4,349
91	1,971	2,042	3,200	3,332
92	1,434	1,486	2,380	2,478
93	1,003	1,039	1,700	1,770
94	667	691	1,154	1,202
95	418	433	738	769
96	244	252	439	457
97	129	134	237	247
98	60	63	113	117
99	23	24	44	46
100	7	7	13	14
101	1	1	3	3

¶ Example: According to the table for 1906–10, out of every 100,000 males born, 87,389 will reach age 20; and out of those 87,389, 63,317 will reach age 60. In the case of females 89,212 will reach age 20, and 67,213 age 60.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE ($\mathring{e}_x$).

(Expectation of life or average after-life-time in New Zealand at each year of age.)

0	58·092	59·165	60·549	61·764
1	62·308	63·125	63·967	64·816
2	62·071	62·836	63·714	64·503
3	61·433	62·168	63·058	63·843
4	60·700	61·407	62·323	63·053
5	59·911	60·581	61·528	62·211
6	59·079	59·724	60·689	61·350
7	58·225	58·849	59·825	60·465

EXPECTATION OF LIFE ($\mathring{e}_x$)—*continued.*

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
8	57·356	57·959	58·944	59·576
9	56·469	57·057	58·043	58·672
10	55·570	56·144	57·131	57·754
11	54·663	55·225	56·213	56·834
12	53·755	54·306	55·295	55·913
13	52·848	53·388	54·379	54·994
14	51·945	52·474	53·468	54·079
15	51·050	51·570	52·567	53·172
16	50·167	50·677	51·679	52·273
17	49·295	49·795	50·803	51·385
18	48·436	48·923	49·939	50·505
19	47·583	48·058	49·082	49·634
20	46·741	47·200	48·234	48·770
21	45·908	46·348	47·394	47·914
22	45·083	45·502	46·561	47·067
23	44·262	44·659	45·733	46·226
24	43·442	43·819	44·912	45·391
25	42·618	42·979	44·097	44·562
26	41·791	42·137	43·287	43·740
27	40·960	41·296	42·480	42·922
28	40·128	40·454	41·674	42·107
29	39·296	39·614	40·867	41·292
30	38·465	38·775	40·055	40·477
31	37·636	37·937	39·239	39·659
32	36·809	37·101	38·419	38·841
33	35·984	36·268	37·597	38·023
34	35·162	35·439	36·778	37·207
35	34·342	34·614	35·963	36·396
36	33·525	33·794	35·154	35·588
37	32·711	32·978	34·349	34·784
38	31·899	32·166	33·548	33·981
39	31·088	31·353	32·749	33·177
40	30·278	30·540	31·950	32·368
41	29·468	29·726	31·153	31·555
42	28·660	28·913	30·356	30·739
43	27·857	28·103	29·560	29·923
44	27·061	27·300	28·762	29·107
45	26·274	26·507	27·964	28·294
46	25·496	25·725	27·163	27·485
47	24·728	24·952	26·363	26·680
48	23·969	24·188	25·567	25·880
49	23·219	23·429	24·777	25·085
50	22·475	22·672	23·997	24·295
51	21·739	21·919	23·226	23·511
52	21·010	21·170	22·465	22·734
53	20·289	20·428	21·713	21·963
54	19·572	19·695	20·968	21·200
55	18·859	18·972	20·228	20·443
56	18·151	18·262	19·494	19·694
57	17·447	17·562	18·767	18·953
58	16·752	16·872	18·048	18·220

EXPECTATION OF LIFE ($\mathring{e}_x$)—*continued.*

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1901–5.	1906–10.	1901–5.	1906–10.
59	16·068	16·188	17·339	17·494
60	15·395	15·508	16·641	16·774
61	14·734	14·831	15·954	16·061
62	14·087	14·161	15·278	15·357
63	13·453	13·502	14·615	14·666
64	12·831	12·857	13·963	13·990
65	12·218	12·229	13·321	13·331
66	11·617	11·618	12·689	12·689
67	11·029	11·026	12·070	12·067
68	10·459	10·455	11·467	11·463
69	9·910	9·907	10·881	10·878
70	9·385	9·383	10·312	10·311
71	8·884	8·884	9·762	9·762
72	8·407	8·407	9·231	9·231
73	7·953	7·953	8·722	8·722
74	7·519	7·519	8·237	8·237
75	7·102	7·102	7·777	7·777
76	6·703	6·703	7·341	7·341
77	6·321	6·321	6·929	6·929
78	5·958	5·958	6·539	6·539
79	5·615	5·615	6·168	6·168
80	5·294	5·294	5·815	5·815
81	4·995	4·995	5·478	5·478
82	4·716	4·716	5·156	5·156
83	4·453	4·453	4·848	4·848
84	4·201	4·201	4·552	4·552
85	3·954	3·954	4·262	4·262
86	3·709	3·709	3·976	3·976
87	3·467	3·467	3·697	3·697
88	3·233	3·233	3·428	3·428
89	3·001	3·001	3·165	3·165
90	2·765	2·765	2·900	2·900
91	2·523	2·523	2·632	2·632
92	2·280	2·280	2·366	2·366
93	2·046	2·046	2·113	2·113
94	1·825	1·825	1·876	1·876
95	1·613	1·613	1·650	1·650
96	1·409	1·409	1·436	1·436
97	1·214	1·214	1·232	1·232
98	1·030	1·030	1·042	1·042
99	0·864	0·864	0·871	0·871
100	0·720	0·720	0·723	0·723
101	0·599	0·599	0·600	0·600

Example: According to the table for 1906–10, in the case of males aged 20, the expectation or average time yet to be lived is 47·200 years, and in the case of females aged 20, 48·770 years.

SECTION II.

THE GEOLOGY OF NEW ZEALAND.

[By P. G. MORGAN, Director of the Geological Survey.]

THE geological history of New Zealand is long and complicated, and is as yet by no means clearly deciphered. Since the beginning of the Palæozoic periods that portion of the earth's crust where New Zealand is shown on the map has many times been elevated and depressed. Sometimes the land and the neighbouring ocean-floor as a whole have risen or fallen; at other times movement has been more or less local. Thus from age to age the land has greatly varied in outline, and whilst in one period it becomes a continent, in another it nearly or quite disappears beneath the ocean. The actual surface has been almost equally variable, for the mountain-chains of early periods have been planed down by denudation, and new mountains have risen to take their places. In short, the story of the land has been one of incessant, though as a rule slow-moving, change, and if the student would rightly interpret that story he must ever bear in mind that New Zealand in the past has never been quite or even nearly the same as we see it now. With the scanty materials at hand he must endeavour to reconstruct the land as it existed during past ages. A rich field for original research is open to the New Zealand geologist. Little has yet been accomplished in comparison with what remains to be done. There are many absorbing problems—some of great economic importance, some of world-wide interest—awaiting solution by the patient scientific worker.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF STRATIGRAPHY.

The oldest rocks in New Zealand appear to be those of western Otago, where over a large area is exposed a complex of gneisses and schists, intruded by granite and other igneous rocks. The gneisses in the main are altered granites and diorites, but some of the schists, at any rate, are of sedimentary origin. A pre-Cambrian age was assigned to these rocks by Professor F. W. Hutton, but Professor James Park considers them to be probably of Cambrian age, and includes them in his Maniototo Series.

Perhaps next in age to the western Otago gneisses and schists are the mica, chlorite, and quartz schists of Central Otago. In the absence of fossils, however, the age of these rocks is uncertain. Professor Hutton regarded them as pre-Cambrian, Professor Park assigns a Cambrian age, whilst Dr. P. Marshall considers them to be little, if at all, older than the Triassic. Some schistose rocks in north, central, and western Nelson may be as old as, or even older than, the Otago mica-schists. The gneisses and schists on the western side of the Southern Alps may for the present be classed with the Nelson schists.

The oldest known fossiliferous rocks in New Zealand are the Ordovician argillites ("slates"), greywackes, and quartzites occurring near Collingwood (Nelson), and Preservation Inlet in south-west Otago. Ultimately these rocks may be found to have a considerable development in various parts of Nelson and Westland.

Rocks containing Silurian fossils occur in the Mount Arthur district, Nelson. They are principally altered limestone (practically marble), calcareous shale or argillite, sandstone, and quartzite.

At Reefton a small area exhibits quartzite, limestone, and slaty shale containing fossils believed to be of Devonian age. Elsewhere considerable areas have been assigned to the same period by Mr. Alexander McKay, but owing to the non-discovery of recognizable fossils definite proof of age is

wanting. For a similar reason the age of most of the rocks placed in the Carboniferous period ("Maitai Series") by McKay is uncertain. At Reefton the supposed Carboniferous rocks, which here contain many auriferous quartz-veins, are probably of Ordovician age. In the typical locality near Nelson the fossils found in the Matai rocks indicate a Trias-Jura age, though possibly older rocks may be present also.

So far Permian rocks have not been satisfactorily identified in New Zealand. Park, however, considers his Aorangi and Kaihiku Series to be of Permian age.

During some of the Palæozoic periods it is conjectured that New Zealand formed part of or was the foreland of a large land-mass that extended far to the west. This land-mass possibly persisted to late Palæozoic times, and may have been the now-dismembered and all-but-lost continent known to geologists as Gondwana-land.

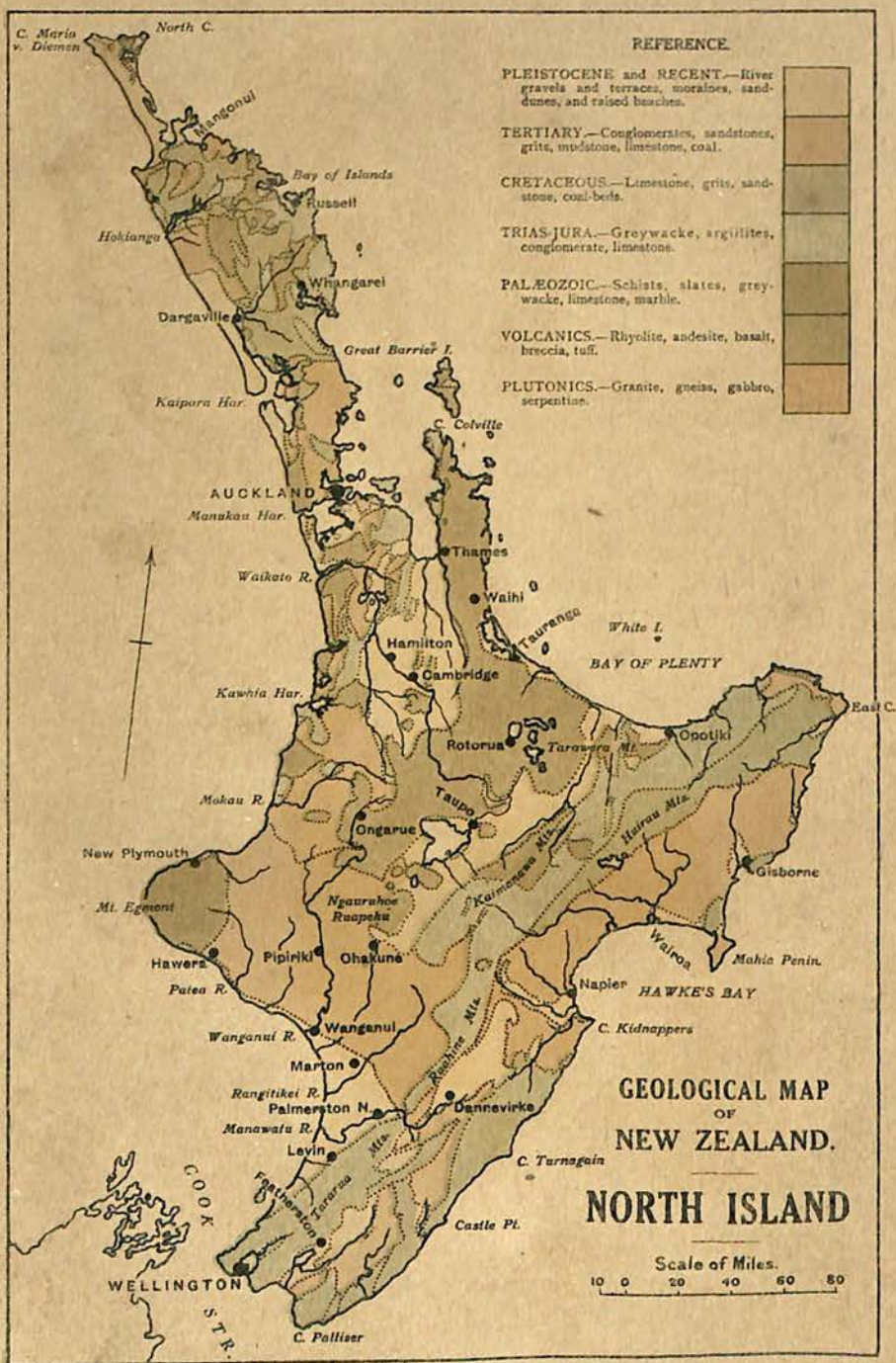
As yet the early and middle Mesozoic rocks of New Zealand have not been clearly separated by means of unconformities or fossil evidence. What may be called a Trias-Jura system is extensively developed in both the North and South Islands. The most fossiliferous localities are Hokonui Hills (Southland), near Nugget Point (Otago), Wairoa Valley, near the City of Nelson, Kawhia Harbour, and Waikato Heads, the two latter localities both on the west coast of Auckland. A broad belt of Trias-Jura or, according to Park, of Permo-Jurassic rocks extends through western Canterbury and Marlborough, and is continued as a somewhat narrower belt on the north side of Cook Strait from Wellington to the Cape Runaway district. Rocks of much the same age occur in the Mokau River watershed, in the Lower Waikato Valley, in the Coromandel Peninsula, and in North Auckland.

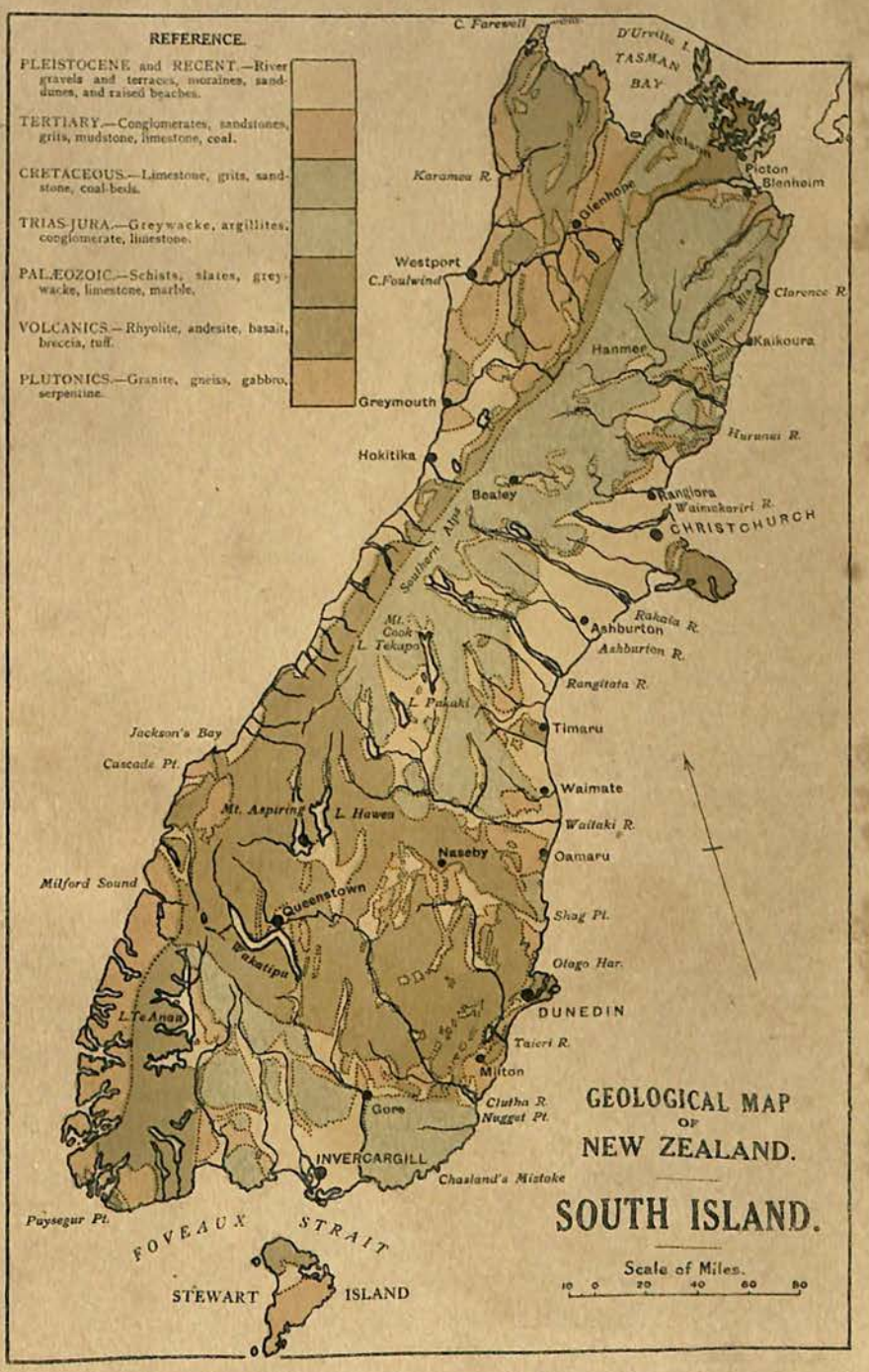
The supposed Jurassic rocks of Kawhia Harbour and Waikato Heads, mentioned above, may possibly be of Lower Cretaceous age. Admittedly Cretaceous rocks extend in a not-quite-continuous belt from Cape Campbell in Marlborough to the neighbourhood of Waipara in North Canterbury. At Amuri Bluff they are richly fossiliferous. Here and in several other localities the fossils include saurian remains. To the Cretaceous may also be assigned a somewhat extensive belt of rocks near the east coast of Wellington and southern Hawke's Bay. A continuation of this belt extends from a point north-west of Gisborne to the East Cape district.

The oldest known workable coal-seams in New Zealand probably occur in Cretaceous rocks. Much controversy, however, concerning the age of our coalfields has arisen. The late Sir James Hector, and with him Mr. Alexander McKay, considered that the coal-measures belonged to a Cretaceo-Tertiary system that extended from the Upper Cretaceous to the Middle Tertiary. For many years Mr. McKay was practically the sole exponent of this theory, but quite recently Dr. Marshall has advocated a very similar if not identical view. The truth, however, seems to be that the coal-measures concerning which there is a dispute are of two different ages. The Shag Point, Malvern Hills, and North Auckland coalfields are probably of Upper Cretaceous age. To these Park would add the Milton-Kaitangata coalfield and a small portion of the Green Island coalfield. The other coalfields, as mentioned below, are Tertiary.

Although there is certainly a palæontological break between the Upper Cretaceous (Waipara Series) and the Early Tertiary, the existence of an unconformity, as may be inferred from the previous paragraph, is a matter of doubt. The subdivision of the Tertiary strata, which are well represented in New Zealand, is still more or less tentative. To the Eocene may be assigned the bituminous coal-measures of the Grey, Buller, and Collingwood districts, and probably also some of the coal-bearing patches of central Nelson. Elsewhere Eocene rocks are not certainly known.

During the Early Eocene it is believed that New Zealand was again part of a continental area that extended far to the north, and was joined, or all but joined, to New Guinea and northern Australia. This continent may have included much of the area in the Pacific now studded with coral islands.


REFERENCE.
PLEISTOCENE and RECENT.—River gravels and terraces, moraines, sand-dunes, and raised beaches.
TERTIARY.—Conglomerates, sandstones, grits, mudstone, limestone, coal.
CRETACEOUS.—Limestone, grits, sandstone, coal-beds.
TRIAS-JURA.—Greywacke, argillites, conglomerate, limestone.
PALÆOZOIC.—Schists, slates, greywacke, limestone, marble.
VOLCANICS.—Rhyolite, andesite, basalt, breccia, tuff.
PLUTONICS.—Granite, gneiss, gabbro, serpentine.
C. Maria v. Diemen
North C.
Manganui
Bay of Islands
Russell
Hokianga
Whangarei
Dargaville
Great Barrier I.
Kaipara Har.
C. Colville
AUCKLAND
Manukau Har.
Thames
Waikato R.
Waihi
Tauranga
White I.
Hamilton
BAY OF PLENTY
Cambridge
Kawhia Har.
East C.
Rotorua
Tarawera Mt.
Opotiki
Mokau R.
Taupo
Ongarue
Huiarau Mts.
New Plymouth
Gisborne
Ngauruhoe
Ruapehu
Kaimanawa Mts.
Mt. Egmont
Wairoa
Hawera
Pipiriki
Ohakune
Mahia Penin.
Napier
HAWKE'S BAY
Patea R.
Wanganui
C. Kidnappers
Wanganui R.
Marton
Ruahine Mts.
Rangitikei R.
Palmerston N.
Dannevirke
Manawatu R.
Levin
C. Turnagain
Tararua Mts.
Featherston
Castle Pt.
COOK STR.
WELLINGTON
C. Palliser
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NEW ZEALAND.
NORTH ISLAND
Scale of Miles.
10 0 20 40 60 80


REFERENCE.
PLEISTOCENE and RECENT.—River gravels and terraces, moraines, sand-dunes, and raised beaches.
TERTIARY.—Conglomerates, sandstones, grits, mudstone, limestone, coal.
CRETACEOUS.—Limestone, grits, sandstone, coal-beds.
TRIAS-JURA.—Greywacke, argillites, conglomerate, limestone.
PALÆOZOIC.—Schists, slates, greywacke, limestone, marble.
VOLCANICS.—Rhyolite, andesite, basalt, breccia, tuff.
PLUTONICS.—Granite, gneiss, gabbro, serpentine.
C. Farewell
D'Urville I.
TASMAN BAY
Nelson
Picton
Blenheim
Karamea R.
Blenheim
Westport
C. Foulwind
Clarence R.
Kaikoura
Hanmer
Greymouth
Hurunui R.
Hokitika
Bealey
Rangiora
Waimakariri R.
CHRISTCHURCH
Southern Alps
Rakaia R.
Ashburton
Mt. Cook
L. Tekapo
Ashburton R.
Rangitata R.
L. Pukaki
Timaru
Jackson's Bay
Cascade Pt.
Waimate
Mt. Aspiring
L. Hawea
Waitaki R.
Naseby
Oamaru
Milford Sound
Queenstown
Shag Pt.
L. Wakatipu
Otago Har.
L. Te Anau
DUNEDIN
Taieri R.
Milton
Clutha R.
Nugget Pt.
Gore
INVERCARGILL
Chasland's Mistake
Puysegur Pt.
FOVEAUX STRAIT
STEWART ISLAND
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NEW ZEALAND.
SOUTH ISLAND.
Scale of Miles.
10 0 20 40 60 80

its former existence is inferred mainly from various features in our plant and animal life. According to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman no less than 366 New Zealand plants are found also in Australia. More significant, perhaps, is the occurrence of many closely related species and genera in the two regions, for comparatively few of the 366 species are likely to have persisted since the Eocene. Many of our birds show marked affinities to Australian and Malayan species. In this connection an interesting line of support for a Tertiary extension of New Zealand to the north is afforded by the annual migrations of the New Zealand cuckoos and of the godwit.

During the Miocene period New Zealand subsided until little of the present land-surface was above water. Consequently, notwithstanding extensive denudation in later periods, Miocene strata are well represented in almost all parts of the country. They are typically developed in the Oamaru district (north-east Otago), and hence Hutton's name of "Oamaru Series" is generally applied to the Miocene strata of New Zealand. Miocene rocks are well represented in North Westland, an area in which a decided unconformity separates them from the Eocene coal-measures. They form much of the surface of the North Island, where the name "papa" is commonly applied to the calcareous claystones and argillaceous sandstones which there form a great proportion of the Miocene rocks. In many places the Oamaru Series is characterized by the development of a fairly thick, soft, fossiliferous limestone about the middle horizon. This marks the time of greatest subsidence, or rather the time when the Miocene sea was deepest. Owing to their calcareous nature, the Miocene rocks give rise to some of the richest agricultural districts in New Zealand. In places they contain, in their lowest horizon, seams of good brown coal. There are also brown coals of late Miocene age.

In many localities the Miocene rocks pass without unconformity into strata considered to be of Pliocene age. In the Hawke's Bay and Wanganui districts these are marine and highly fossiliferous. They give rise to much good agricultural and more especially pastoral land adapted to sheep-farming or dairying. In Nelson and North Westland the Pliocene strata are largely composed of river-transported material, and are known as the Moutere Gravels. These in places are of a poorly auriferous character. In Nelson the Moutere Gravels form a poor pastoral soil, but one well adapted for apple-culture.

Towards the close of the Miocene and during the whole of the Pliocene period many parts of New Zealand, more particularly in the South Island, were undergoing elevation. As a result the North and South Islands (then quite different in outline from their present configuration), together with most of the outlying islands now in existence, such as the Chathams, Auckland Islands, &c., must have formed one large land-mass, which probably was united to an Antarctic continent. Since many New Zealand plants* are identical with, or closely allied to, South American forms, and there are also some striking resemblances in bird and other forms of animal life, it is thought that this Antarctic continent formed a bridge, probably at no time quite complete, between New Zealand and South America. By this route, in all likelihood, came the now extinct moas or their ancestral forms. At the time of this continental extension the Southern Alps rose far above their present heights, and were covered with one vast snowfield, that fed immense glaciers spreading far and wide over the lowlands to the east and the west. According to Park, during the Pleistocene there was one great sheet of ice over the whole of the present South Island, and over part of the North Island. Moreover, this ice-sheet was joined to the Antarctic ice. The extreme views of Professor Park are not shared by other New Zealand geologists, who, however, unanimously agree that a large area in the South Island was glaciated. The great ice-streams of Pleistocene times gave rise to rivers that carried enormous quantities of gravel and finer material derived

* According to T. F. Cheeseman's "Manual of the New Zealand Flora" (preface, p. ix), 108 New Zealand plants extend to South America.

from the mountains beyond the ice-front, and in great measure built up the lowlands of Canterbury and Westland. In the latter district the gravels sorted by these streams are in many places richly auriferous, but a greater and more permanent source of wealth is furnished by the fertile soil of the Canterbury Plains.

In many parts of Otago, Canterbury, Westland, and Nelson evidences of past glacial action are afforded by huge moraines, perched blocks, ice-worn surfaces (*roches moutonnées*), rock-benches, rock-basins, and other tokens of glaciation. To ice-action, it may here be mentioned, we owe some of the most magnificent features of the western Otago sounds.

At or before the end of the Pleistocene period the mountains lessened in height, both through denudation and a well-marked subsidence of the land. The climate grew milder, and the lowland ice melted away. The mighty glaciers rapidly retreated, geologically speaking, and are to-day represented only by the comparatively modest valley and mountain glaciers of north-west Otago, Canterbury, and Westland, with which may be included the small but permanent snowfield and glacier on Mount Ruapehu. While the glaciers were retreating the rivers of Canterbury and Westland, swollen by the melting ice, were unusually active in transporting débris to the lowlands and the sea-coast. At this time, too, as well as at somewhat earlier periods, the volcanoes of the North Island furnished an abundant supply of fragmentary material, much of which was transported by the streams, and used in building plains and river-flats. Many of these are fertile, but in those districts where pumice abounded, a more or less barren soil, difficult of utilization, has resulted. Thus the land gradually became much as we see it now. In Recent times geological changes, such as the lowering of heights by denudation, the filling of lakes by sediment, the outward growth of coastal plains in some places, and the wearing away of the shores in other places, have slowly proceeded, and are to-day, of course, still going on. Slow movements of the land are probably in progress, but these have not been certainly detected. In 1855, however, as the result of a violent earthquake, the northern shore of Cook Strait, near Wellington Harbour, was raised on the average at least 5 ft., whilst the southern shore near Tory Channel and towards the mouth of the Wairau River was almost correspondingly depressed.

Igneous Rocks.

In the preceding paragraphs little notice has been given to igneous rocks or to volcanic action. The oldest igneous rocks of New Zealand are probably represented by the gneisses of western Otago, which, as previously stated, are mainly metamorphosed granites and diorites. Plutonic rocks intrude many of the Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata, and some of the formations also show evidence of contemporaneous volcanic action. Of the more ancient plutonic rocks granite is the most prominent. It occurs in many localities in Stewart Island, western Otago, Westland, and Nelson. It has, however, not been found *in situ* in the North Island, though in at least four localities boulders of granite, probably derived in all cases from ancient conglomerates, have been discovered. Ultra-basic igneous rocks, now largely altered to serpentine, occur in north-west Otago, Westland, and Nelson.

Throughout the greater part of the Tertiary periods volcanic action in New Zealand was probably more intense than in any former age. During the Late Eocene or Early Miocene period eruptions, at first principally of andesitic rocks and later of rhyolite, began in the Coromandel Peninsula, and with little intermission continued throughout Miocene and Pliocene times. These volcanic rocks contain the gold-silver veins which have yielded rich bonanzas at Thames and Coromandel, and are now being worked at the Waihi, Talisman, and other mines.

There are many areas of Miocene volcanic rocks in North Auckland, and near the City of Auckland numerous small volcanoes were in action during the Pleistocene. Some of these—for example, Mount Rangitoto—have

probably been active within the last two or three thousand years. In Taranaki the beautiful cone of Mount Egmont was built up during Pliocene and Pleistocene times It is in the central part of the North Island, however, that the most intense volcanic activity has been displayed. Volcanic rocks, and more especially the pumice ejected during the Pliocene and Early Pleistocene, cover large areas. Vulcanism has not yet ceased, for minor eruptions of fragmentary material still take place from Ngauruhoe, a typical volcanic cone near Ruapehu. The most striking evidence of volcanic action, however, is afforded by the numerous steam-vents, hot springs, and geysers found in a belt extending from Ruapehu to White Island (in the Bay of Plenty), itself a volcano in the solfataric stage. It is more than a coincidence that this belt is in line with the Southern Alps.. Solfataric action is generally regarded as a sign of dying vulcanism, but that the subterranean forces are still capable of mischief was shown by the eruption of Tarawera, an apparently extinct volcano, on the 10th June, 1886. On this occasion over a hundred lives were lost.

In the South Island vulcanism is apparently quite dead, for the hot springs of Hanmer Plains and the western side of the Alps are due to other causes. During the Miocene, however, volcanic outbursts took place in many localities, in some on a grand scale. Banks Peninsula is formed mainly of basaltic and andesitic rocks. Lyttelton and Akaroa harbours are believed to represent ancient craters or centres of eruption. In the neighbourhood of Dunedin occurs a very interesting series of alkaline volcanic rocks. These were first described by the late Professor G. H. F. Ulrich, and in later years Dr. Marshall has given them exhaustive study.

Conclusion.

In the course of a short article it is impossible to give any adequate idea of what has been accomplished by geological workers in New Zealand, or what remains yet to be done before even the foundation for future work shall be securely laid. The important branches of geology in its application to agriculture and mining have hardly been mentioned, but elsewhere in this volume will be found references to the agricultural and mineral resources. For detailed information the reader is referred to the bulletins of the New Zealand Geological Survey; to Professor Park's "Geology of New Zealand," which contains an excellent bibliography; and to the treatise on "New Zealand Geology," by Dr. Marshall, as well as to many other publications too numerous to be here named. Finally, it may be mentioned that in each of the University Colleges excellent instruction in geology is being given by capable and enthusiastic teachers, so that in the near future we may expect increased progress in solving the many knotty problems of New Zealand geology.

SECTION III.

THE RIVERS OF NEW ZEALAND.

[By R. Speight, M.Sc., F.G.S., Curator Canterbury Museum.]

In a country like New Zealand, with marked variations in topographic relief and with a plentiful and well-distributed rainfall, the rivers must necessarily form characteristic features of the landscape. Mountains, however, exert an important influence on their adaptability to the necessities of commerce, reducing their value on the one hand while increasing it on the other. Owing to the steep grades of their channels few of the rivers are fitted for navigation except near their mouths, but to compensate for this disability they furnish in many places ideal sites for power plants, which will in all probability be so utilized in the near future that New Zealand may become the manufacturing centre of the Southern Hemisphere. No country south of the Equator, except Chile and Patagonia, possesses such stores of energy conveniently placed, which cannot become exhausted until the sun fails to raise vapour from the neighbouring seas—a contingency to be realized only when life on the earth is becoming extinct.

The only part of the country which possesses rivers capable of being used for navigation is the North Island. The relief is not so marked as in the South, and many streams flow in deep beds, with somewhat sluggish current. There are flowing into the Tasman Sea rivers like the Waikato, Wairoa, Mokau, and Wanganui, which served the Maoris as important means of communication, and which are decidedly useful for the purposes of modern transport. The first-mentioned of these is by far the most important. Rising in the snows of Ruapehu, and receiving numerous affluents from the western slopes of the Kaimanawa Range, it pursues a northerly course for twenty miles with all the features of a mountain torrent till it enters Lake Taupo. Almost immediately on leaving this it plunges over the Huka Falls, formed by a hard ledge of volcanic rock, and then runs first north-east and then north-west till it reaches the sea, the amount of water discharged exceeding 800,000 cubic feet per minute. In certain parts of its course the valley is gorge-like in character and picturesque rapids obstruct its navigation, but in its lower reaches it widens out and flows for long distances through marshes and shallow lakes, and empties into the sea by a wide estuary which is unfortunately blocked by a bad bar. It receives on the west a large tributary, the Waipa, itself also navigable for small steamers, and a river which may ultimately play no small part in the development of the south-westerly portion of the Auckland Province.

The Northern Wairoa shows features which resemble those of the Waikato. It rises in the hilly land of the North Auckland Peninsula, and flows south as a noble stream till it enters Kaipara Harbour, a magnificent sheet of water with many winding and far-reaching arms, but with its utility greatly discounted by the presence of a bar which, though with sufficient depth of water for vessels of moderate size, is frequently impracticable. The total estimated discharge from the streams running into the Kaipara Harbour is about 500,000 cubic feet per minute, of which the Wairoa certainly contributes one-half.

The Mokau River, which enters the sea about sixty miles north-east of New Plymouth, is navigable for a considerable distance in its lower reaches. Here it is flanked by limestone bluffs, clad with a wealth of ferns and other native vegetation, forming one of the most picturesque rivers of the country. Higher up, as in the Waikato, there are fine falls, which may ultimately be used for power purposes owing to their proximity to one of the important agricultural districts of the North Island.

The last of the four principal navigable rivers on the west coast is the Wanganui. This river gathers its initial supplies from the western flanks of the volcanic ridge of the centre of the Island, from which numerous streams run west over the Waimarino Plain in somewhat open channels till they coalesce and form the main river. Other tributaries, such as the Tangarakau and the Maunganui-te-ao, subsequently add their quota, and the river then flows in a southerly direction in loops and windings depressed far below the level of the coastal plain, between high papa bluffs clad with rich vegetation, till it reaches the sea as a deep tidal stream, the amount of its discharge being estimated at over half a million cubic feet per minute. Through the greater part of its course it has a characteristic trench-like channel, with a fairly even gradient, and with only slight interruptions from rapids. At low water these are most troublesome, but at times of high river-level they are passed without serious difficulty. This fine stream affords communication into a country difficult of access by road or railway, and it may be taken as typical of other smaller streams to the west, such as the Waitotara, the Patea, and the Waitara, which are navigable to a less extent, principally owing to the obstructions of timber in their channels, while the rivers lying more to the east and with courses parallel to the Wanganui—*e.g.*, the Rangitikei and the Wangaehu—are more rapid and have little adaptability to the needs of transport. Further east still, in the neighbourhood of the Ruahine Mountains, the rivers become true mountain torrents, with steep grades and rapid currents.

On the other coast of the North Island the only streams capable of being used for navigation except just at their mouths are those running into the Firth of Thames—the Piako and the Waihou. But no account of our navigable rivers would be complete without

a reference to the "drowned rivers" which characterize the northern parts of the Island. The Kaipara may be taken as a typical case of such, for the harbour merely represents the depressed and sunken lower reaches of the Wairoa and other streams. A further notable case is the Hokianga River, which runs for twenty miles between wooded hills and receives numerous tributaries from them, tidal for a considerable part of their courses, and allowing water communication to be used for at least fifteen miles from the point where actual discharge into the open sea takes place.

The remaining rivers of the North Island of any importance rise in the mountain axis that stretches from near Wellington towards the eastern margin of the Bay of Plenty. Towards its southern end, where it lies close to the shore of Cook Strait, the rivers from it are short and swift, the only exception being the Manawatu, which has cut a deep gorge in the mountain barrier and drains an extensive basin lying on the eastern flanks of the Ruahine Range to the north, and of the Tararua Range to the south, as well as a considerable area of country on the slopes of the Puketoi Range, its headwaters in this direction reaching nearly to the east coast of the Island. The Manawatu has an estimated discharge of over 600,000 cubic feet per minute, and judging by this it must be considered the second-largest river in the North Island. Although the Manawatu is the only stream which has succeeded up to the present in cutting through the range at its head, several of the rivers flowing west have eaten their way far back, and in future ages will no doubt struggle with the Manawatu for the supremacy of that tract of land lying to the east of the range. Remarkable changes are likely to occur in the direction of drainage, especially if the earth-movements now in progress in the neighbourhood of Cook Strait continue for any lengthy period.

The southern part of the Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges is drained by the Hutt River, which flows into Wellington Harbour, and by the Ruamahanga and its tributaries, flowing through the Wairarapá Plain. Most of these include within their basins some amount of papa country as well as steep mountain-slopes. While in the former they run in deep narrow channels, but when free from it they spread at times over wide shingly beds in a manner more characteristic of the streams of the South Island.

Several large rivers rise in the Ruahine Mountains and their northerly extensions. The chief of these flowing into Hawke Bay are the Ngaururoro, Mohaka, and Wairoa, the first being noteworthy for the enormous amount of shingle it has brought down; while further north the Waipaoa runs into Poverty Bay and the Waiapu into the open sea, both draining an extensive area of rich papa land. From the north-western side of the range the Whakatane and the Rangitaiki, two considerable streams, flow into the Bay of Plenty.

The chief factor which determines the characters of the rivers of the South Island is the great mountain mass of the Southern Alps, with its extensions and semi-detached fragments. Its general direction is parallel to the west coast of the Island, and nearer to this coast than to the eastern one; it also lies right athwart the path of the wet westerly winds which prevail in these latitudes. The moisture collected during their passage across the Tasman Sea is precipitated in the form of rain on the coastal plain and the hills behind it, while the mountain-tops intercept it chiefly in the form of snow, the amount of annual rainfall varying from about 100 in. at sea-level up to over 200 in. near the main divide. The eastern slopes of the range receive less rain, and are increasingly drier as the coast is approached, but there the amount is slightly augmented by moist winds coming from the open ocean to the east. In the higher mountain valleys on both sides of the range lie numerous glaciers, either of the small cliff type or large ones of the first order, the most notable being the Tasman, Hooker, Mueller, Rangitata, Lyell, and Ramsay on the east, and the Franz Josef and Fox on the west. The chief large rivers of the central district of the Island rise from the terminals of the glaciers and issue from the ice as streams of considerable volume. They reach their highest level in spring and summer, for not only does the heavier rainfall of that time of the year serve to swell them inordinately, but the snow and ice are melted under the combined influence of the rain itself and of the strong sun-heat. Although they are almost always more or less turbulent and dangerous to the traveller who attempts to ford them—in the warm months of the year they are liable to sudden and serious floods, and formerly they frequently blocked communication for weeks at a stretch—now, however, many of the worst streams have been bridged, and communication is thus easier and less precarious.

The general form of these valleys is of a fairly uniform type. Their heads are usually amphitheatre-like in shape, and for some distance they are occasionally covered by old moraines, and the course of the stream is impeded by huge angular blocks washed out of these or shed from the steep slopes; at times, too, the rivers flow through deep and somewhat narrow gorges. Lower down the valleys open out, with even steep sides, nearly perpendicular at times and with flat floors covered by a waste of shingle, over which the rivers wander in braided streams. The sides are clad with dense bush for a height of approximately 2,500 ft., that merges into a tangle of subalpine scrub, to be succeeded after another 1,000 ft. by open alpine meadow gradually passing upward into bare rock and perpetual snow.

After leaving the mountains the streams cross the narrow fringe of aggraded coastal plain, and cut down their channels through old glacial drifts which furnished in former times rich leads of alluvial gold. The mouths of these rivers are usually blocked by

shallow bars, but after heavy floods a channel may be scoured out, only to be closed, when the river falls, by the vast quantities of drift material moved along the beach by the heavy seas and strong shore currents which sweep the open coast. It is only where it is possible to confine the river-mouths and direct their scour that open channels can be permanently maintained, and even these entrances to the river are at times extremely dangerous to shipping.

The chief rivers which flow from the central portion of the Southern Alps to the Tasman Sea are the Teramakau, Hokitika, Wanganui, Wataroa, Waihao, Karangarua, Haast, and Arawata. All rise in glaciers, and their valleys are remarkable for their magnificently diversified bush and mountain scenery. Occasionally lakes, ponded back behind old moraines or lying in rock-bound basins and fringed with primeval forest, lend charm to the landscape, and make a journey along the Westland Plain one of the most delightful in New Zealand from the scenic point of view.

Further north glaciers are absent, but the heavy rain feeds numerous large streams and rivers, the most notable being the Grey and the Buller, the last being in all probability the largest on the West Coast, the amount of its discharge being estimated at nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute.

The general features of the rivers which flow into the West Coast Sounds are somewhat similar, except that few rise in glaciers, and there is no fringe of plain to the mountains. The valleys have steeper sides, waterfalls and lakes are more common, and are ideally situated for power installations. One of the large rivers of this area is the Hollyford, which flows into Martin's Bay; but the largest of all is the Waiau, which drains the eastern side of the Sounds region, receives the waters of Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Monowai, and enters the sea on the south coast of the Island.

The rivers on the eastern slope of the Alps present features similar to those of the west coast in their upper courses, but the valleys are broader and flatter, floored from wall to wall with shingle and frequently containing large lakes of glacial origin. In those cases where lakes do not now exist there are undoubted signs that they occurred formerly, having been emptied by the erosion of the rock-bars across their lower extremities and filled at the same time by detrital matter poured in at their heads.

The largest of all these rivers is the Clutha; in fact, it discharges the greatest volume of water of any river in New Zealand, the amount being estimated at over 2,000,000 cubic feet per minute. The main streams which give rise to this river flow into Lakes Wanaka and Hawea, and have their sources in the main divide to the north of the ice-clad peak of Mount Aspiring and in the neighbourhood of the Haast Pass. After flowing as a united stream for nearly thirty miles it receives from the west a tributary nearly as large as itself called the Kawarau, whose discharge has

been accurately gauged by Professor Park at 800,000 cubic feet per minute. This great volume of water is due to the fact that the Kawarau drains Lake Wakatipu, which serves as a vast reservoir for the drainage of a considerable area of mountain country, including snow-clad peaks at the head of the lake. The united streams continue in a south-easterly direction, and their volume is substantially increased by the Manuherikia on the east bank as well as by the Pomahaka on the west. The course of the Clutha lies through the somewhat arid schist region of Central Otago, gorge alternating with open valley and river-flats; but some ten miles or so before it reaches the sea it divides, only to reunite lower down and thus include the island known as Inch-Clutha. It almost immediately afterwards enters the sea, but its outlet is of little use as a harbour owing to a shifting and dangerous bar. Portions of its course are navigable to a very limited extent, but it is more important commercially, since it has yielded by means of dredging operations great quantities of gold; in fact, it may be regarded as a huge natural sluice-box, in which the gold disseminated through the schists of Central Otago has been concentrated through geological ages into highly payable alluvial leads.

The following large rivers belong to the Otago and Southland District, but do not reach back to the main divide—the Jacobs, Oreti, and Mataura; and forming the northern boundary of the Otago Provincial District is the Waitaki, which drains a great area of alpine country, and includes in its basin Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau. Its main affluents are the Tasman and the Godley, rising in glaciers of the same name near the axis of the range where it is at its highest. As the river approaches the sea it crosses shingle-plains, through which it has cut a deep channel flanked by terraces which rise bench-like for some hundreds of feet above the present level of the river. Its general features are similar to those of the rivers of Canterbury further north, except that a larger proportion of the course of the latter lies across the plains and uninterfered-with in any way by the underlying harder and more consolidated rocks. The four principal rivers which rise in glaciers are the Rangitata, Ashburton, Rakaia, and Waimakariri; while further north are the Hurunui and Waiau, snow- and rain-fed rivers rising in the main range beyond the northerly limit of glaciers; and there are other streams which do not reach beyond the outer flanking ranges, and are almost entirely rain-supplied.

All these rivers carry down enormous quantities of shingle, but in former times they carried down even more, and built up the wide expanse of the Canterbury Plains by the coalescing and overlapping of their fans of detritus, the depth of shingle certainly exceeding a thousand feet. Subsequently, when conditions, climatic or otherwise, slightly altered, they cut down deep through this incoherent mass of material, forming high and continuous

terraces. Nowhere is the terrace system more completely developed than at the point where the rivers enter on the plains, for there the solid rock that underlies the gravels is exposed, and by the protection that it affords to the bases of old river flood-plains or former terraces it contributes materially to their preservation in a comparatively uninjured condition. The valleys of all these rivers are now almost treeless except in their higher parts, but there the mixed bush of Westland is replaced by the sombre beech forest; it is only in exceptional cases that the totara, which forms an important element of the bush on the hills to the west, crosses the range and covers portions of the sides of the valleys on the east.

Both the Hurunui and the Waiau have cut down gorges through semi-detached mountain masses of older mesozoic rock, a result probably accelerated by movements of the earth's crust; and further north, in the Province of Marlborough, the Clarence, Awatere, and Wairau have their directions almost entirely determined by a system of huge parallel earth-fractures, running north-east and south-west, and the rivers are walled in on either side by steep mountains for the greater part of their length. The Clarence Valley is the most gorge-like of the three, since it lies between the great ridges known as the Seaward and Inland Kaikouras, which reach a height of about 9,000 ft. The last river of the three, the Wairau, flows for a considerable distance through a rich alluvial plain, and enters Cloudy Bay by an estuary which is practicable for small steamers as far as the Town of Blenheim. The most important of the streams on the southern shores of Cook Strait are the Pelorus, Motueka, Takaka, and Aorere, great structural faults being chiefly responsible for the position and characteristic features of the valleys of the last two

An important commercial aspect of our rivers is their use not only as drainage channels, but as a source of water for pastoral purposes. Hardly any area is without water for stock or with a subsoil wanting in moisture necessary for successful cultivation. Only in Central Otago and on the Canterbury Plains were there formerly wide stretches of arid country, but the deficiency in the water-supply has been remedied by well engineered systems of races, tapping unfailing streams at higher levels, and distributing a portion of their content far and wide, so that the districts mentioned are rendered highly productive and absolutely protected from the serious effects of drought. It is, however, the rich alluvial flats and well-drained terrace lands bordering on the rivers that contribute specially to the high average yield per acre year after year for which this country has such a world-wide reputation.

From the brief summary given above it will be evident also that the country possesses enormous stores of energy awaiting exploitation. A beginning has been made in some places, such as at Waipori in Otago, at Lake Coleridge in Canterbury, at the Horohoro Falls

in Auckland, and at a few other places where there are minor installations. These owe their development to their comparative nearness to centres of industry, but they represent an infinitesimal portion of the energy available, and the value of our vast store will be more truly appreciated when our somewhat limited reserves of coal show signs of failure or become difficult to work—unless, indeed, some new form of power is disclosed by the researches of science in the near future.

A list of the more important rivers of New Zealand is given, with their approximate lengths, the latter being as supplied by the Department of Lands and Survey.

North Island.

	Miles.
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—	
Piako	60
Waihou or Thames	90
Rangitaiki	95
Whakatane	60
Waiapu	55
Waipaoa	50
Wairoa	50
Mohaka	80
Ngaururoro	85
Tukituki	65
Flowing into Cook Strait—	
Ruamahanga	70
Hutt	35
Otaki	30
Manawatu (tributaries: Pohangina and Tiraumea)	100
Flowing into Cook Strait—*contd.*	
Rangitikei	115
Turakina	65
Wangaehu	85
Wanganui (tributaries: Ohura, Tangarakau, and Maunganui-te-ao)	140
Waitotara	50
Patea	65
Flowing into Tasman Sea—	
Waitara (tributary: Maunganui)	65
Mokau	75
Waikato (tributary: Waipa)	220
Wairoa	95
Hokianga	40

South Island.

	Miles.
Flowing into Cook Strait—	
Aorere	45
Takaka	45
Motueka	75
Wai-iti	30
Pelorus	40
Wairau (tributary: Waihopai)	105
Awatere	70
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—	
Clarence (tributary: Acheron)	125
Conway	30
Waiau (tributary: Hope)	110
Hurunui	90
Waipara	40
Ashley	55
Waimakariri (tributaries: Bealey, Poulter, Esk, and Broken River)	93
Selwyn	55
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—*continued.*	Miles
Rakaia (tributaries: Mathias, Wilberforce, Acheron, and Cameron)	95
Ashburton	67
Rangitata	75
Opihi	50
Pareora	35
Waihao	45
Waitaki (tributaries: Tasman, Tekapo, Ohau, Ahuriri, and Hakateramea)	135
Kakanui	40
Shag	45
Taieri	125
Clutha (tributaries: Kawarau, Makarora, Hunter, Manuherikia, and Pomahaka)	210

	Miles.
Flowing South into Foveaux Strait—	
Mataura	120
Oreti	105
Aparima	65
Waiau (tributaries: Mararoa, Clinton, and Monowai) ..	115
Flowing into the Tasman Sea—	
Cleddau and Arthur ..	20
Hollyford	50
Cascade	40
Arawata	45
Haast (tributary: Landsborough)	60
Karangarua	30
Fox	25
Waiho	20
Wataroa	35

	Miles.
Flowing into the Tasman Sea— *continued.*	
Wanganui	35
Waitaha	25
Hokitika (tributary; Kokatahi)	40
Arahura	35
Teramakau (tributaries: Otira and Taipo)	45
Grey (tributaries: Ahaura, Arnold, and Mawhera-iti) ..	75
Buller (tributaries: Matakitaki, Maruia, and Inangahua	105
Mokihinui	30
Karamea	45
Heaphy	25

SECTION IV.

THE FAUNA OF NEW ZEALAND.

[By James Drummond, F.L.S., F.Z.S.]

New Zealand's native fauna has attracted the attention of investigators in nearly all parts of the world. Its special interest lies in its manifold peculiarities, in the incongruous characteristics possessed by some of its members, and in the ancient types found in different classes of its animals.

Beginning with the mammalia, the Dominion is surprisingly inadequately represented. Its only land mammals, except seals, are two bats. One of these, the long-tailed bat, belongs to a genus (*Chalinolobus*), which is found in the Australian and Ethiopian zoological regions, and to a species, *morio*, found in the south-east of Australia, as well as in New Zealand; but the other, the short-tailed bat (*Mystacops tuberculatus*), belongs to a genus peculiar to this Dominion. At one time it was believed that the Maori dog (*Canis familiaris*, variety *maorium*, the "kuri" of the Maoris) and the Maori rat (*Mus exulans*, the Maoris' "kiore") were indigenous to New Zealand, but it is now generally believed that these two animals were introduced by the Maoris when they made their notable migrations from their legendary Hawaiki—probably Tahiti, in the Society Group—between 500 and 600 years ago. The dog was highly prized as a domestic pet, and the rat as an article of diet. Both could easily be taken across the sea in the large canoes used in those days. The dog, without doubt, is extinct. Statements by Captain Cook, J. R. and G. Forster, Sydney Parkinson, the artist, the Rev. W. Colenso, and early visitors to New Zealand show that the Maori dog was a very ordinary animal. It was small, with a pointed nose, pricked ears, and very small eyes. In colour it was white, black, brown, or parti coloured, and it had long hair, short legs, a short bushy tail, and no loud bark, but only a whine. The Maoris lavished upon it an abundance of affection. When dead its flesh was used for food, its skin for clothing, and its hair for ornaments. Opinions differ in regard to the approximate date of its extinction, and investigations in this respect are made somewhat difficult by the fact that for some years "wild dogs" as they were called—probably a cross between the Maori dog and dogs brought by Europeans—infested several districts in both the North Island and the South Island, and were confused with the Maori dog. It is probable that the pure Maori dog became extinct about 1885. The Maori rat, a forest-dweller, is not so plentiful as it was when Europeans first came to New Zealand, but it still lives in the forests.

The long-tailed species of bat was once fairly plentiful, especially in the forests, where it makes its home in hollow trees. Large

numbers also at one time were found under old bridges across streams, notably at the River Avon, in Christchurch. It is not very rare now, and specimens sometimes are found in the forests and in caves. The latest specimens are reported from a cave near Castle Rock on the Tiki Road, not far from Coromandel; and also from a cave at Orakeikorako, nine miles up the Waikato River from Atiamuri, in the Taupo district. The short-tailed species is not extinct, but rare. Most bats are exceptionally well adapted for life in the air, feeding on flying insects, and even drinking on the wing. But the short-tailed species of New Zealand possesses peculiarities of structure which enable it to creep and crawl with ease on the branches and leaves of trees, and probably it seeks its food there as well as in the air. Few naturalists, however, have had opportunities to observe it, and little is known of its habits.

The sea-lion, the sea-elephant, the sea-leopard, and the fur-seal are found on islands in the Dominion's boundaries. In the early days of colonization sealing was a great industry, and yielded large profits to some of the adventurous men who took part in it.

Amongst the sea mammals whales, of course, are the most important. At one time extensive whaling was carried on in New Zealand waters, 300 vessels, chiefly from America, sometimes visiting the country in one year. The industry began about 1795, reached the height of its prosperity between 1830 and 1840, and then began to dwindle. In recent years there has been an effort to revive the industry, but it will never attain the position it held in former years. Porpoises are plentiful, and the dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) also is found in these waters. Mention should be made here of "Pelorus Jack," a solitary whale which meets vessels near Pelorus Sound, and which has been protected by an Order in Council under the name of Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*). He is the only member of the species reported from New Zealand waters.

In contrast with the species of land mammals, the members of the next class, Aves, were remarkably plentiful when settlement began. Bush and grass fires, cats, stoats and weasels, and the ruthless use of the gun have reduced their numbers, but they still stand as, probably, the most interesting avifauna in the world. They include a comparatively large number of absolutely flightless birds. No living birds in New Zealand are wingless, but the kiwi (*Apteryx*), the weka (*Ocydromus*), the kakapo parrot (*Stringops*), and the takahe (*Notornis hochstetteri*)* cannot use their wings for

* This bird is better known as *Notornis mantelli*. That name was first given by Sir Richard Owen to an extinct bird, represented by a fossil found at Waingongoro, in the North Island, by Mr. W. Mantell in 1847. When the first living specimen of the Notornis was found in 1849 scientists concluded that it was identical with the fossil, and it bore the same name; but when Dr. Meyer, of Dresden, examined the skeleton of the third specimen, he found that it was different from the fossil, and he changed the specific name from mantelli to hochstetteri, thus honouring Dr. Hochstetter, a naturalist who visited New Zealand in the early days.

flight, while a duck belonging to the Auckland Islands (*Nesonetta*) is practically in the same plight. There are also several species of birds whose wings are so weak that they can make only short flights. Other notable birds are the kea (*Nestor notabilis*), which is accused of killing sheep on stations in the South Island; the tui (*Prosthemadera novæ-zealandiæ*), which affords one of the most beautiful sights in the New Zealand forests, and charms visitors with its silvery notes; the huia (*Heteralocha acutirostris*), the only species known in which there is a wide divergence in the shape of the bills in the two sexes, the male's being short and straight, while the female's is curved, pliant, and long; and the wry-billed plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*), the only bird known to possess a bill turned to one side. Cormorants or shags (*Phalacrocorax*) and penguins (*Impennes*) are exceptionally well represented in the avifauna. New Zealand, indeed, may be regarded as the headquarters of the penguins, as all the genera except one are found within the boundaries of this Dominion. The oldest fossil penguin known is from the Eocene and Oligocene rocks of New Zealand. New Zealand, probably, was the centre from which penguins were dispersed to other countries.

Several species of birds make notable migrations to New Zealand. The godwit (*Limosa novæ-zealandiæ*), it is believed, breeds on the tundras of eastern Siberia, and spends the summer months in New Zealand, arriving about October and leaving in March or April. The knot (*Tringa canutus*) is believed to make almost the same journey, and two cuckoos, the shining-cuckoo (*Chalcococcyx lucidus*) and the long-tailed cuckoo (*Urodynamis taitensis*), come from Pacific islands in the spring and leave for their northern homes about April. Both, like most members of the Cuculidæ family, are parasitical, and impose upon small native birds the duty of hatching and rearing young cuckoos. The kiwi, already mentioned, belongs to the same subclass as the ostrich, the emu, and the cassowary, all struthious birds, and has several peculiarities besides its flightlessness. One of these is the position of its nostrils, at the tip of its bill, instead of at the base as in all other birds. Its plumage is peculiarly hair-like in appearance. It possesses a very generalized structure; as Sir Richard Owen once suggested, it seems to have borrowed its head from one group of birds, its legs from another, and its wings from a third. It was once believed to be almost extinct, but, in recent years, has been shown to be fairly plentiful in some districts where there is little settlement.

The takahe (*Notornis*) is one of the world's very rare birds. Only four specimens have been found. Two of the skins are in the British Museum, one is in the Dresden Museum, and one in the Otago Museum, in Dunedin. The fourth specimen was caught by two guides (Messrs. D. and J. Ross) at Notornis Bay, Lake Te Anau, in 1898. Although at the present time (1914) it is sixteen years since the Notornis was last seen, there is reason to believe that individuals still exist in the wild districts of the Southern Sounds.

The interest of the living avifauna is surpassed by the interest of the extinct birds. These include the great flightless moa (*Dinornis*), a goose (*Cnemiornis minor*), a gigantic rail (*Aptornis otidiformis*), and an eagle (*Harpagornis moorei*).

Reptilian life is restricted to about fifteen species of lizards, and to the tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*). This is a lizard-like creature, the only surviving representative of the order Rhynchocephalia, otherwise extinct. The tuatara is found in no other country. Its nearest ally is Homœosaurus, whose remains have been found in Jurassic rocks in Germany. It has been destroyed to a large extent by wild pigs, cats, and dogs, and is now seldom found except on a few islands off the coast of the mainland.

The amphibians are represented by a small frog (*Liopelma hochstetteri*), which is very rare, and has been recorded from only a few districts in the Auckland Province. Its nearest ally is in China.

About 250 species of fish have been found in New Zealand waters. A large number of these are used for food. Several species, notably the mudfish (*Neochanna apoda*), which is sometimes discovered buried 4 ft. deep in clay in places where rivers have overflowed in flood, and in swampy places, are interesting. Some of the genera are peculiar to New Zealand, but some also occur in Australian and South American waters.

Amongst the invertebrates, one of the peculiarities is the fact that the Dominion has few butterflies, although it is well supplied with moths. It has a red admiral butterfly (*Vanessa*), named after the European species, which it resembles, and a copper butterfly (*Chrysophanus*), which is very plentiful. In the forests there is that strange growth, the "vegetable caterpillar." The Dominion has native bees and ants, dragon-flies, sober-coloured beetles, and representatives of other orders of insects. The katipo spider (*Latrodectes katipo*), which lives mostly on or near the sea-beach, is well known locally. Amongst the mollusca, there is a large and handsome land-snail, (*Paryphanta*), and *Amphibola*, an air-breathing snail, peculiar to the country, which lives in brackish water, mainly in estuaries. There are about twenty species of univalves and twelve of bivalves in the fresh-water shells, and about four hundred species in the marine shells, including the paper nautilus (*Argonauta*). Perhaps the most interesting of all the invertebrates is the *Peripatus*, an ancient type of creature which survives in New Zealand, and in parts of Australia, Africa, South America, the West Indies, New Britain, the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra. Zoologically, it belongs to the air-breathing division of the phylum Arthropoda, and has been placed in a special class, Prototracheata or Onychophora. It is about 3 in. long, has many feet, loves moisture, shuns light, and moves slowly. Two genera have been found in New Zealand. One genus, *Peripatoides*, contains two species, *novæ-zealandiæ* and *suteri*, and the other, *Oöperipatus*, contains only one species, *viridimaculatus*. The *Peripatus* is viviparous.

It is claimed that one New Zealand genus, *Oöperipatus*, is oviparous, but that has not been fully proved.* Professor A. Dendy, F.R.S., has made special investigations in regard to the New Zealand species.

With the arrival of Europeans, the whole face of the fauna was changed. The first European animal introduced was the pig, liberated by Captain Cook in Queen Charlotte Sound in 1773. With settlement, sheep, cattle, horses, and other domestic animals were brought, some for utility, some for pleasure, such as song-birds, and some for sport, such as deer, trout, pheasants, and quail. In the work of acclimatization several great and irretrievable blunders were made. The worst of these was the introduction of rabbits, stoats, and weasels.

* Professor Adam Sedgwick, F.R.S., late Professor of Zoology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in the new *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

SECTION V.

STATE AFFORESTATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

[By James MacKenzie, Under-Secretary of Lands.]

Reasons for Afforestation.

Considering the apparently vast extent of our indigenous forests, the fine quality of our principal timbers, and their varied usefulness, it has often been the subject of much comment that it is considered necessary by the Government of this Dominion to inaugurate a policy of reafforestation. It can, however, readily be understood that the full facts of the case must be known and comprehended before it is possible to demonstrate clearly and cogently the reasons that have actuated the Government in the past and at the present time.

In the report on "Forestry in New Zealand," published in 1909, statistics were given showing in detail the present estimated supply of timber from all classes of native trees, and the probable demand for timber in the future, and the conclusions then arrived at apply with even greater force at the present day. Before recapitulating them, however, it is desirable to explain briefly the nature of our indigenous trees, and their various drawbacks and good qualities.

New Zealand possesses a large variety of trees in its native forests, there being no fewer than eighty-six different species known to botanists. The majority of these are, unfortunately, useless for commercial purposes to any great extent, through various causes, and, as a matter of fact, the following trees are practically the staple supply of the timber trade.

Kauri (*Agathis australis*).—Grows only in the Auckland District. The girth of marketable trees ranges from 4 ft. to 30 ft., and sometimes more, the general average being about 12 ft., and the contents about 3,000 ft. There is no pine in the world superior for all-round use. It is used for joinery, furniture-making, house-building, ship, yacht, and boat building, wharves, bridges, railway, and other works, but is well adapted for high-class joinery, and internal fittings, carvings, &c. When converted into veneers it is highly prized. Unfortunately, it takes from six hundred to twelve hundred years to attain its full size, and as it is very inflammable, its growth and preservation are a matter of considerable difficulty.

Totara.—Totara is found throughout the whole of New Zealand except in the Nelson District, though the bulk of the supply is in

Wellington, Auckland, Hawke's Bay, and Westland. It is very durable, and of all New Zealand timbers is the best for resisting the ravages of the teredo, and consequently has been largely used in the construction of wharves, bridges, &c. It also lasts well in contact with the ground, and is utilized largely for general building and joinery purposes, telegraph-posts, railway-sleepers, fencing-posts, &c. The mottled variety is much sought after for panels, furniture, inlaying, &c. Its chief drawback is that it is somewhat brittle, but it is probably the best timber for general building purposes in the Dominion.

Rimu, or Red-pine.—This is the principal timber in the New Zealand forests, and is extensively used for building, joinery, &c. The figured variety is often beautifully grained, and is much in demand for furniture. It is a most valuable wood, owing to its wide adaptability and comparative cheapness. Though not equal to totara or kauri, yet, owing to its greater cheapness, it is more largely used.

Kahikatea, or White-pine.—This timber is also in great demand throughout the whole of the Dominion. It is found chiefly on low-lying or swampy land, and grows in all parts of the Dominion. Its lasting qualities vary, but, unfortunately, an insect borer finds it comparatively easy prey, and therefore it is not much used for general building purposes. Its greatest use is for making butter-boxes, for which purpose no substitute has yet been found, and large quantities are exported to Australia for this purpose.

Matai.—The next timber in importance is matai, or black-pine, which is a very heavy but short-grained timber. It is used for building purposes, and especially for weatherboards and flooring; also for small bridges and fencing purposes. It is second only to totara for durability, but is inclined to brittleness. It is found all over the Dominion in fairly large quantities.

The only other timbers in New Zealand which are used to any extent for general purposes are,—

Puriri, a very hard and tough wood, which makes good sleepers and posts, and is very durable. It is largely used for railway-works, bridge-stringers, and truck-frames. In weight, colour, and texture it somewhat resembles rosewood, but the figured varieties are marked like walnut. It is also largely used as veneers.

Rata, which is mostly used for firewood, is a hard, heavy, tough and very strong wood, mostly straight-grained, and used to a limited extent by wheelwrights, and as arms for telegraph-posts.

The various "*Birches*" (or "Beeches," as they should be designated), which grow plentifully all over the Dominion, and are being used for railway-sleepers in the Wellington District, *Fagus Menziesii* having also been exported to Australia from the Westland and Southland Districts.

The other trees are used to such a limited extent, and chiefly for limited local requirements, that they do not meet the growing demand for superior timbers.

The peculiar characteristics of these trees must be carefully taken into account when considering the possibility of relying on their perpetuation, whether by way of natural regeneration or systematic reafforestation. First and foremost is the great drawback that all the indigenous trees suitable for conversion into marketable timber require such an inordinate length of time to grow and arrive at maturity; although, owing to the comparatively recent settlement of New Zealand by Europeans, it is impossible to arrive with absolute accuracy at the exact length of time required by each tree to mature under average conditions, it is known that this ranges between one hundred and five hundred years. Secondly, many of these trees require special treatment to be raised with success, and need considerable shade from the seedling to the adult stage, which can only be afforded by planting them amongst partially cleared forest land, where the natural undergrowth provides the requisite amount of protection. In such a case the annual clearing of undergrowth tending to suppress the seedling trees would be of such an exhaustive and expensive character as to prohibit the economical growth of native timber-trees. Thirdly, the principal exotic trees suited for commercial purposes take from one-fourth to one-tenth the time to attain timber-dimensions that the local product does, so that it is possible to raise on an average from three to five crops of larch or pine during the same time that it would take to raise one crop of totara or rimu.

Under these circumstances it has been generally recognized that it is out of the question to attempt to renew the indigenous trees for future commercial purposes, and all that can be done is to conserve the remaining supply as far as practicable so as to allow sawmilling to proceed under conditions that will ensure the greatest possible use being made of the existing timber. The timber-cutting and forest regulations for years past have been devised with the utmost care to accomplish this result, and, considering the remarkable increase that has taken place of late years in the timber industry, no adverse criticism can justly charge the administration of our native forests with any undue locking-up of natural resources. To assist the progress of settlement it has been imperative that every facility should be afforded the building and allied trades to obtain cheap and accessible timber, and as the periodical fires, that it has been impossible to prevent, continually ravage the portions of the forests nearest to settlement, it has been a wise policy to permit as much marketable timber to be used as was needed by the farming community and the building trades, and so serve a twofold purpose—viz., the gradual clearing of forest country adapted for settlement and its opening for occupation and farming, and the development of the building and constructive trades to cope with the increasing demand that a growing population constantly makes upon its resources.

Moreover, it must not be overlooked that some of the most fertile and productive soil and country in the Dominion was to be

found in those very forests that contained the most valuable timber. The vanished Seventy-mile (or Forty-mile) bush, in the southern part of Hawke's Bay, and extending to and around Pahiatua and Eketahuna; the Awarua Forest, between Taihape and Mangaweka; and the numerous stretches of forest in the Auckland District all at one time stretched across and occupied mile upon mile of country that now supports a large and thriving population; and it would have been as useless and as difficult a matter to preserve these magnificent forests in their entirety, whether for aesthetic, sentimental, climatic, or commercial reasons, as it would have been to have prohibited the spread of settlement and the onward march of civilization.

But the Government, whilst permitting the gradual conversion of these forests, has never lost sight of the fact that it was necessary to maintain the timber-supply of the country, and to provide for its needs in the future. One of the earlier methods of inducing the planting of suitable trees was by means of "land grants"—a settler being given a free grant of Crown land if he planted a certain portion of his freehold land in suitable trees. This system was chiefly confined to the Canterbury District, though it was partially adopted in the Auckland and other districts, but only to a very limited extent. In Canterbury, where the system came into force in the early seventies, as much as 2 acres of Crown lands for 1 acre put down in plantation was sometimes granted, and every inducement was offered to the settlers to put down part of their farms in plantations. Several large plantations may now be seen in North Canterbury that were established by means of this method. As, however, it did not meet the growing needs of the country, the system was discontinued, and it came to pass that the methods of State afforestation that had proved so successful in older countries eventually came to be adopted in New Zealand.

Demand for Timber.

In common with every manufacturing country in the world, the steady increase in demand for timber for commercial purposes has been experienced in New Zealand, and the following table shows how the timber industry has grown :—

Year.	Number of Mills.	Hands employed.	Output for Year.	Cutting-capacity per Annum.
			Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
1886..	220	3,890	163,740,546	..
1895..	299	4,055	191,053,466	..
1900..	334	6,085	261,583,518	..
1905..	414	6,912	413,289,742	704,930,600
1907..	411	7,139	432,031,611	718,940,000
1909..	423	7,414	413,868,919	755,465,480

To cope with the present demand taxes all the resources of the Dominion, as the supply of our indigenous forests is rapidly diminishing, as will be seen from the following estimates:—

Year.	Estimated Amount of Milling-timber remaining in our Forests.
1905	41,723,574,800 sup. ft.
1907	35,785,873,467 „
1909	33,060,883,437 „

Judging from the vast quantity of forest that was not likely to be available for sawmilling, either through unsuitability of timber, difficulty of access, or cost of cutting and transport, and taking into consideration the loss annually experienced through accidental fires, and the fact that a large part of the timber stands on Native and private land which may be required for settlement purposes, thereby necessitating the felling and destruction of the timber, it was estimated in 1909 that the indigenous forests of New Zealand will not cope with the full demand for sawn timber for a longer period than from thirty-five to forty years, bearing in mind the fact that a certain amount of foreign timber will be arriving continually so as to ease the strain on local resources. Under these circumstances it will be understood why the Government deemed it advisable, many years ago, to inaugurate a system of tree-planting that would gradually take the place of the native forests and timber-supply.

Inauguration of Afforestation.

The problem before the Government was faced in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Three experimental plantations of various trees, aggregating about 15 acres, were started on the Kaingaroa Plains, between Taupo and Rotorua. Another plantation of 15 acres was started at Tarukenga, on the Rotorua Railway-line, and another of 6 acres at Mamaku, not far away. These latter plantations were for the purpose of providing timber for railway requirements. Part of the Rotorua Town Belt was also planted.

Encouraged by the success of these preliminary experiments, a Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands was started in 1896, and three nurseries were established—two at Tapanui and Eweburn in the Otago District of the South Island, and the other at Whakarewarewa, near Rotorua, in the North Island. The idea was conceived that, coincident with railway-extension, one or two central nurseries in each Island were sufficient for the growth of nursery stock, which could be distributed at various places in the district, according as circumstances warranted the extension of the system. Later on another nursery was formed at Hanmer, in the Canterbury District (South Island), and attempts were also made to establish nurseries at Starborough, in the Marlborough District (South Island), and Ruatangata, near Whangarei (North Island), but from various causes these latter two nurseries, with the plantations attached to them, were not altogether a success, and have been discontinued.

It must not be overlooked that New Zealand was the first antipodean country to face the problem of State afforestation, and that it was only by means of continuous experiments and the greatest care and forethought that the Department was able to advance on satisfactory lines with due regard to economy and efficiency. It was inevitable that some out of the many species of trees planted should not have proved so great a success as others, whilst the rapid expansion of domestic trades and industries has demonstrated the inadequacy of the original operations, and induced the Government to enlarge its annual provision for the continued extension of plantations to a scale more commensurate with the exigencies of the case.

It must also be distinctly explained that if the present operations do not, in the opinion of some persons, represent that degree of magnitude that is deemed necessary in order to satisfy the whole of the future demand for timber in New Zealand, there are good and sufficient reasons for proceeding cautiously in the meantime. Although the foreign supply is more or less an unknown quantity, it is considered that the supply of eucalyptus from Australia and pine from Siberia, Manchuria, and possibly Korea, together with the Douglas fir from Western Canada, will for some years to come satisfy to a very large extent the continuous demand for sawn timber in New Zealand, and that the remaining forests of the Dominion will also be available for some considerable time to assist in supplying the requirements of the commercial community. Moreover, it is essential that the characteristics of exotic trees planted in the State plantations, and their growth and progress in the climate and soil of this country as compared with their growth elsewhere, together with their respective liability to or immunity from disease, shall be thoroughly studied and ascertained (and this cannot be done in a few years), before the inhabitants of the Dominion are committed to such a large increase in expenditure as would be necessary to ensure the future maintenance of the timber-supply from New Zealand sources. Hitherto the operations of the Forestry Branch have been more successful than was anticipated at the commencement of the project, but the losses that have been experienced have been quite large enough to convince the authorities that it is the best policy to proceed with due caution, and not to suddenly enlarge the operations, but rather to expand them very gradually after repeated experiments and results have proved the advisability of doing so under certain conditions.

It will be interesting to trace the evolution of the present system from the conditions that appeared to the Government to dominate the position at the time the afforestation policy was decided upon in 1896. They may be said to include,—

(1.) The recognition of the principle that land suitable for settlement should not be interfered with for the purposes of tree-planting.

(2.) The desirability of utilizing Crown land as far as practicable.

(3.) The selection of localities for the plantations which would be fairly accessible from existing lines of railway, and which would, in the future, be conveniently situated to the probable trade centres.

(4.) The selection of areas of open land that were not in proximity to standing forests, but the climatic conditions of which appeared suitable for tree-growing operations, and whose soil seemed sufficiently good for the purpose.

Owing to the varied nature of the climate, soil, and conditions in different parts of New Zealand, and the necessity of the officer in charge of operations being thoroughly acquainted with local conditions, it was not deemed advisable to engage a foreign expert to superintend operations, but the services of a young and enthusiastic New Zealand nurseryman were engaged at the commencement of the work, and the results that were achieved under his advice from the very start were a convincing proof of the wisdom of the course adopted. A careful and continuous study of the latest publications and methods in vogue on the Continent and elsewhere has been the practice laid down for the guidance of all officers of the Forestry Branch, and as the work of tree-planting in this Dominion becomes more and more important and extensive it is probable that further steps will be taken by the Government to keep the branch in touch with foreign systems and methods.

The late Mr. Henry Matthews was the officer whose appointment as Chief Forester inaugurated the formation of the Forestry Branch, and from 1896 to his unexpected death in 1909 he had the sole technical control of the tree-planting operations, and to him must therefore belong much of the credit or otherwise of the planting accomplished during this period.

Present Methods.

Since his death the technical direction of affairs has been entrusted to two Superintending Nurserymen, one residing at Whakarewarewa and the other at Tapanui. These two officers keep a careful watch over the several nurseries and plantations under their control, and are responsible for the rearing and planting-out of all the trees in each Island. In charge of each State nursery is a Nurseryman, and in charge of each State plantation is a Forester. These officers direct the work of the labourers and others employed under them, and are carefully trained in the respective duties required of them and their staffs.

The Minister in charge of the State forests and all afforestation-work is the Commissioner of State Forests, and each year he lays before Parliament a report on the year's operations. The permanent officer in charge of the branch is the Under-Secretary of Lands, who has supreme administrative control over all operations; and it is to him that the Superintending Nurserymen report, and from him that they take instructions. The financial considerations and

all forestry problems that arise from time to time are dealt with by him.

The cost of afforestation operations is defrayed by the sale of timber in State forests, supplemented by a contribution from the Consolidated Fund annually voted by Parliament. Owing to the youth of the plantations, and the immaturity of the timber therein, no returns have yet been derived from them, but it is hoped that in a few years' time a small revenue may be received, which will increase as larger thinnings are available for disposal. When an assured return of thinnings is available in sufficient quantity there may be a possibility of utilizing them for wood-pulp purposes. This is a matter for future consideration, as it depends largely as to whether the timber grown is suitable for that purpose.

Generally speaking, most of the seed is procured abroad until our own trees are large enough to become seed-producers—say, in thirty years' time—and the trees now grown in the State nurseries and plantations are those that continental experience and the results of experiments in New Zealand have shown are best fitted for the soils and climate of this country. The primary object of the Government is purely utilitarian, as only those trees are grown that are suitable for commercial purposes, and the fact that the formation of plantations will in many cases enrich the soil, regulate to a slight degree the temperature, and conserve the rainfall is more or less secondary, although no efforts have been spared to gain the greatest possible benefits from the operations of the State in this respect.

In almost every country in the world where forestry operations have been carried on it has been found that sooner or later forms of plant-disease inevitably make their appearance. In some instances great havoc has been worked, whilst of late years modern methods and discoveries have largely diminished the attendant dangers. It is of the utmost importance that in this fruitful land, where the conditions are so eminently favourable to plant-growth, that the equally favourable conditions to the formation and dissemination of plant-disease should be continuously and carefully watched, so that the smallest outbreak of any kind of disease may at once be notified, and every possible precaution taken to deal with it at the very commencement of its attack. Up to the present the indications of disease have been very small, but in order that the scrutiny of the officers of the Forestry Branch may be directed into the proper channels, and that the best advice may be available on this point, a special examination has recently been made by the Biologist of the Department of Agriculture, who has supplemented the constant supervision of the officers with a personal inspection in their company.

As time goes on, and the trees attain a greater age, whilst the area under plantation annually increases, such inspections will be made at frequent intervals; and by a rigid scrutiny of all plants apparently suffering from any disease or trouble it is hoped that

disease may be kept well in check, and never permitted to spread beyond a confined radius where it originates.

Seeing that the plantations are still young, and that their area extends to only about 21,000 acres, it has been possible to carry on operations with a somewhat inexpensive staff of officers, and no great expenditure in the way of administration has yet been necessary. It has been absolutely necessary to employ the funds at the disposal of the Forestry Branch to their fullest extent in the direction of tree-planting, and consequently a rigid check has been kept upon all outlay that was not immediately and directly needed for present operations. In the future it will undoubtedly be necessary to increase the staff, and provide for duties and needs that have as yet hardly entered into practical consideration. Even under these conditions, however, it is essential that no lavish expenditure shall be entered upon, but that the best possible results shall be attained from every new departure. As the scope of operations widens, it will undoubtedly be necessary to select and specially educate a few able and intelligent young New-Zealanders to fill the positions that will later on be required for the development and skilful management of the State plantations, and it is thought that a practical training in the nurseries and plantations of the branch, combined with a University education comprising those subjects specially appertaining to forestry (such as botany, entomology, geology, agricultural chemistry, and other subjects included in the degree of Bachelor of Science), and subsequently a visit to the best forestry schools in England and the Continent, will enable the operations of the Government to be conducted with the highest degree of economy and efficiency, and ensure the best results being attained from past and future expenditure.

Every day increases the store of knowledge and literature appertaining to scientific forestry, and it is of the utmost importance that the training and methods of the officers of the branch should be as complete and efficient as is possible. At the present time both of the Superintending Nurserymen conduct a winter class, in which all the nurserymen and officers under their control have an opportunity of learning all that can be taught them of the work of their profession, and useful reference libraries have been established in each Island at the headquarters. The keenness and intelligence of the members of these classes are in the highest degree praiseworthy, and reflect the greatest credit on their instructors, and their individual efforts to advance in knowledge and usefulness. Special addresses are from time to time delivered by the Government experts who deal with matters a knowledge of which is of use to the staff.

Seeing how far the operations of any particular industry or business extend in modern days, and from what numerous sources it is necessary to gain information and assistance in order to achieve the best results, it will naturally be understood that the occa-

sional services and advice of various officers of the Government service may from time to time be requisitioned for, and availed of, in connection with the work of tree-planting. A periodical inspection by a skilled biologist, an occasional examination by an agricultural chemist, visits by modern botanists and entomologists, for instance, will be of immense use in aiding the efforts of the permanent officers of the Forestry Branch; and it may soon be advisable to form a special advisory board of such experts, who would from time to time study and report upon any extraordinary or unexpected development in connection with the operations, and advise (if necessary) upon the general questions affecting the work of afforestation and timber-conservation. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that though it is essential to keep a watchful eye upon modern developments, and to display a foresight compatible with the importance of the subject, it is quite out of the question to lay down any hard-and-fast rules as to future management and administration; and the Government will in all cases be guided by the exigencies of each case as it arises, and meet the problems that constantly arise with the best means at its disposal, and in accord with the special circumstances of the matter. Possible future changes are merely indicated to show that the Government is fully alive to the needs of State afforestation in all its varying phases, and is facing future needs with foresight and discrimination.

On the 31st March, 1914, there were over seventeen million trees in the four nurseries of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands, and seven million trees had been sent out during the preceding twelve months. In the eleven plantations a total area of 22,458 acres had been planted with fifty-four million trees, the addition for the year being 1,825 acres. The annual expenditure now averages over £8,000 on the nurseries and about £14,000 on the plantations.

Forestry Commission, 1913.

A Royal Commission was appointed in January, 1913, to investigate and report upon the existing condition of the State forests, nurseries, and plantations, and to recommend what action should be taken to meet future requirements. The Commission consisted of Mr. H. D. M. Haszard, F.R.G.S., Commissioner of Crown Lands, Westland (Chairman), Dr. Leonard Cockayne, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. (Christchurch), and Messrs. S. I. Clarke (Auckland), C. P. Murdoch (Auckland), F. Y. Lethbridge (Feilding), and T. W. Adams (Greendale, Canterbury). It took evidence, visited the principal forest districts of the Dominion, and presented a valuable report to the Government. The following is a brief summary of its findings:—

Indigenous Forests.

The Commission recommended generally that the mountain forests be permanently reserved for climatic and water-conservation purposes, and to prevent soil-denudation. An area of 1,782,970 acres of mountain ranges was definitely recommended for immediate reservation, together with the sources of rivers in Canterbury and the North Island dividing range. Recommendations were also made that the Waimakariri National Park be made a climatic reserve, that deer be limited to defined areas, so as to prevent their destroying the undergrowth of climatic reserves, and that certain areas be set aside for scenic purposes, such as the Poor Knights Islands, the forest-covered shores of Waikaremoana, and the Rotorua Lakes, together with the steep forest-covered banks of the Wanganui and Mokau Rivers. The Commission considered that the Waipoua Kauri Forest (excepting 200 acres) should be milled by the State, but that the Warawara Forest should be permanently reserved. As a broad principle, forest land, unless required for climatic or scenic purposes, &c., if suitable for settlement in reasonably limited areas, should be rendered available for same after the timber thereon has been milled. The Commission pointed out the desirability of improving the administration of forests for milling purposes, and recommended that a survey be undertaken of the beech forests (*Fagus fusca, Fagus Solandri,* and *Fagus Menziesii*). No restriction, in the opinion of the Commission, should be placed on the export of white-pine (kahikatea), but experiments might be undertaken to test the capabilities of other timbers for butter-boxes, &c.

State Afforestation.

It was estimated that in thirty-five years' time the annual demand for timber would be about 716,000,000 ft., and various pines, Australian gums, as well as timber for the carriage of agricultural and other produce, will be the timbers required. It was recommended that 6,400 acres be annually planted by the State with suitable timber trees. A new central nursery for the South Island was recommended at Studholme Junction, and several new localities were recommended for afforestation.

The planting of *Pinus radiata, Pinus laricio, Pinus ponderosa,* Douglas fir, and Australian gums, was recommended as a financial proposition; while the planting of larch should, in the opinion of the Commission, be discontinued.

It was recommended that the State afforestation operations be placed on a business footing, and an executive officer appointed, assisted by an Advisory Board of four experts, who should meet at least once a quarter. The State Manual on Tree-planting should be brought up to date, and the future staff of the Forestry Branch be systematically trained.

Private Afforestation.

In order to encourage tree-planting by private persons the Commission recommended that trees be supplied by the State at cost price, and planting undertaken under Government supervision, whilst taxes might be remitted on planted areas. Public bodies could also be supplied with trees for planting, at cost-price. An economic survey of existing private plantations was also desirable.

Legislation.

Finally, the Commission asked that the necessary legislation required to give effect to the recommendations made should be passed.

State Assistance to Tree-planting by Farmers.

As far as the means at its disposal will permit the Government proposes to assist farmers in the growing of forest plantations and shelter-belts. The scheme proposed will be on the following lines:—

1. Any owner of land wishing to avail himself of the co-operation of the Government in the planting and cultivation of a permanent forest plantation or shelter-belt shall apply to the Forestry Branch, stating the location of the land on which the proposed plantation is to be made, and enclosing a fee of £5 5s. for expenses of inspection, supervision, &c.

2. On receipt of the application an officer of the Deparment will visit the land, and if he be satisfied that it is suitable for tree-growth he will arrange the signing by the applicant of a form of agreement with the Department setting forth the conditions under which the Government will be willing to assist in the work. While on the ground the forestry officer will confer with the applicant and arrange for the exact location of the proposed plantation or shelter-belt, advising him regarding the proper preparation of soil, the varieties of trees to be grown, the proper system of planting, and the care of the plantations when formed. When necessary he will prepare a plan or sketch for the applicant illustrating how the trees are to be planted.

3. When the plantation trees are being planted an officer will, if possible, visit the ground and see that the planting is proceeding on proper grounds.

4. After the plantation has been made the forestry officer will make periodical visits of inspection to see that the trees are being properly attended to and protected, and that they are not being attacked by insects or tree pests.

5. The Department, so far as the means at its disposal will permit, will furnish seed or young plants for planting the said forest plantation or shelter-belt at a small cost.

6. The Department will not furnish trees to private persons for planting on town or village lots, or ornamental or fruit trees for planting anywhere. Any trees sent out by the Department must be for wind-breaks, shelter-belts, or forest plantations for the supply of timber for farm purposes or firewood.

7. The agreement will provide that the wood and other products of the said plantation or shelter-belt shall belong to the owner of the property, but it is stipulated that the owner shall properly prepare the soil and plant and care for the trees after planting in accordance with the directions of the forestry officer. This will include providing protection against animals by fencing, and against fires by fire-guards and other effective means.

General.—It will be seen that the above system is distinctly co-operative in character. The Department furnishes officers to give expert advice and enable the carrying-out of the terms of the agreement, and in addition owners of the land are assisted by being supplied with young trees, cuttings, or seeds. On the other hand the owner is required to set apart a small area of his property for tree-growth, and to do all the actual work of preparation and cultivation of the land so set apart; to plant the seed, trees,

or cuttings; and to take the proper care of the young growth after planting, according to the directions of the said forest officer.

Although the Department desires to meet the wishes of the settlers as far as possible, it must be understood that owing to the difficulty sometimes experienced in obtaining seeds or other planting-material the Government will not guarantee to furnish any specific quantity. Those desirous of obtaining the assistance of the Government as here outlined should apply to the Department before the 1st day of September two years previous to that in which it is wished to do the planting—*i.e.*, applications for planting in the spring of 1916 should be made before the 1st September, 1914, and so on—so as to enable the Department to provide ahead for the supply of nursery stock by sowing seeds for the future. Applications not received by that time may have to remain over till the following year unless tree-plants of the required species happen to be available.

A scheme somewhat on the above lines has been in operation for some eleven years in Canada, and its general success has been very encouraging to those actively engaged in carrying out the work. Numerous letters from the planters themselves testify to the satisfaction that the scheme has given them. Not only do they express satisfaction with the plantations from the point of view of direct utility, but they assert that the improvement of the general appearance of their farms and the increase of comfort add materially to the value of the property. The presence of trees round a homestead makes all the difference between a "house" and a "home." It is practically impossible to have a really comfortable and attractive home without the shelter and adornment given by plantations of trees.

The point which is perhaps most worthy of note is the fact that a belt of trees becomes of actual value even after three or four years, for even at that age they serve to break the chilling winter winds and thus add to the well-being of the farm stock.

There are, of course, local conditions of climate and soil to be considered, and these must govern the methods employed and the varieties used for planting. Since 1901 the Canadian Tree-planting Division has distributed about sixteen million trees throughout the prairie provinces. From the nursery station at Indian Head the annual distribution in the future will run into three or four million seedlings and cuttings.

If the above outlined system has given such satsifaction to the farmer in Canada there is no reason why it should not be equally successful in this country.

SECTION VI.

OUTLYING ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Most of the statistical information given in the main portion of this book relates only to the three principal islands of the Dominion, with their adjacent islands and islets. There are, however, a number of outlying islands included within the boundaries of the Dominion, and brief descriptions of these are now given.

The outlying group of the Chatham Islands, lying between the parallels of 43° 30′ and 44° 30′ south latitude, and the meridians of 175° 40′ and 177° 15′ west longitude, 480 statute miles east-south-east from Wellington, and 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton, consists of two principal islands and several unimportant islets. They were discovered by Lieutenant Broughton and named by him in honour of the Earl of Chatham. The largest island (Chatham Island) contains about 222,490 acres, of which an irregularly-shaped lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. About one-quarter of the surface of the land is covered with forest, the rest with fern or grass. The hills nowhere rise to a great height. Pitt Island is the next in size; the area is 15,330 acres. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep.

The Kermadec Group of islands is situated between 29° 10′ and 31° 30′ south latitude, and between 177° 45′ and 179° west longitude. They are named the Raoul or Sunday Island, Macaulay Island, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance or French Rock. The principal Island, Sunday, is 600 miles distant from Auckland, and lies a little more than half-way to Tonga, but 100 miles to the eastward of the direct steam route to that place. It is 300 miles eastward of the steam route to Fiji, and 150 miles westward of the steam route from Auckland to Rarotonga. Macaulay Island (named after the father of Lord Macaulay) and Curtis Islands were discovered in May, 1788, by Lieutenant Watts, in the "Penrhyn," a transport ship. The remainder of the group was discovered in 1793, by Admiral Bruni d'Entrecasteaux. The Admiral gave the name of "Kermadec" to the whole group of islands, after the captain of his consort ship "L'Espérance," and the name of the Admiral's ship "La Recherche" was given to the largest island. The name so given was not continued, but that of "Raoul" has taken its place, which would appear to have been given after the sailing master of the "La Recherche," whose name was Joseph Raoul. The name of "Sunday" may also have become attached to the island from the fact that it was discovered on a Sunday. The islands are volcanic, and in two of them signs of activity are still to be seen. The rainfall is plentiful, but not excessive. The climate is mild and equable, and slightly warmer than the north of New Zealand. The following are the areas of the islands and

islets of the group: Sunday Island, 7,200 acres; Herald group of islets, 85 acres; Macaulay Island, 764 acres; Curtis Islands, 128 acres and 19 acres; L'Espérance, 12 acres: total, 8,208 acres. Sunday Island is twenty miles in circumference, roughly triangular in shape, and at the highest point 1,723 ft. above the sea-level. It is rugged and broken over a very large extent of its surface, and, except in a few places, covered with forest. The soil everywhere on the island is very rich, being formed by the decomposition of a dark-coloured pumiceous tuff and a black andesitic lava, with which is closely mixed a fine vegetable mould. The great luxuriance and richness of the vegetation bear witness to the excellence of the soil, which is everywhere—except where destroyed by eruptions, and on the steep cliffs—the same rich loam. Want of water is one of the drawbacks. Three of the four lakes on the island are fresh, but so difficult of approach as to be practically useless.

The AUCKLAND ISLANDS were discovered during a whaling voyage on 18th August, 1806, by Captain Abraham Bristow, in the ship "Ocean." The discoverer named the group after Lord Auckland, again visited the islands in 1807 and then took formal possession of them. They lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, their accepted position being given as latitude 50° 32′ S., and longitude 166° 13′ E. They have several good harbours. Port Ross, at the north end of the principal island, was described by the eminent French commander D'Urville as one of the best harbours of refuge in the known world. At the southern end of the island there is a through passage extending from the east to the west coast. It has been variously named Adams Strait and Carnley Harbour, and forms a splendid sheet of water. The largest of the islands is about 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad, and is very mountainous, the highest part being about 2,000 ft. above the sea. The west coast is bold and precipitous, but the east coast has several inlets. The wood on the island is, owing to the strong prevailing wind, scrubby in character. The New Zealand Government maintains at this island a depot of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners.

The ANTIPODES, an isolated group, consisting of several detached rocky islands lying nearly north and south over a space of four to five miles; accepted position, 49° 41′ 15″ south, and longitude 178° 43′ east.

The BOUNTY ISLANDS, a little cluster of islets, thirteen in number and without verdure, discovered in 1788 by Captain Bligh, R.N., of H.M.S. "Bounty." Position verified by observation, 47° 43′ south, longitude 179° 0½′ east.

CAMPBELL ISLAND was discovered in 1810 by Frederick Hazelburgh, master of the brig "Perseverance," owned by Mr. Robert Campbell, of Sydney. It is mountainous, and of a circumference of about thirty miles. There are several good harbours.

The COOK ISLANDS, with others now included within the extended boundaries of the Dominion, are as under:—

RAROTONGA: A magnificent island, rising to a height of 3,000 ft., clothed to the tops of the mountains with splendid vegetation. It has abundant streams, considerable tracts of sloping land, and rich alluvial valleys. The two harbours are poor.

MANGAIA, the south-easternmost of the Cook Group, is of volcanic origin, and about thirty miles in circumference. The productions, which are numerous and cheap, are obtained by assiduous labour.

ATIU resembles Mangaia in appearance and extent. It is a mere bank of coral, 10 ft. or 12 ft. high, steep and rugged, except where there are small sandy beaches and some clefts, where the ascent is gradual.

AITUTAKI presents a most fruitful appearance, its shores being bordered by flat land, on which are innumerable coconut and other trees, the higher ground being beautifully interspersed with lawns. It is eighteen miles in circuit.

MAUKE or Parry Island is a low-lying island; it is about two miles in diameter; well wooded, and inhabited.

MITIARO is a low-lying island, from three to four miles long, and one mile wide.

HERVEY ISLANDS: This group consists of two islands, surrounded by a reef, which may be 10½ miles in circumference.

NIUE, or Savage Island, lying east of the Friendly Islands, is a coral island, thirty-six miles in circumference, rising to a height of 200 ft. It has the usual tropical productions.

PALMERSTON ISLAND, lying about 500 miles east of Niue and about 220 from the nearest island of the Cook Group (Aitutaki), is remarkable as the "San Pablo" of Magellan, the first island discovered in the South Sea. It has no harbour. The soil is fairly fertile, and there is some good hardwood timber.

PENRHYN ISLAND (Tongareva) lies about 300 miles north-east of Manahiki: It is one of the most famous pearl islands in the Pacific, and there is a splendid harbour, a lagoon with two entrances, fit for ships of any size.

MANAHIKI, lying about 400 miles eastward of Danger Island, is an atoll, about thirty miles in circumference, valuable from the extent of the coconut groves. The interior lagoon contains a vast deposit of pearl-shell.

RAKAANGA is an atoll, three miles in length and of equal breadth.

DANGER ISLAND (Pukapuka): Next to the 10th parallel, but rather north of the latitude of the Navigators, and east of them are a number of small atolls. Of these, the nearest to the Samoan Group—about 500 miles—is Danger Island, bearing north-west of Suwarrow about 250 miles.

SUWARROW ISLAND has one of the best harbours in the Pacific. It lies about 500 miles east of Apia, the capital of the Samoan

Group. It is a coral atoll, of a triangular form, fifty miles in circumference, the reef having an average width of half a mile across, enclosing a land-locked lagoon twelve miles by eight, which forms an excellent harbour. The entrance is half a mile wide, and the accommodation permits of ships riding in safety in all weathers, with depths of from three to thirty fathoms. It is out of the track of hurricanes, uninhabited, but capable by its fertility of supporting a small population. As a depot for the collection of trade from the various islands it should in time be very valuable.

Islands annexed in 1901.

The Pacific Islands annexed to New Zealand in pursuance of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives in September and October, 1900, were Rarotonga, Mangaia, Mauke, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Hervey Islands, Palmerston, Niue, Danger, Rakaanga, Manahiki, Penrhyn, and Suwarrow (see above); Takutea and Nassau, not mentioned in the resolutions, also lie within the boundary-lines prescribed by the Imperial Order in Council and the New Zealand Proclamation dealing with the annexation. The Cook and other Islands Government Act, passed in 1901 by the New Zealand Parliament, continued the Federal Parliament of the Cook Islands and the several Native Councils under the names "Federal Council" and "Island Councils." The Constitution of the Island Councils was altered in 1904, and each Island Council now consists of nine members, the Resident Agent being *ex officio* a member and President, the Arikis being *ex officio* members, and the remaining members being elected by the adult Natives of the island for a term not exceeding three years. The Federal Council has power to enact Federal Ordinances for the government of all the islands excepting Niue, while each Island Council can make local Ordinances governing the inhabitants within its jurisdiction. No Ordinance passed in the islands, however, can have the force of law until assented to by the Governor of New Zealand in the name and on behalf of His Majesty; and the Governor has power, by Order in Council, to direct that any of the laws in force in the islands at the commencement of the principal Act shall be repealed or modified. The Governor in Council has power also to apply to the islands any law in force in New Zealand, either in whole or with modifications, excepting the laws relating to alcoholic liquors. The Licensing Act, 1908, contains special provisions dealing with the question of liquor in the Cook and other Islands. The New Zealand Customs Tariff is, with certain exceptions, in force within the extended boundaries, and the Governor, by Order in Council, may from time to time modify the tariff as applying to any of the islands.

The laws are enforced through the High Court, which has jurisdiction throughout the whole of the islands excepting Niue; and, in the Cook Group, until 1905, there were also the Arikis' Courts,

which were composed of Native Judges, except at Aitutaki, where no Court was legally constituted unless the European Magistrate was present. The Arikis' Courts have, however, been abolished in all those islands in which a European Resident Agent has been appointed, and the jurisdiction and power of these Courts or a Judge thereof are now exercised by such Resident Agent. The High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of murder or of assault with intent to commit murder, and in all cases of manslaughter; in all criminal charges against foreign residents; and in all cases between foreign residents, or between foreign residents and Maoris in which the plaintiff may, with the consent of the Chief Judge, begin an action in the Court, or may with the same consent seek redress for any wrong alleged to have been done by any local Government in any island. The High Court has also jurisdiction in probate and insolvency, and the Resident Agents' Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter at issue does not exceed in value £50. The Chief Judge has power to send any case of a criminal charge against a foreign resident for trial before a Court constituted under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council. The headquarters of the High Court are at Rarotonga, where it sits once a week, but visits are periodically made to the other islands within its jurisdiction. Appeals are allowed from the local Courts to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and thence to the Court of Appeal.

Population.

At the census of 1911 the population of the Cook and other islands annexed in 1901 was found to be 12,598. Fuller information is given on page 132 of this book.

Education.

The educational requirements of the islands up to the present time have been met by missionary effort. The London Missionary Society has village schools in the various islands, and the Roman Catholic Mission and the Seventh-day Adventists are also maintaining schools, though to a less extent. The London Mission has six schools in Rarotonga, three in Mangaia, four in Aitutaki, one in Atiu, two in Mauke, one in Mitiaro, two in Penrhyn, two in Manihiki, one in Rakaanga, one in Pukapuka, and one in Palmerston. A boarding-school at Araura, Aitutaki, has been conducted by the London Missionary Society for some years. The teaching in this institution is more advanced than that in the village schools, and it may be considered in the light of a secondary school for the island.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have a very good school at Avarua, Rarotonga, where music is included among the subjects taught; and in the village of Titikaveka the Seventh-day Adventists have also a school.

At Niue an excellent school has been established by the Government, which is under the direction of an officer of the Education

Department of New Zealand. The school is for boys, and the New Zealand syllabus is adopted with most satisfactory results. The pupils board at the school. Special interest is exhibited by the scholars in the technical branch of the school, where carpentry is taught, and the results of the instruction, both in this and the general branch of education, have been most satisfactory. It is confidently hoped that in the near future the school will have several boys in a sufficiently advanced stage to take charge of schools in the smaller villages, which the Government proposes to establish. This system of education is extremely popular among the Natives, who fully appreciate the benefits derived by the younger people, and the attendance is well maintained; in fact, there is much competition in the various villages to obtain places for boys in the school, who can be admitted only on the recommendation of leading Natives of the respective villages as vacancies occur.

The necessity for a more satisfactory system of education in the Cook Islands is recognized by the New Zealand Government, and it is proposed to establish immediately several schools on a similar system to that adopted for the Maori schools in New Zealand. Three schools are to be opened at Rarotonga, one at Aitutaki, and probably one at Mangaia. The principal of the three Rarotonga schools is to be conducted as a training-school, from which advanced Native scholars will be drafted to the outlying islands as teachers.

Land.

No land is sold by the Natives of the Cook Islands or Niue, but considerable areas have been leased in Rarotonga to European settlers. It is recognized that the prosperity of the islands depends in great measure on the settlement of the spare lands by a good class of white planters, and it is hoped that before long additional areas in Rarotonga as well as portions of the adjacent islands of Mauke and Atiu will be open for lease. At present there are difficulties in the way of securing leases from the Natives, but the work of surveying the land and defining the Native titles is proceeding rapidly, and every effort is being made to bring the unused lands into profitable occupation. It is desirable that the intending settler should have a capital equal to at least £10 for each acre he purposes taking up. The coconut-palm takes from eight to ten years to reach bearing-point, and during that time the planter must maintain himself by growing bananas or securing some outside employment. When the palms are in full bearing, however, the annual value of the crop may be estimated at not less than £6 per acre, and this may be regarded as a practically assured income for sixty years or more.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Cook and Northern Islands.—For the financial year ended the 31st March, 1914, the revenue of the Cook Islands, not including the balance from the previous year, was £11,723, and the expenditure

£10,194. There is now a credit balance of £3,591. The following is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the past ten years:—

Year.	Revenue. £ s. d.	Expenditure. £ s. d.
1904–5	5,574 14 1	5,093 8 8
1905–6	7,157 1 0	5,455 10 11
1906–7	5,046 14 11	6,416 6 6
1907–8	6,349 6 1	6,189 14 1
1908–9	7,146 9 1	5,718 3 7
1909–10	7,655 12 8	8,230 2 11
1910–11	8,267 0 0	8,047 0 0
1911–12	8,923 18 11	9,430 2 8
1912–13	9,420 0 0	11,508 4 0
1913–14	11,722 18 5	10,194 2 0

Niue.—The revenue of Niue for the year ended the 31st March, 1914 (excluding balance from previous year), was £2,491 12s. 4d., and the expenditure £3,068 7s. 4d. The total funds to the credit of the Niue Government on the 31st March amounted to £1,272 16s. 2d.

Trade.

Cook and Northern Islands.—The value of exports for the year 1913, excluding specie (£10,229), was £99,697, while the imports, also excluding specie (£13,285), amounted to £96,998. The principal items exported were as follows:—

	£
Coffee, 15 tons	970
Coconuts, 578,600 number	2,893
Copra, 1,429 tons	33,679
Bananas, 105,237 cases, 1,784 bunches	35,700
Oranges, 107,728 cases	16,852
Pineapples, 2,329 cases	270
Pearl-shell, 91 tons	8,280

The following shows the countries to which the exports were sent:—

	£
New Zealand	**67,164**
United Kingdom	27,784
United States of America	14,629
Tahiti	349
Total	£109,926

The amount of the imports is made up as follows:—

Imports from—	£	Imports from—	£
New Zealand	**83,096**	Japan	141
United Kingdom	9,888	France	33
United States	9,846	Malden Island	22
Tahiti	3,244	India	17
New South Wales ..	2,754	South Africa	1
Canada	907	Samoa	1
Victoria	185		
Germany	148	Total	£110,283

Niue.—The exports for 1913 (excluding specie, £187) amounted to £11,983, and the imports to £13,761. The principal items of export were,—

	£
Copra, 460 tons	9,993
Hats, 2,784 dozen	1,651
Yams, 10¾ tons	96
Fungus, 73 cwt.	117

The exports were shipped to the following countries:—

	£
New Zealand	10,720
Samoa	1,145
Australia	305
Total	£12,170

The imports represented (excluding specie, £1,141)—

Imports from—	£	Imports from—	£
New Zealand	10,772	Malden Island	93
Samoa	844	United Kingdom	64
Australia	425		
United States	226	Total	£12,620
Germany	196		

His Excellency's Visit.

His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, Lord Liverpool, accompanied by the Countess of Liverpool, paid a visit to the extended boundaries of the Dominion in May–June, 1914. Leaving Wellington on the 22nd May by mail steamer their Excellencies proceeded to Rarotonga, where they boarded the Government steamer "Tutanekai." They were welcomed by the Natives with much rejoicing, and many Native festivities were held in their honour during the few days spent in Rarotonga prior to visiting the other islands of the Group. On the 31st May their Excellencies left Rarotonga in the "Tutanekai," which was escorted by H.M.S. "Philomel," and visited the islands of Mangaia, Mauke, Mitiaro, Atiu, and Aitutaki. In all these islands the Native people demonstrated their devotion to the Throne by the warmth of their welcome to His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Liverpool.

The party returned to Rarotonga on the 5th June, and left for New Zealand by the mail steamer "Moana" on the 10th of that month.

The Hon. Dr. Pomare, Minister in Charge of the Cook Islands Department, attended His Excellency throughout the tour.

During the visit some evidence of a hurricane which swept over the Group in January, 1914, was visible, but rapid recovery is being made, and the output of fruit and copra should soon assume its normal condition.

APPENDICES.

(*a.*) PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

DATES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND.

1642.	Dec.	13.	Discovery of New Zealand by Abel Jansen Tasman.
1769.	Oct.	8.	Captain Cook landed at Poverty Bay on his first visit.
1788.	June	30.	Macaulay and Curtis Islands, of the Kermadec Group, discovered by Captain Sever, of H.M. transport "Lady Penrhyn."
	Sept.	19.	Discovery of the Bounty Islands by Captain Blyth, in the "Bounty."
1791.	Nov.	23.	Snares Islands discovered by Vancouver, in the "Discovery."
	Nov.	29.	Chatham Islands discovered by Lieutenant Broughton, in H.M.S. "Chatham."
1792.	Dec.	1.	First sealing gang left on New Zealand coast—at Dusky Sound.
1793.	Feb.	25.	Malaspina's expedition visited Doubtful Sound.
	Nov.	17.	Captain d'Entrecasteaux, with the "La Recherche" and "L'Espérance," discovered Raoul or Sunday Island. (The latter name was given by Captain Raven, of the transport "Britannia," who visited the island 6th Nov., 1796.)
	Nov.		Lieutenant-Governor King's (of Norfolk Island) visit to Doubtless Bay.
1795.	Oct.	27.	The ship "Endeavour," Captain Bampton, sunk at Facile Harbour, Dusky Sound.
1800.	March	3.	Antipodes Island discovered by Captain Waterhouse, on board H.M.S. "Reliance."
1806.	Aug.	18.	Auckland Isles discovered by Captain Bristow, ship "Ocean," one of Enderby's whalers.
	..		Ship "Venus" visited East Coast of New Zealand. She was taken by convicts at Port Dalrymple, Tasmania. Their visits gave rise to the Nga-Puhi southern expedition.
1807.	..		Defeat of Hongi and Nga-Puhi Tribe at Moremonui, ten miles south of Maunganui Bluff, Kaipara.
1809.	..		The taking and burning of the transport "Boyd" at Whangaroa.
1810.	..		Campbell and Macquarie Islands discovered by Captain F. Haselburg, of brig "Perseverance."
1814.	..		First arrival of the Rev. Mr. Marsden at Bay of Islands, and introduction of Christianity. Horses, oxen, sheep, and poultry first brought to New Zealand.
1815.	Aug.		Attempted capture of the "Trial" and "Brothers" at Kennedy Bay.
1818.	..		Hongi's and Te Morenga's great expedition to East Cape.
1819–20.	..		Patuone, Nene, and Te Rauparaha's raid on Taranaki and Port Nicholson.
1820.	..		Hongi visited England; returned to New Zealand July 1821.
	..		Rev. S. Marsden travelled from Waitemata, *via* Kaipara, to the Bay of Islands—the first white man to do so.

1820.	May.	Bellingshausen called at Queen Charlotte's Sound with a Russian Antarctic Expedition.
	Aug.	The "Prince Regent" entered Auckland Harbour—the first vessel to do so.
1821.	Nov.	Fall of Mauinaina Pa, Auckland Isthmus, to Hongi.
	Nov.	Ngati-Toa migration from Kawhia to Otaki under Te Rauparaha.
	Dec.	Fall of Te Totara Pa, Thames, to Hongi.
1822.	May.	Fall of Matakitaki Pa, Waikato, to Hongi.
1823.	May.	Fall of Mokoia Pa, Rotorua Lake, to Hongi.
1823–28.	..	Acts passed by the Imperial Parliament extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of justice in New South Wales to all the British subjects in New Zealand.
1824.	..	Fall of Te Whetumatarau Pa, near East Cape, to Pomare.
1825.	..	First attempt at colonization by an expedition under the command of Captain Herd, who bought two islands in the Hauraki Gulf.
	Feb.	Great defeat of Ngati-Whatua at Te Ikaaranganui, Kaipara, by Hongi.
1827.	..	Destruction of mission-station at Whangaroa by Hongi's forces.
	Feb.	Admiral (then Captain) Dumont D'Urville anchored in Auckland Harbour.
1828.	..	Hongi died at Whangaroa, from wounds received at Hokianga.
	..	The "Maquarie," Captain Kent, the first vessel to enter Kawhia.
1829.	March.	Brig "Hawes" captured at Whakatane by Maoris.
1830.	..	Battle of Taumata-wiwi, near Cambridge.
	..	Fall of Kaiapohia Pa, Canterbury, to Te Rauparaha.
	March 6.	Battle of Kororareka, between two Nga-Puhi Tribes.
	Dec.	Death of Tama-i-hara-nui at the hands of Te Rauparaha's people. He was brought from Port Cooper by Captain Steward, brig "Elizabeth."
1831.	..	Tory Channel whaling-station established.
	..	Application of thirteen chiefs for the protection of King William the Fourth.
	Dec.	Pukerangiora Pa, Waitara, fell to Waikato.
1832.	Feb.	Repulse of Waikato at Nga-motu Pa, under Dicky Barrett.
1833.	..	Mr. Busby appointed British Resident, to live at the Bay of Islands.
1834.	..	Battle of Haowhenua and Pakakutu, near Otaki.
	..	Bishop Williams's first visit to East Cape.
	April 29.	"Harriet" wrecked at Cape Egmont.
	Oct. 1.	H.M.S. "Alligator" shelled and took Waimate Pa, near Opunake. First occasion of H.M. troops being employed in New Zealand.
1835.	..	Declaration of independence of the whole of New Zealand as one nation, with the title of "The United Tribes of New Zealand."
	Nov. and Dec.	Ngati-Awa Tribes migrated to and conquered the Chatham Islands.
1836.	March 28.	Maketu Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Waikato.
	May 9.	Te Tumu Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Te Arawa.
	Aug. 5.	Battle at Matai-puku, Rotorua—Waikato beat Te Arawa.
	Oct.	Siege of Toka-a-kuku, Te Kaha, Bay of Plenty.
1838.	..	The Roman Catholic Bishop Pompallier, with several priests, arrived at Hokianga.
	Sept. 1.	H.M.S. "Pelorus" discovers Pelorus Sound.

1839.	April.		Taking of the French whaler "Jean Bart" at Chatham Islands by Maoris.
	May	12.	Departure of the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company from England.
	June.		Issue of Letters Patent authorizing the Governor of New South Wales to include within the limits of that colony any territory that might be acquired in sovereignty by Her Majesty in New Zealand.
	Sept.	16.	First body of New Zealand Company's emigrants sailed from Gravesend.
	Sept.	20.	Arrival in Port Nicholson of the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company under Colonel Wakefield.
	Oct.	16.	Battle of Te Kuititanga, Otaki.
1840.	Jan.	20.	First steamer arrived in New Zealand.
	Jan.	22.	Arrival of first body of New Zealand Company's immigrants at Port Nicholson.
	Jan.	29.	Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived at the Bay of Islands. On the following day (Jan. 30) he hoisted the Union flag, and read the commission, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which extended the boundaries of the Colony of New South Wales so as to embrace and comprehend the Islands of New Zealand; also his own commission as Lieutenant-Governor over territory that might be acquired in sovereignty.
	Feb.	6.	Treaty of Waitangi signed.
	May	21.	Date of Proclamations of sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand.
	June	17.	The Queen's sovereignty over the South Island formally proclaimed at Cloudy Bay, by Major Bunbury, H.M. 80th Regiment, and Captain Nias, R.N.
	Aug.	11.	The British flag hoisted at Akaroa by Captain Stanley, R.N., and British authority exercised for the first time in the South Island by the holding of a Court. The French frigate "L'Aube" arrived there on the 13th August, and the vessel "Comte de Paris," with fifty-seven immigrants, on the 16th August, in order to establish a French colony.
	Sept.	18.	The British flag hoisted at Auckland. The Lieutenant-Governor's residence established there.
	..		Formation of Wanganui settlement under the name of "Petre."
1841.	Feb.	12.	Issue of charter of incorporation to the New Zealand Company.
	Mar.	31.	Arrival of first New Plymouth settlers.
	May	3.	New Zealand proclaimed to be independent of New South Wales.
	Oct.		Selection of site for settlement at Nelson.
1842.	Feb.	1.	Settlement founded at Nelson.
	May	29.	Arrival of Bishop Selwyn in New Zealand.
	Sept.	10.	Death of Governor Hobson.
1843.	June.		Affray with Natives at the Wairau, and massacre by Rangihaeata of Captain Wakefield, R.N., agent at Nelson of the New Zealand Company, and others, who had surrendered.
1844.	July	8.	The Royal flagstaff at Kororareka cut down by Heke.
1845.	March	10.	Attack on and destruction of Town of Kororareka by Heke.
	Nov.	14.	Arrival of Captain Grey, as Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, from South Australia.

1846.	Jan.	11.	Capture of pa at Ruapekapeka, Bay of Islands, and termination of Heke's war.
	March	3.	Commencement of Native hostilities in the Hutt Valley, near Wellington.
	May	16.	Attack by Natives on a military outpost in the Hutt Valley.
	July	23.	Capture of Te Rauparaha at Porirua, near Wellington. He was detained for a year as a prisoner on board a ship of war.
	Aug.		Hostile Natives, under Te Rangihaeata, expelled from Matai-taua Pa at Paua-taha-nui, and retire up the coast.
	Aug.	28.	The New Zealand Government Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, under which a charter was issued dividing New Zealand into two provinces, New Munster and New Ulster, and granting representative institutions.
1847.	May	19.	Attack by Natives on settlement of Wanganui.
1848.	Jan.	1.	Captain Grey sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, also as Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster.
	Jan.	3.	Major-General Pitt appointed by Governor Grey to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.
	Jan.	28.	Assumption by Lieutenant-Governor E. J. Eyre, at Wellington, of the administration of the Government of the Province of New Munster.
	Feb.	21.	Peace ratified at Wanganui.
	March	7.	Suspension by Imperial statute of that part of the New Zealand Government Act which had conferred representative institutions.
	March.		Otago founded by a Scotch company under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland.
	Oct.		Severe earthquake at Wellington.
1850.	July.		Surrender of the New Zealand Company's charter, all its interests reverting to the Imperial Government.
	Dec.		Canterbury founded by the Canterbury Association in connection with the Church of England.
1851.	Jan.	8.	Death of Major-General Pitt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.
	April	14.	Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.
1852.	..		Discovery of gold at Coromandel by Mr. Charles Ring.
	June	30.	The Constitution Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, granting representative institutions to New Zealand, and subdividing it into six provinces — Auckland Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago.
1853.	Jan.		Promulgation of the Constitution Act.
	March	7.	Assumption by Sir George Grey, K.C.B., of the duties of Governor of New Zealand, in terms of the appointmen after the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, and cessation of the duties of the Lieutenant-Governors of New Ulster and New Munster.
	Dec.	31.	Departure of Governor Sir George Grey.
1854.	Jan.	3.	Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard assumed the administration of the Government.
	May	27.	Opening at Auckland of the first session of the General Assembly by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Administrator of the Government.
1855.	Jan.		Very severe earthquake on each side of Cook Strait.
	Nov.	12.	First members elected to House of Representatives under system of Responsible Government.

1856.	May	7.	Appointment of the first Ministry under the system of Responsible Government, under Mr. Sewell, Colonial Secretary.
	May	14.	Defeat of Mr. Sewell's Ministry.
	May	20.	Appointment of a Ministry under presidency of Mr. W. Fox, as Attorney-General.
	May	28.	Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry, by a majority of one, on a direct vote of want of confidence.
	June	2.	Appointment of a Ministry under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Stafford.
1857.	..		First payable goldfield in New Zealand opened at Collingwood, in the Nelson Province.
1858.	Aug.	21.	New Provinces Act passed.
	Nov.	1.	Establishment of the Province of Hawke's Bay.
	Dec.	22.	The Austrian exploring frigate "Novara" arrived in Auckland Harbour. Dr. Ferdinand von Hochstetter, at the request of the New Zealand Government, was commissioned to make geological surveys of the greater part of Auckland and Nelson Provinces.
1859.	March.		Te Teira offered land at Waitara for sale to the Government.
	Nov.	1.	Establishment of the Province of Marlborough.
1860.	March.		Commencement of hostilities against Wiremu Kingi te Rangitake at Waitara.
	March	18.	Capture of Maori pa at Waitara.
	March	28.	Engagement at Waireka.
	June	27.	Engagement of Puketakauere at Waitara.
	Nov.	6.	Defeat at Mahoetahi, with heavy loss, of a force of Waikato Natives, who had crossed the Waitara River to join Wiremu Kingi.
	Dec.	31.	Capture of the Matarikoriko Pa, and defeat of a large body of Waikato Natives.
1861.	Jan.	23.	The Natives made a determined attack on the redoubt at Huirangi occupied by Imperial troops, and were repulsed with heavy loss.
	April	1.	Establishment of Province of Southland.
	May	21.	A truce agreed to.
	May.		Discovery of gold at Gabriel's Gully, Otago.
	July	5.	Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry, by a majority of one, on a vote of want of confidence.
	July	12.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Fox.
	July	29.	Incorporation of the Bank of New Zealand.
	Sept.	26.	Arrival of Sir George Grey, K.C.B., at Auckland, from Cape Colony, to succeed Governor Gore Browne. Sir George Grey was sworn in as Governor on the 3rd October.
1862.	June	28.	Coromandel proclaimed a goldfield.
	June	29.	Wreck of s.s. "White Swan" on East Coast (with loss of many public records, in transit from Auckland).
	July	28.	Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry by the casting-vote of the Speaker, on a proposed resolution in favour of placing the ordinary conduct of Native affairs under the administration of the Responsible Ministers.
	Aug.	6.	Appointment of a Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Domett.
1863.	Feb.	7.	Wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus" on Manukau Bar; 181 lives lost.
	Feb.	26.	Definite relinquishment by the Imperial Government of control over administration of Native affairs.

1863.	May		Treacherous assault near Tataraimaka by Natives on a military escort. Murder of Lieutenant Tragett, Dr. Hope, and five soldiers of the 57th Regiment.
	June	4.	Defeat of Natives at Katikara, by a force under Lieut.-General Cameron.
	July	17.	Action at Koheroa, in the Auckland Province. Commencement of the Waikato War.
	Oct.	27.	Resignation of the Domett Ministry, in consequence of difficulties experienced in connection with arrangements for finding a fitting representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
	Oct.	30.	Appointment of the Ministry formed by Mr. Fox, under the premiership of Mr. F. Whitaker.
	Nov.		Acceptance by the General Assembly of colonial responsibility in Native affairs.
	Nov.	20.	Battle of Rangiriri. Defeat of Natives and unconditional surrender of 183.
	Dec.	1.	The first railway in New Zealand opened for traffic by Mr. Samuel Bealey, Superintendent of Canterbury. The line was from Christchurch to Ferrymead Junction.
	Dec.	3.	The New Zealand Settlements Act passed, giving the Governor power to confiscate the lands of insurgent Natives.
	Dec.	8.	Occupation of Ngaruawahia. The British flag hoisted on the Maori king's flagstaff.
1864.	Feb.	11.	Engagement with Natives on Mangapiko River. Major (then Captain) Heaphy, of the New Zealand Forces, won the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery on this occasion.
	Feb.	22.	Defeat of Natives at Rangiaohia.
	April	2.	Attack on and capture of pa at Orakau, Waikato.
	April	21.	Engagement near Maketu, Bay of Plenty. Tribes of the Rawhiti defeated by Arawa Natives, under Captain McDonnell.
	April	29.	Assault on Gate Pa, Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, and repulse of large British force by the Maoris. The pa was abandoned by the Natives during the following night.
	April	30.	Repulse of attack by rebel Hauhau Natives on redoubt at Sentry Hill, Taranaki.
	May	14.	Battle of Moutoa, an island in the Wanganui River, between friendly and rebel Hauhau Natives. Complete defeat of rebels.
	June	21.	Engagement at Te Ranga, near Tauranga, by Lieut.-Colonel Greer, 68th Regiment. Severe defeat of the Natives.
	..		Discovery of gold on the west coast of the South Island.
	Oct.	3.	Wellington chosen as the seat of Government.
	Nov.	24.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. F. A. Weld, the Whitaker-Fox Ministry having resigned during the recess.
	Dec.	17.	Confiscation of Native lands in Waikato by Sir George Grey.
1865.	Feb.		Removal of the seat of Government to Wellington.
	March	2.	Barbarous murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, a Church of England missionary, at Opotiki, by Hauhau fanatics, under Kereopa.
	June	8.	Submission of the Maori Chief Wiremu Tamihana te Waharoa (William Thompson).
	June	17.	Murder of Mr. Fulloon, a Government officer, and his companions, at Whakatane, by Hauhau fanatics.

1865.	July	22.	Capture of the Wereroa Pa, near Wanganui.
	Aug.	2.	Assault and capture of the Pa Kairomiromi, at Waiapu, by Colonial Forces under Captain Fraser, and Native Contingent under the chief Te Mokena. Eighty-seven rebels killed.
	Sept.	2.	Proclamation of peace issued by Governor Sir George Grey, announcing that the war, which commenced at Oakura, was at an end.
	Sept.	30.	Murder by Hauhaus, at Kakaramea, of Mr. Broughton, when sent as friendly messenger to them y Brigadier-General Waddy.
	Oct.	12.	Resignation of Mr. Weld's Ministry, on account of a resolution adverse to the Government policy, having been defeated only by the casting-vote of the Speaker.
	Oct.	16.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. E. W. Stafford.
	Dec.	25.	Defeat of rebel Natives at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces and Native Contingent.
1866.	Jan.	4.	Defeat of Natives at Okotuku Pa, on the west coast of the North Island, by force under Major-General Chute.
	Jan.	7.	Assault on and capture of Putahi Pa, by force under Major-General Chute.
	Jan.	13.	Assault on and capture of Otapawa Pa, by force under Major-General Chute.
	Jan.	17–25.	Period of Major-General Chute's march through the bush to New Plymouth.
	March	29.	Submission of the rebel chiefs Te Heuheu and Herekiekie, of Taupo district.
	June	15.	Commencement of Panama steam mail-service.
	Aug.	26.	The Cook Strait submarine telegraph cable laid.
	Oct.	2.	Engagement with rebel Natives at Pungarehu, West Coast, by Colonial Forces, under Major McDonnell.
	Oct.	8.	First Act passed to impose stamp duties.
	Oct.	12.	Defeats of rebel Natives at Omarunui and at Petane, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces.
1867.	July.		Opening of Thames Goldfield.
	Oct.	10.	An Act passed to establish an institute for the promotion of science and art.
	Oct.	10.	An Act passed for the division of New Zealand into four Maori electorates, and the admission of four Maori members to the House of Representatives.
1868.	Jan.		Establishment of the Province of Westland.
	July	4.	Seizure by Maori prisoners, under the leadership of Te Kooti, of the schooner "Rifleman," and their escape from the Chatham Islands.
	July	12.	Night attack by Natives on redoubt at Turuturu Mokai. Sub-Inspector Ross and seven Europeans killed. Natives driven off by the arrival of a force under Major Von Tempsky.
	Aug.	8.	Pursuit by Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore of escaped Chatham Island prisoners, and indecisive engagement in the gorge of the Ruake Ture.
	Aug.	21.	Attack on Ngutu-o-te-Manu by force under Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell. Defeat of Natives; four Europeans killed and eight wounded.
	Sept.	7.	Engagement in bush at Ngutu-o-te-Manu. Major Von Tempsky, Captains Buck and Palmer, Lieutenants Hunter and Hastings, and fourteen men killed.
	Oct.	19.	Bishop Selwyn left New Zealand.

1868. Nov. 7. Attack on Moturoa and repulse of Colonial Forces, with severe loss.

Nov. 10. Massacre of thirty-two Europeans at Poverty Bay by Te Kooti's band of Natives, who had escaped from the Chatham Islands.

Nov. 24; Dec. 3–5. Engagements between friendly Natives and rebels under Te Kooti, at Patutahi, Poverty Bay district.

1869. Jan. 5. Assault on and capture of Ngatapa Pa, Poverty Bay district, after a siege of six days, by the Colonial Forces of Europeans and friendly Natives under Colonel Whitmore and Major Ropata. Dispersion and pursuit of Te Kooti's band. More than 136 rebel Natives were killed.

Feb. 13. Treacherous murder of the Rev. John Whitely and seven other Europeans at the White Cliffs, Taranaki.

Feb. 18. Attack by rebel Natives on a foraging-party at Karaka Flat; one sergeant and six men killed.

March 3. Termination of Panama mail-service.

March 13. Attack on and defeat of Titokowaru's force at Otauto.

April 10. Native pa at Mohaka taken by Te Kooti, who killed forty friendly Natives and several Europeans in the neighbourhood.

April 12. First arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in Wellington, in H.M.S. "Galatea."

May 6. Surprise and capture of Harema Pa at Ahikereru, and Oamaru Teangi Pa, Urewera country. Defeat of Te Kooti.

June 13. Surrender to Major Noake and Mr. Booth, R.M., of the chief Tairua, with 122 men, women, and children of the Pakakohe Tribe, near Wanganui.

June 24. Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry on a want-of-confidence motion.

June 28. Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. W. Fox.

Sept. 3. Act passed providing Government life insurance and annuities.

Oct. Seventy-four prisoners from the bands of Te Kooti and Titokowaru sentenced to death, after trial, for treason, but the sentences of seventy three were afterwards commuted to penal servitude for various terms.

Oct. 4. Pourere Pa stormed and taken by Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell, with a mixed force of Europeans and Natives.

1870. Jan. Three hundred friendly Natives under Topia, and three hundred under Major Keepa (known as Kemp), started up the Wanganui River in pursuit of Te Kooti, who retreated into the Urewera country.

Jan. 25. Capture of Tapapa Pa, occupied by Te Kooti.

Feb. 24. The last detachment of the Imperial troops left New Zealand.

March 25. Major Keepa, with Native force, captured the position held by Te Kooti at Maraetahi, in Urewera country; nineteen rebels killed and seventy three of Te Kooti's men taken prisoners; but Te Kooti escaped with twenty followers.

March 26. Commencement of San Francisco mail-service.

June 28. Enunciation in the House of Representatives of the public-works policy by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Vogel.

1870.	July	9.	Bounty Island taken possession of by Captain George Palmer, H.M.S. "Rosario."
	Aug.	27.	Arrival in Wellington of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in H.M.S. "Galatea." Second visit.
	Sept.	12.	An Act passed to establish the New Zealand University.
	Sept.	12.	The Land Transfer Act passed, to simplify the title to land and dealings with real estates.
	Oct.	6.	Southland Province reunited with Otago.
	Dec.	5.	Honiani te Puni, the chief of the Ngatiawas, a staunch friend of the Europeans, died at Petone, near Wellington, aged ninety years.
1871.	March.		Commencement of railway-construction under the public-works policy.
	Aug.	4.	Death of Tamati Waka Nene, the great Ngapuhi chief and friend of the Europeans.
	Nov.		Capture of the notorious rebel Kereopa, the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, by the Ngatiporous.
1872.	Jan.	5.	Execution of Kereopa at Napier.
	Jan.		Remission of sentences on fifty-eight Native prisoners then undergoing imprisonment for rebellion.
	Feb.	22.	Visit of William King, the Maori chief of Waitara, to New Plymouth, and resumption of amicable relations with the Europeans.
	Sept.	6.	Defeat and resignation of Mr. Fox's Ministry.
	Sept.	10.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. E. W. Stafford.
	Oct.	4.	Defeat of the Stafford Ministry on a vote of want of confidence moved by Mr. Vogel.
	Oct.	11.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.
	Oct.	11.	First appointment of Maori chiefs (two) to be members of the Legislative Council.
	Oct.	25.	The Public Trust Office Act passed.
1873.	Jan.		Establishment of the New Zealand Shipping Company.
	March	3.	The Hon. W. Fox appointed Premier on the resignation of that office by the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, the other members of the Ministry being confirmed in their offices.
	April	8.	Resignation of the premiership by the Hon. W. Fox, on the return of the Hon. J. Vogel, C.M.G., from Australia, and appointment of Mr. Vogel as Premier, the other Ministers being confirmed in their offices.
1874.	Aug.	22.	The Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Act passed.
	..		31,774 immigrants were introduced this year under the immigration and public-works policy.
1875.	Jan.	3.	Visit of Sir Donald McLean to the Maori king; resumption of amicable relations.
	July	6.	Resignation of the Ministry, in consequence of the absence of Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., in England, and his being unable to attend the session of Parliament. Reconstitution thereof, under the premiership of the Hon. Dr. Pollen, M.L.C.
	July.		Establishment of the Union Steam Shipping Company of New Zealand.
	..		18,324 immigrants were introduced this year under the immigration and public-works policy.
	Oct.	12.	The Abolition of Provinces Act passed.
1876.	Feb.	15.	Resignation of the Hon. Dr. Pollen's Ministry, and reconstitution under the premiership of Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G.

1876.	Feb.	18.	Completion of the work of laying the telegraph cable between New Zealand and New South Wales.
	June.		Death of Dr. Isaac Earl Featherston, while acting as Agent-General for New Zealand in England. He was the first to hold that office, and had previously been Superintendent of the Province of Wellington from the time of the first establishment of provincial representative institutions.
	Sept.	1.	Resignation of Sir J. Vogel's Ministry in view of the appointment of Sir J. Vogel as Agent-General, and formation of a Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.
	Sept.	13.	Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence of doubts being entertained as to the constitutional position thereof. Reconstruction of the Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.
	Nov.	1.	The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875, came into full operation; complete abolition of provincial institutions; New Zealand subdivided into counties and municipal boroughs.
1877.	Oct.	8.	Defeat of the Atkinson Ministry on a vote of want of confidence moved by Mr. Larnach.
	Oct.	15.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
	Nov.	29.	The Education Act, providing for the free and compulsory education of children, passed.
1878.	April	11.	Bishop Selwyn died, in England.
	Oct.	29.	Sir George Grey's first land-tax passed.
1879.	March.		Removal of surveyors from the Waimate Plains by Natives acting under Te Whiti's orders.
	May	25.	The Natives from Parihaka, by order of Te Whiti, began ploughing up lands occupied by Europeans.
	June.		Arrest and imprisonment of 180 of these Natives for causing disturbances.
	Jul	29.	Defeat of the Grey Ministry on an amendment to the Address in Reply, moved by Sir William Fox, followe by a dissolution of Parliament.
	Oct.	3.	Defeat and subsequent resignation of Sir George Grey's Ministry.
	Oct.	8.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. John Hall.
	Dec.	19.	An Act passed to assess property for the purpose of taxation.
	Dec.	19.	The Triennial Parliament Act passed.
	Dec.	19.	An Act passed to qualify every resident male of twenty-one years of age and upwards to vote.
1880.	June.		First portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners released by the Government.
	Oct.		Release of the last portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners.
	Oct.	26.	Sir Francis Dillon Bell appointed Agent-General.
1881.	April	29.	"Tararua," steamer, wrecked; 130 lives lost.
	June	26.	Severe earthquakes in Wellington.
	Nov.	5.	March of force of Constabulary and Volunteers on Parihaka, and arrest of Te Whiti and Tohu, without bloodshed.
1882.	Feb.	15.	First shipment of frozen meat made from Port Chalmers (See Year-book, 1893, p. 192.)
	April	21.	Resignation (during the recess) of the Hon. J. Hall's Ministry, and its reconstruction under the premiership of the Hon. F. Whitaker, M.L.C.

1883.	Jan.	26.	A direct line of steam-communication between England and New Zealand inaugurated by the New Zealand Shipping Company.
	Feb.	13.	Proclamation of amnesty to Maori political offenders.
	Feb.	19.	Liberation of Te Whiti and Tohu.
	Sept.	25.	Resignation of the office of Premier and his seat in the Ministry by the Hon. F. Whitaker, and the appointment of the Hon. Major H. A. Atkinson to be Premier, the members of Mr. Whitaker's Ministry being confirmed in their offices.
1884.	June	11.	Defeat of Major Atkinson's Government.
	Aug.	16.	Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence of the result of the general election and formation of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Robert Stout.
	Aug.	20.	Defeat of Mr. Stout's Ministry by an amendment, expressive of want of confidence, to the Address in Reply being carried.
	Aug.	28.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.
	Aug.	29.	Defeat of Major Atkinson's Ministry on a vote of want of confidence.
	Sept.	3.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Robert Stout.
	Nov.	8.	An Act passed to enable certain loans of the New Zealand Government to be converted into inscribed stock and the accrued sinking funds released.
1885.	Aug.	1.	The New Zealand Industrial Exhibition opened at Wellington.
1886.	June	10.	Volcanic eruptions at Tarawera, and destruction of the famed Pink and White Terraces; 101 lives lost.
1887.	May	28.	Defeat of Sir Robert Stout's Ministry.
	July	21.	A Proclamation issued declaring the Kermadec Islands to be annexed to and form part of New Zealand.
	Aug.	17.	Kermadec Group annexed to New Zealand; flag hoisted and proclamation read at Sunday Island.
	Oct.	8.	Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Major H. A. Atkinson, Sir Robert Stout's Ministry having resigned in consequence of the result of the election.
	Dec.	19.	An Act passed to reduce the number of members of the House of Representatives, after the expiration of the General Assembly then sitting, to seventy-four, including four Maori representatives.
	Dec.	23.	The Australian Naval Defence Act, being an Act to provide for the establishment of an additional naval force on the Australian Station, at the joint charge of the Imperial and the several Colonial Governments, was passed by the New Zealand Legislature.
1888.	Oct.	27.	Formal Proclamation of British Protectorate of Cook Group of Islands, by Captain Bourke, R.N., of H.M.S. "Hyacinth."
1889.	Sept.	2.	Electors prohibited by statute from voting in respect of more than one electorate at any election for the House of Representatives.
	Nov.	26.	Opening of South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin.
1890.	Dec.	5.	First election of members of the House of Representatives under a practical manhood suffrage, and on the one-man-one-vote principle.
	Aug. to Nov.		Great maritime strike.

1891.	Jan.	24.	Resignation (during the recess) of the Hon. Sir H. A. Atkinson's Ministry and appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. John Ballance.
	April	22.	Proclamation by Governor of New Zealand to inhabitants at Rarotonga of appointment of British Resident for the Protectorate of the Cook Islands.
	May	25.	Adhesion of Australia to Postal Union.
	Aug.	29.	Passing of Truck Act, to prohibit payment of wages in goods or otherwise than in money.
	Sept.	8.	Passing of Land and Income Assessment Act for purposes of taxation, and repeal of property-tax.
	Sept.	21.	Passing of an Act for supervising and regulating factories and workrooms. [Repealed by Act of 1894.]
1892.	June	28.	Death of Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council, and previously four times Premier.
	Oct.	1.	Passing of Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act.
	Oct.	8.	Passing of Dairy Industry Act. [Repealed by Act of 1894.]
	Oct.	8.	Land for Settlements Act, 1892, authorizing purchase of lands from individuals for purposes of subdivision. [Repealed by Act of 1894. See *post.*]
	Oct.	11.	Land Act, 1892: Lease in perpetuity without revaluation system introduced; occupation with right of purchase; optional method of selection; small-farms associations.
1893.	April	19.	Cheviot Estate taken over by Government under the Land and Income Assessment Act.
	April	27.	Death of Hon. John Ballance, Premier of New Zealand.
	May	1.	Resignation of the Ministry in consequence of the death of the Hon. John Ballance, and appointment of a new Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. R. J. Seddon.
	June	23.	Death of Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G., four times Premier of New Zealand.
	Sept.	2.	Passing of Bank-note Issue Act, to make bank-notes a first charge on assets and to enable the Government to declare them to be a legal tender, &c.
	Sept.	19.	The Electoral Act, 1893, extending franchise to women.
	Oct.	2.	Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act passed. New licenses to be granted subject to the votes of the electors; reduction or abolition of licenses if desired.
	Oct.	6.	Passing of Criminal Code Act, 1893.
	Oct.	6.	Passing of Workmen's Wages Act, 1893.
	Oct.	6.	Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act.
	Nov.	28.	A general election took place, being the first occasion on which women exercised the franchise.
1894.	June	30.	Bank of New Zealand Share Guarantee Act, 1894, to guarantee special issue of shares to amount of £2,000,000, and purchase of Assets Estates Company by Assets Board. [Amended on July 20.]
	Aug.	31.	Passing of an Act to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.
	Oct.	18.	New Zealand Consols Act, 1894.
	Oct.	18.	Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894, for relief of settlers burdened by high charges of interest, &c.
	Oct.	18.	Passing of Land for Settlements Act, 1894, authorizing acquisition of private lands for purposes of settlement, with compulsory powers, and repealing Act of 1892; also Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894.

1894.	Oct.	18.	Passing of Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894, for limiting hours of business in shops.
	Oct.	28.	Dairy Industry Act, to regulate manufacture of butter and cheese, with inspection and grading for export, and to provide for purity of milk.
	Oct.	28.	Wreck of s.s. "Wairarapa" at Great Barrier Island; 135 lives lost.
1895.	May	27.	Government assumed management of the Midland Railway.
	Aug.	20.	Trustees of cemeteries authorized to provide for cremation of dead.
	Sept.	20.	Passing of an Act to regulate attachment of wages.
	Sept.	20.	Family Homes Protection Act, 1895, to secure homes for the people and to prevent them from mortgage or sale for debt.
1896.	Jan.	10.	Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed Agent-General in London.
	March	26.	Brunner Mine explosion; sixty-seven deaths.
	Oct.	16.	Land for Settlements Act amended: Special provision made for disposal of highly improved lands acquired; preference given to landless people; Boards may select applicants, &c.
	Oct.	17.	Alteration of franchise by abolition of non-residential or property qualification.
	Oct.	17.	Government Valuation of Land Act passed.
1897.	July	29.	Wreck of s.s. "Tasmania" at Mahia Peninsula; ten lives lost.
	Dec.	22.	Act to establish at Wellington the Victoria College, in connection with the New Zealand University.
1898.	Oct.	15.	The Municipal Franchise Reform Act passed. The Divorce Bill passed both Houses. Her Majesty's assent thereto gazetted 13th April, 1899.
	Nov.	1.	An Act to provide for old-age pensions passed. Death of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
1899.	March	13.	Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., died.
	April.		Victoria University College opened in Wellington.
	Oct.	19.	Act passed constituting Labour Day.
	Oct.	21.	N.Z. Contingent (the first) consisting of 215 officers and men, left in s.s. "Waiwera" for Algoa Bay to assist the British in the Transvaal war.
1900.	Jan.	21.	The Second N.Z. Contingent (258 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s. "Waiwera."
	Feb.	17.	The Third N.Z. Contingent (264 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s. "Knight Templar."
	March 24 and 31.		The Fourth and Fifth Contingents (1,060 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.ss. "Monowai," "Gymeric," "Waimate," and "Maori."
	Aug.	8.	Immigration Restriction Act, 1899, assented to by Her Majesty in Council, came into operation.
	Oct.	13.	Public Health Act passed.
	Oct.	18.	The Maori Councils Act passed.
	Oct.	20.	The Representation Act, 1900, passed, increasing number of European representatives to seventy-six.
1901.	Jan.	1.	Universal penny postage adopted by New Zealand.
	Jan.	28.	Accession of King Edward VII proclaimed in New Zealand.
	Jan.	30.	Sixth N.Z. Contingent (578 officers and men) sailed for South Africa in s.s. "Cornwall."
	Feb.	14.	Death (in England) of Sir Edward Stafford, G.C.M.G., formerly three times Premier of New Zealand.

1901.	April	6.	Seventh N.Z. Contingent (600 officers and men, rough-riders) sailed for South Africa, per s.s. "Gulf of Taranto."
	May	22.	Deceased Husband's Brother Marriage Act came into operation after Royal assent.
	June	10.	Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived in New Zealand.
	June	10.	Boundaries of New Zealand extended to include Cook and other Pacific Islands.
	Nov.	7.	State Coal-mines Act passed.
1902.	Feb.	1.	North Island division of the Eighth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Auckland for South Africa per s.s. "Surrey."
	Feb.	8.	South Island division of the Eighth Contingent sailed from Lyttelton per s.s. "Cornwall."
	March	12.	South Island division of the Ninth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Port Chalmers for South Africa per s.s. "Kent."
	March	19.	North Island division of the Ninth Contingent sailed from Auckland per s.s. "Devon."
	March	24.	End of Pacific cable landed in Doubtless Bay, Mangonui.
	April	14.	North Island division of the Tenth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Auckland for South Africa per s.s. "Drayton Grange."
	April	14.	Right Hon. R. J. Seddon sailed for London to attend Conference of Colonial Premiers, and to represent New Zealand at His Majesty the King's Coronation.
	April	19.	South Island division of the Tenth Contingent sailed for South Africa per s.s. "Norfolk."
	Aug.	9.	Celebration in New Zealand on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.
	August.		Return of N.Z. troopers from South Africa (Eighth Contingent left Durban 5th July; Ninth, 9th July; Tenth, 15th July).
	Nov.	9.	Wreck of s.s. "Elingamite" on Three King's.
	Dec.	8.	Pacific (all red) Cable service opened for international business.
1903.	May	22.	Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te Wherowhero (formerly known as the Maori King) summoned to the Legislative Council, and sworn in as a member of the Executive Council.
	May	24.	Empire Day proclaimed in New Zealand (anniversary of birth of late Queen Victoria).
	Nov.	18.	State Fire Insurance Act passed.
	Nov.	24.	Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act passed.
1904.	July.		A team of riflemen, chosen from the Defence Force of New Zealand to represent New Zealand, was sent to England under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Collins, V.D., to compete at Bisley for the "Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup," and succeeded in bringing the trophy to New Zealand.
1905.	June	14.	Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed first High Commissioner of New Zealand at London.
	July	29.	Old-age Pensions Act, 1905, passed, increasing amoun of annual pension to £26.
	Oct.	30.	Workers' Dwellings Act passed.
1906.	June	10.	Death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., Premier of New Zealand.
	June	21.	Resignation of Ministry in consequence of the death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, and appointment of a new Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. W. Hall-Jones.

1906.	Aug.	6.	Resignation of Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. W. Hall-Jones, and appointment of a new Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.
	Oct.	29.	Government Advances to Workers Act passed to assist workers in providing homes for themselves.
	Nov.	1.	Opening of the New Zealand International Exhibition at Christchurch.
1907.	April	15.	Opening of Conference of Premiers at London. New Zealand represented by Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, K.C.M.G.
	June	25.	Death of Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of New Zealand.
	Sept.	26.	Style and designation of the "Colony of New Zealand" changed to "Dominion of New Zealand," by Royal Proclamation of 10th September, 1907.
	Oct.	26.	Land and Income Assessment Act Amendment passed; graduated land-tax increased.
	Nov.	20.	Land Laws Amendment Act passed; lease in perpetuity abolished and renewable lease with periodical revaluation established.
	Dec.	11.	Parliament Buildings destroyed by fire.
1908.	Aug.	4.	Consolidated Statutes Enactment Act passed.
	Aug.	7.	First through train Wellington to Auckland.
	Aug.	9.	American fleet of battleships visited Auckland.
	Oct.	6.	New Zealand's subsidy to British Navy increased to £100,000 per annum.
	Oct.	6.	Second Ballot Act passed.
	Oct.	10.	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908, passed. Boards of Conciliation abolished and Councils of Conciliation established.
	Dec.	7.	Purchase of Wellington–Manawatu Railway by General Government.
1909.	Feb.	12.	S.S. Penguin wrecked near Wellington. 75 lives lost.
	March	22.	New Zealand Government offers to the British Government at least one (and, if necessary, two) first-class battleships of the Dreadnought or latest types. Offer confirmed by Parliament on 14th June, 1909.
	June	18.	Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Prime Minister, sailed for London to attend Imperial Defence Conference.
	Dec.	24.	Passing of Defence Act, 1909, introducing system of compulsory military training.
	Dec.	24.	Land Settlement Finance Act passed. To assist associations of private buyers in the purchase of freehold lands.
1910.	Feb.		Visit of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener to report and advise on the defences of the Dominion.
	May	10.	Accession of King George V proclaimed in New Zealand.
	Sept.	28.	Public Debt Extinction Act passed. To authorize the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of the whole of the New Zealand public debt in seventy-five years.
	Nov.	21.	National Provident Fund Act passed. To encourage the making of provision against destitution arising from old age, sickness, widowhood, and orphanage.
	Nov.	21.	Commercial Trusts Act passed. For the repression of monopolies in trade and commerce.
	Dec.	3.	Inalienable Life Annuities Act passed. To provide for the creation and issue of inalienable life annuities.
	Dec.	3.	Workers' Dwellings Act passed. To make better provision for the erection, &c., of workers' dwellings.
1911.	March	6.	Departure of the Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., to attend the Imperial Conference and the Coronation of King George.

1911.	April	2.	General census of New Zealand taken for Sunday night. Population of Dominion, exclusive of Maoris, over one million.
	June	22.	Celebration in New Zealand on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.
	July	26.	Wireless telegraphy installed in New Zealand.
	Aug.	26.	Armorial bearings of Dominion authorized by Royal warrant.
	Oct.	28.	Act passed granting pensions to widows, with allowance for each child under fourteen years of age.
	Dec.	7.	First poll on national prohibition question taken in conjunction with local option poll and general election.
1912.	March	23.	Foundation-stone of new Parliament Buildings laid.
	March	28.	Resignation of Ward Ministry during recess, and formation of Ministry under leadership of Hon. T. Mackenzie.
	May.		Beginning of gold-miners' strike at Waihi, leading to disturbances in the town, resulting in the serious wounding of a policeman and the death of a striker.
	July	10.	Resignation of Mackenzie Ministry after defeat on vote of no confidence, and assumption of office by Ministry under leadership of Hon. W. F. Massey.
	Aug.	22.	Hon. T. Mackenzie appointed High Commissioner as from 23rd August, 1912.
	Oct.	26.	Amendment passed to Justices of the Peace Act, providing for legal assistance to indigent persons accused of indictable offences.
	Nov.	7.	Public Service Act passed, placing the Public Service (except Railways Department) under control of a Commissioner.
	Nov.	7.	Land Laws Amendment Act passed, empowering Crown to subdivide and dispose of European and Native freehold properties on behalf of owners; also authorizing sale of settlement lands in freehold and enabling holders of renewable leases thereof to acquire freehold, besides giving leases-in-perpetuity the right to acquire freehold on more favourable terms.
	Nov.	7.	Amendment passed to Births and Deaths Registration Act, providing for registration of births and deaths of Maoris.
	Nov.	7.	Public Revenues Amendment Act passed, setting aside £10,000 per annum as a fund for rebuilding and restoring public buildings destroyed or damaged by fire.
	Nov.	7.	Amendment passed to Native Land Act, providing that in certain cases a Native may be deemed a European.
	Dec.	18.	Arrival at Auckland of the Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O., K.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand.
1913.	Feb.	14.	Arrival at Oamaru of the Scott Antarctic Expedition with news of the death of Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., and his four companions on their return journey from the South Pole, which they reached on 18th January, 1912, thirty-five days after Amundsen.
	Feb.	24.	Arrival at Bluff of Dominions Royal Commission, set up to inquire into the question of the trade relations, &c., of the British self-governing Dominions.
	April	12.	Arrival at Wellington of H.M.S. New Zealand, the Dreadnought presented by the Dominion to the Imperial Navy.

1913.	Oct.	2.	The "Britannia" aeroplane, presented to New Zealand as the first unit of the proposed Imperial Air Fleet, landed at Wellington.
	Oct.	18.	Wellington shipwrights ceased work, followed next day by a strike of the Wellington Waterside Workers, from which eventuated a series of strikes throughout the Dominion, extending over two months.
	Dec.	1.	Opening of Auckland Exhibition.
1914.	March	29.	Explosion during course of a fire at Upper Hutt. Eight lives lost.
	May	27.	Railway accident at Whangamarino, three passengers being killed and a number injured.
	June	25.	Opening of Parliament (fourth session of eighteenth).
	Aug.	5.	His Excellency the Governor publicly notified that war had been declared between Great Britain and Germany.
	Aug.	15.	New Zealand Advance Expeditionary Force left Wellington.
	Aug.	29.	New Zealand Advance Expeditionary Force landed at Apia, Samoa, unopposed.
	Sept.	10.	Probable date of White Island disaster. Eleven lives lost.
	Sept.	12.	Huntly coal-mine explosion, whereby 43 lives were lost.
	Sept.	26.	S.S. Kairaki foundered near Greymouth. Sixteen lives lost.
	Oct.	16.	New Zealand Main Expeditionary Force left Wellington.

(*b.*) BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS ON NEW ZEALAND.

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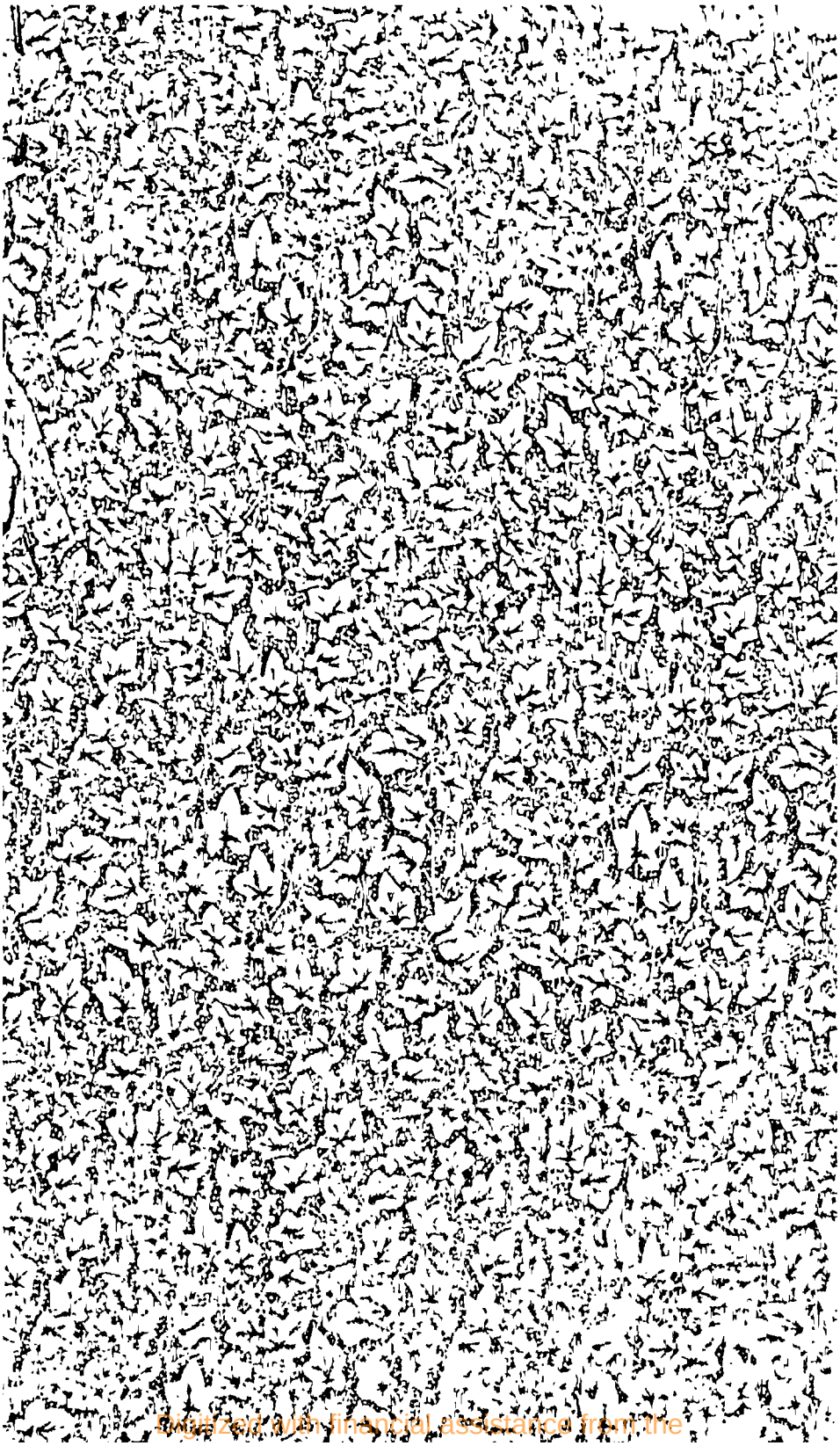

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